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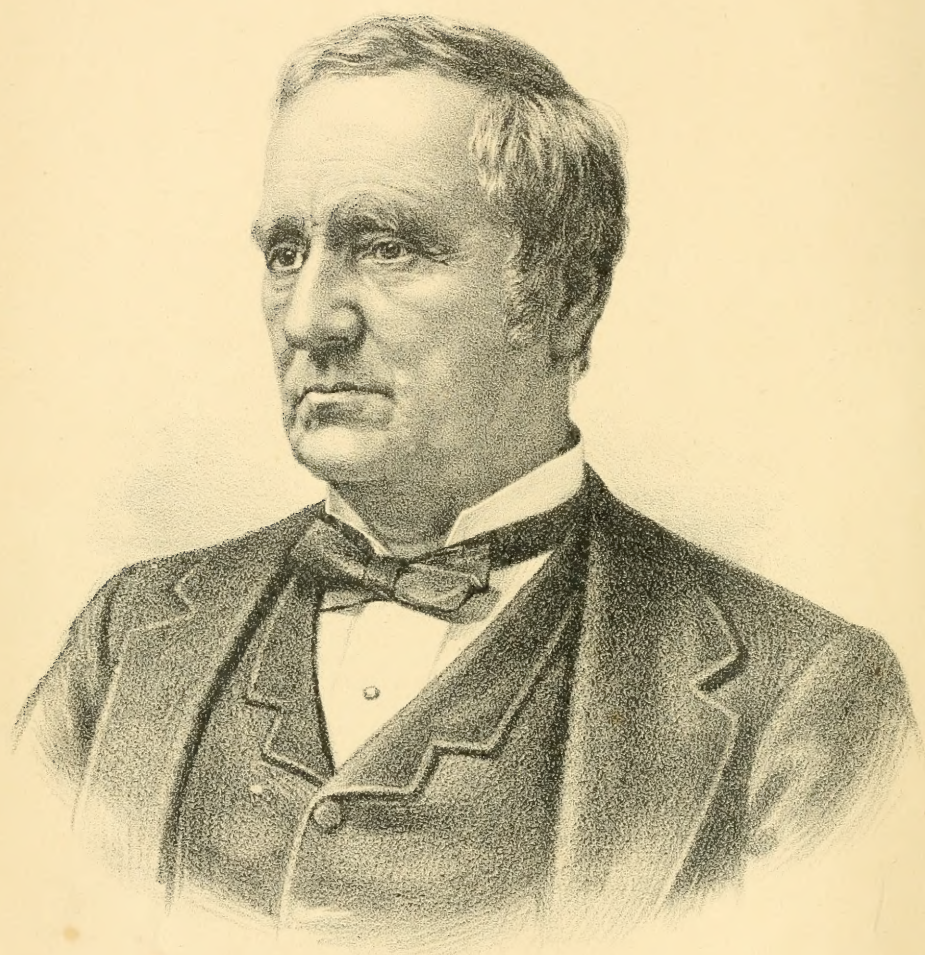


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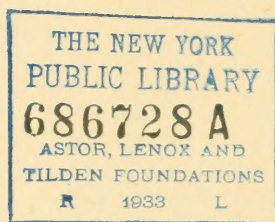


Thomas A. Hendricks

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE PRESENT, WITH BIOGRAPHICAL
SKETCHES, NOTES, ETC., TOGETHER WITH A SHORT HISTORY
OF THE NORTHWEST, THE INDIANA TERRITORY,
AND THE STATE OF INDIANA.

CHICAGO:
BRANT & FULLER.
1887.

A page from a manuscript, likely a liturgical book, featuring musical notation on staves. The notation consists of square neumes (black squares) placed on four-line red staves. The text is written in a Gothic script, which is a formal, black, and highly stylized script used in the late Middle Ages. The page is numbered '1' in the top left corner. The text appears to be a Latin liturgical text, possibly a Mass or a Vespers service, given the presence of musical notation. The page is aged, with some discoloration and wear visible along the edges.



Democrat Printing Company, Madison, Wis.

PREFACE.

AFTER several months of almost uninterrupted labor, the History of Shelby County is completed. In issuing it to our patrons we do not claim for it perfection; but that it contains that reasonable degree of accuracy which only could be expected of us, is confidently asserted. The difficulties that surround such an undertaking can scarcely be realized by one who has never engaged in work of the kind. To reconcile the doubtful and often conflicting statements that are so frequently made by those who would seem to be best informed, is a task both perplexing and tedious. Yet we believe that we have been able to present a history of the county that is as nearly complete as reason can demand, and the book exceeds our promises in almost every particular. We have endeavored to set forth the facts in as concise and unostentatious language as possible, believing it is for the facts and not for rhetorical display that the book is desired. The mechanical execution and general appearance of the volume will recommend it, even to the fastidious. The arrangement of the matter is such as to render an index almost superfluous, as the subject under consideration is at the top of every right-hand page. For further details the italic subdivisions will enable the reader to refer with readiness to any topic. In the spelling of proper names there is such a wide difference, even among members of the same family, and is a matter of so arbitrary a nature, that our only guide was each man's desire. Every clue that gave promise of important facts connected with the county's history has been investigated by those engaged in the work. We believe the volume will be favorably received and highly appreciated by those for whom it was prepared. Our thanks are due to those who have rendered us assistance and to our patrons.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CHICAGO, ILL., October, 1887.



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HISTORY OF INDIANA.

FORMER OCCUPANTS.

PREHISTORIC RACES.

Scientists have ascribed to the Mound Builders varied origins, and though their divergence of opinion may for a time seem incompatible with a thorough investigation of the subject, and tend to a confusion of ideas, no doubt whatever can exist as to the comparative accuracy of conclusions arrived at by some of them. Like the vexed question of the Pillar Towers of Ireland, it has caused much speculation, and elicited the opinions of so many learned antiquarians, ethnologists and travelers, that it will not be found beyond the range of possibility to make deductions that may suffice to solve the problem who were the prehistoric settlers of America. To achieve this it will not be necessary to go beyond the period over which Scripture history extends, or to indulge in those airy flights of imagination so sadly identified with occasional writers of even the Christian school, and all the accepted literary exponents of modern paganism.

That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be questioned. Every investigation, instituted under the auspices of modern civilization, confirms the fact and leaves no channel open through which the skeptic can escape the thorough refutation of his opinions. China, with its numerous living testimonials of antiquity, with its ancient, though limited literature and its Babelish superstitions, claims a continuous history from antediluvian times; but although its continuity may be denied with every just reason, there is nothing to prevent the transmission of a hieroglyphic record of its history prior to 1656 *anno mundi*, since many traces of its early settlement survived the Deluge, and became sacred objects of the first historical epoch. This very survival of a record, such as that of which the Chinese boast, is not at variance with the designs of a God who made and ruled the universe; but that an antediluvian people inhabited this continent,

will not be claimed; because it is not probable, though it may be possible, that a settlement in a land which may be considered a portion of the Asiatic continent, was effected by the immediate followers of the first progenitors of the human race. Therefore, on entering the study of the ancient people who raised these tumulus monuments over large tracts of the country, it will be just sufficient to wander back to that time when the flood-gates of heaven were swung open to hurl destruction on a wicked world; and in doing so the inquiry must be based on legendary, or rather upon many circumstantial evidences; for, so far as written narrative extends, there is nothing to show that a movement of people too far east resulted in a Western settlement.

THE FIRST IMMIGRATION.

The first and most probable sources in which the origin of the Builders must be sought, are those countries lying along the eastern coast of Asia, which doubtless at that time stretched far beyond its present limits, and presented a continuous shore from Lopatka to Point Cambodia, holding a population comparatively civilized, and all professing some elementary form of the Boodhism of later days. Those peoples, like the Chinese of the present, were bound to live at home, and probably observed that law until after the confusion of languages and the dispersion of the builders of Babel in 1757, A. M.; but subsequently, within the following century, the old Mongolians, like the new, crossed the great ocean in the very paths taken by the present representatives of the race, arrived on the same shores, which now extend a very questionable hospitality to them, and entered at once upon the colonization of the country south and east, while the Caucasian race engaged in a similar movement of exploration and colonization over what may be justly termed the western extension of Asia, and both peoples growing stalwart under the change, attained a moral and physical eminence to which they never could lay claim under the tropical sun which shed its beams upon the cradle of the human race.

That mysterious people who, like the Brahmins of to-day, worshipped some transitory deity, and in after years, evidently embraced the idealization of Boodhism, as preached in Mongolia early in the 35th century of the world, together with acquiring the learning of the Confucian and Pythagorean schools of the same period, spread all over the land, and in their numerous settlements erected these **raths**, or mounds, and sacrificial altars whereon they received their

periodical visiting gods, surrendered their bodies to natural absorption or annihilation, and watched for the return of some transmigrated soul, the while adoring the universe, which with all beings they believed would be eternally existent. They possessed religious orders corresponding in external show at least with the Essenes or Therapeutæ of the pre-Christian and Christian epochs, and to the reformed Therapeutæ or monks of the present. Every memento of their coming and their stay which has descended to us is an evidence of their civilized condition. The free copper found within the tumuli; the open veins of the Superior and Iron Mountain copper-mines, with all the *modus operandi* of ancient mining, such as ladders, levers, chisels, and hammer-heads, discovered by the French explorers of the Northwest and the Mississippi, are conclusive proofs that those prehistoric people were highly civilized, and that many flourishing colonies were spread throughout the Mississippi valley, while yet the mammoth, the mastodon, and a hundred other animals, now only known by their gigantic fossil remains, guarded the eastern shore of the continent as it were against supposed invasions of the Tower Builders who went west from Babel; while yet the beautiful isles of the Antilles formed an integral portion of this continent, long years before the European Northman dreamed of setting forth to the discovery of Greenland and the northern isles, and certainly at a time when all that portion of America north of latitude 45° was an ice-incumbered waste.

Within the last few years great advances have been made toward the discovery of antiquities whether pertaining to remains of organic or inorganic nature. Together with many small, but telling relics of the early inhabitants of the country, the fossils of prehistoric animals have been unearthed from end to end of the land, and in districts, too, long pronounced by geologists of some repute to be without even a vestige of vertebrate fossils. Among the collected souvenirs of an age about which so very little is known, are twenty-five vertebræ averaging thirteen inches in diameter, and three vertebræ ossified together measure nine cubical feet; a thigh-bone five feet long by twenty-eight, by twelve inches in diameter, and the shaft fourteen by eight inches thick, the entire lot weighing 600 lbs. These fossils are presumed to belong to the cretaceous period, when the Dinosaur roamed over the country from East to West, desolating the villages of the people. This animal is said to have been sixty feet long, and when feeding in cypress and palm forests, to extend himself eighty-five feet, so that he may

devour the budding tops of those great trees. Other efforts in this direction may lead to great results, and culminate probably in the discovery of a tablet engraven by some learned Mound Builder, describing in the ancient hieroglyphics of China all these men and beasts whose history excites so much speculation. The identity of the Mound Builders with the Mongolians might lead us to hope for such a consummation; nor is it beyond the range of probability, particularly in this practical age, to find the future labors of some industrious antiquarian requited by the upheaval of a tablet, written in the Tartar characters of 1700 years ago, bearing on a subject which can now be treated only on a purely circumstantial basis.

THE SECOND IMMIGRATION

may have begun a few centuries prior to the Christian era, and unlike the former expedition or expeditions, to have traversed north-eastern Asia to its Arctic confines, and then east to the narrow channel now known as Behring's Straits, which they crossed, and sailing up the unchanging Yukon, settled under the shadow of Mount St. Elias for many years, and pushing South commingled with their countrymen, soon acquiring the characteristics of the descendants of the first colonists. Chinese chronicles tell of such a people, who went North and were never heard of more. Circumstances conspire to render that particular colony the carriers of a new religious faith and of an alphabetic system of a representative character to the old colonists, and they, doubtless, exercised a most beneficial influence in other respects; because the influx of immigrants of such culture as were the Chinese, even of that remote period, must necessarily bear very favorable results, not only in bringing in reports of their travels, but also accounts from the fatherland bearing on the latest events.

With the idea of a second and important exodus there are many theorists united, one of whom says: "It is now the generally received opinion that the first inhabitants of America passed over from Asia through these straits. The number of small islands lying between both continents renders this opinion still more probable; and it is yet further confirmed by some remarkable traces of similarity in the physical conformation of the northern natives of both continents. The Esquimaux of North America, the Samoieds of Asia, and the Laplanders of Europe, are supposed to be of the same family; and this supposition is strengthened by the affinity which exists in their languages. The researches of Hum-

boldt have traced the Mexicans to the vicinity of Behring's Straits; whence it is conjectured that they, as well as the Peruvians and other tribes, came originally from Asia, and were the Hiongnuos, who are, in the Chinese annals, said to have emigrated under Puno, and to have been lost in the North of Siberia."

Since this theory is accepted by most antiquaries, there is every reason to believe that from the discovery of what may be called an overland route to what was then considered an eastern extension of that country which is now known as the "Celestial Empire," many caravans of emigrants passed to their new homes in the land of illimitable possibilities until the way became a well-marked trail over which the Asiatic might travel forward, and having once entered the Elysian fields never entertained an idea of returning. Thus from generation to generation the tide of immigration poured in until the slopes of the Pacific and the banks of the great inland rivers became hives of busy industry. Magnificent cities and monuments were raised at the bidding of the tribal leaders and populous settlements centered with happy villages sprung up everywhere in manifestation of the power and wealth and knowledge of the people. The colonizing Caucasian of the historic period walked over this great country on the very ruins of a civilization which a thousand years before eclipsed all that of which he could boast. He walked through the wilderness of the West over buried treasures hidden under the accumulated growth of nature, nor rested until he saw, with great surprise, the remains of ancient pyramids and temples and cities, larger and evidently more beautiful than ancient Egypt could bring forth after its long years of uninterrupted history. The pyramids resemble those of Egypt in exterior form, and in some instances are of larger dimensions. The pyramid of Cholula is square, having each side of its base 1,335 feet in length, and its height about 172 feet. Another pyramid, situated in the north of Vera Cruz, is formed of large blocks of highly-polished porphyry, and bears upon its front hieroglyphic inscriptions and curious sculpture. Each side of its square base is 82 feet in length, and a flight of 57 steps conducts to its summit, which is 65 feet in height. The ruins of Palenque are said to extend 20 miles along the ridge of a mountain, and the remains of an Aztec city, near the banks of the river Gila, are spread over more than a square league. Their literature consisted of hieroglyphics; but their arithmetical knowledge did not extend farther than their calculations by the aid of grains of corn. Yet,

notwithstanding all their varied accomplishments, and they were evidently many, their notions of religious duty led to a most demoniac zeal at once barbarously savage and ferociously cruel. Each visiting, god instead of bringing new life to the people, brought death to thousands; and their grotesque idols, exposed to drown the senses of the beholders in fear, wrought wretchedness rather than spiritual happiness, until, as some learned and humane Montezumian said, the people never approached these idols without fear, and this fear was the great animating principle, the great religious motive power which sustained the terrible religion. Their altars were sprinkled with blood drawn from their own bodies in large quantities, and on them thousands of human victims were sacrificed in honor of the demons whom they worshiped. The head and heart of every captive taken in war were offered up as a bloody sacrifice to the god of battles, while the victorious legions feasted on the remaining portions of the dead bodies. It has been ascertained that during the ceremonies attendant on the consecration of two of their temples, the number of prisoners offered up in sacrifice was 12,210; while their own legions contributed voluntary victims to the terrible belief in large numbers. Nor did this horrible custom cease immediately after 1521, when Cortez entered the imperial city of the Montezumas; for, on being driven from it, all his troops who fell into the hands of the native soldiers were subjected to the most terrible and prolonged suffering that could be experienced in this world, and when about to yield up that spirit which is indestructible, were offered in sacrifice, their hearts and heads consecrated, and the victors allowed to feast on the yet warm flesh.

A reference is made here to the period when the Montezumas ruled over Mexico, simply to gain a better idea of the hideous idolatry which took the place of the old Boodhism of the Mound Builders, and doubtless helped in a great measure to give victory to the new comers, even as the tenets of Mahometanism urged the ignorant followers of the prophet to the conquest of great nations. It was not the faith of the people who built the mounds and the pyramids and the temples, and who, 200 years before the Christian era, built the great wall of jealous China. No: rather was it that terrible faith born of the Tartar victory, which carried the great defenses of China at the point of the javelin and hatchet, who afterward marched to the very walls of Rome, under Alaric, and

spread over the islands of Polynesia to the Pacific slopes of South America.

THE TARTARS

came there, and, like the pure Mongols of Mexico and the Mississippi valley, rose to a state of civilization bordering on that attained by them. Here for centuries the sons of the fierce Tartar race continued to dwell in comparative peace until the all-ruling ambition of empire took in the whole country from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and peopled the vast territory watered by the Amazon with a race that was destined to conquer all the peoples of the Orient, and only to fall before the march of the arch-civilizing Caucasian. In course of time those fierce Tartars pushed their settlements northward, and ultimately entered the territories of the Mound Builders, putting to death all who fell within their reach, and causing the survivors of the death-dealing invasion to seek a refuge from the hordes of this semi-barbarous people in the wilds and fastnesses of the North and Northwest. The beautiful country of the Mound Builders was now in the hands of savage invaders, the quiet, industrious people who raised the temples and pyramids were gone; and the wealth of intelligence and industry, accumulating for ages, passed into the possession of a rapacious horde, who could admire it only so far as it offered objects for plunder. Even in this the invaders were satisfied, and then having arrived at the height of their ambition, rested on their swords and entered upon the luxury and ease in the enjoyment of which they were found when the vanguard of European civilization appeared upon the scene. Meantime the southern countries which those adventurers abandoned after having completed their conquests in the North, were soon peopled by hundreds of people, always moving from island to island and ultimately halting amid the ruins of villages deserted by those who, as legends tell, had passed eastward but never returned; and it would scarcely be a matter for surprise if those emigrants were found to be the progenitors of that race found by the Spaniards in 1532, and identical with the Araucanians, Cuenches and Huiliches of to-day.

RELICS OF THE MOUND BUILDERS.

One of the most brilliant and impartial historians of the Republic stated that the valley of the Mississippi contained no monuments. So far as the word is entertained now, he was literally correct, but

in some hasty effort neglected to qualify his sentence by a reference to the numerous relics of antiquity to be found throughout its length and breadth, and so exposed his chapters to criticism. The valley of the Father of Waters, and indeed the country from the trap rocks of the Great Lakes southeast to the Gulf and southwest to Mexico, abound in tell-tale monuments of a race of people much farther advanced in civilization than the Montezumas of the sixteenth century. The remains of walls and fortifications found in Kentucky and Indiana, the earthworks of Vincennes and throughout the valley of the Wabash, the mounds scattered over Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Virginia, and those found in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, are all evidences of the universality of the Chinese Mongols and of their advance toward a comparative knowledge of man and cosmology. At the mouth of Fourteen-Mile creek, in Clark county, Indiana, there stands one of these old monuments known as the "Stone Fort." It is an unmistakable heirloom of a great and ancient people, and must have formed one of their most important posts. The State Geologist's report, filed among the records of the State and furnished by Prof. Cox, says: "At the mouth of Fourteen-Mile creek, and about three miles from Charleston, the county-seat of Clark county, there is one of the most remarkable stone fortifications which has ever come under my notice. Accompanied by my assistant, Mr. Borden, and a number of citizens of Charleston, I visited the 'Stone Fort' for the purpose of making an examination of it. The locality selected for this fort presents many natural advantages for making it impregnable to the opposing forces of prehistoric times. It occupies the point of an elevated narrow ridge which faces the Ohio river on the east and is bordered by Fourteen-Mile creek on the west side. This creek empties into the Ohio a short distance below the fort. The top of the ridge is pear-shaped, with the part answering to the neck at the north end. This part is not over twenty feet wide, and is protected by precipitous natural walls of stone. It is 280 feet above the level of the Ohio river, and the slope is very gradual to the south. At the upper field it is 240 feet high and one hundred steps wide. At the lower timber it is 120 feet high. The bottom land at the foot of the south end is sixty feet above the river. Along the greater part of the Ohio river front there is an abrupt escarpment rock, entirely too steep to be scaled, and a similar natural barrier exists along a portion of the northwest side of the ridge, facing the creek. This natural wall



EARLY EXPLORERS OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

is joined to the neck of an artificial wall, made by piling up, mason fashion but without mortar, loose stone, which had evidently been pried up from the carboniferous layers of rock. This made wall, at this point, is about 150 feet long. It is built along the slope of the hill and had an elevation of about 75 feet above its base, the upper ten feet being vertical. The inside of the wall is protected by a ditch. The remainder of the hill is protected by an artificial stone wall, built in the same manner, but not more than ten feet high. The elevation of the side wall above the creek bottom is 80 feet. Within the artificial walls is a string of mounds which rise to the height of the wall, and are protected from the washing of the hill-sides by a ditch 20 feet wide and four feet deep. The position of the artificial walls, natural cliffs of bedded stone, as well as that of the ditch and mounds, are well illustrated. The top of the enclosed ridge embraces ten or twelve acres, and there are as many as five mounds that can be recognized on the flat surface, while no doubt many others existed which have been obliterated by time, and though the agency of man in his efforts to cultivate a portion of the ground. A trench was cut into one of these mounds in search of relics. A few fragments of charcoal and decomposed bones, and a large irregular, diamond-shaped boulder, with a small circular indentation near the middle of the upper part, that was worn quite smooth by the use to which it had been put, and the small pieces of fossil coral, comprised all the articles of note which were revealed by the excavation. The earth of which the mound is made resembles that seen on the hillside, and was probably in most part taken from the ditch. The margin next to the ditch was protected by slabs of stone set on edge, and leaning at an angle corresponding to the slope of the mound. This stone shield was two and one-half feet wide and one foot high. At intervals along the great ditch there are channels formed between the mounds that probably served to carry off the surplus water through openings in the outer wall. On the top of the enclosed ridge, and near its narrowest part, there is one mound much larger than any of the others, and so situated as to command an extensive view up and down the Ohio river, as well as affording an unobstructed view east and west. This is designated as 'Look-out Mound.' There is near it a slight break in the cliff of rock, which furnished a narrow passage way to the Ohio river. Though the locality afforded many natural advantages for a fort or stronghold, one is compelled to admit that much skill was displayed and labor expended in making its defense as perfect as possible at

all points. Stone axes, pestles, arrow-heads, spear-points, totums, charms and flint flakes have been found in great abundance in plowing the field at the foot of the old fort."

From the "Stone Fort" the Professor turns his steps to Posey county, at a point on the Wabash, ten miles above the mouth, called "Bone Bank," on account of the number of human bones continually washed out from the river bank. "It is," he states "situated in a bend on the left bank of the river; and the ground is about ten feet above high-water mark, being the only land along this portion of the river that is not submerged in seasons of high water. The bank slopes gradually back from the river to a slough. This slough now seldom contains water, but no doubt at one time it was an arm of the Wabash river, which flowed around the Bone Bank and afforded protection to the island home of the Mound Builders. The Wabash has been changing its bed for many years, leaving a broad extent of newly made land on the right shore, and gradually making inroads on the left shore by cutting away the Bone Bank. The stages of growth of land on the right bank of the river are well defined by the cottonwood trees, which increase in size as you go back from the river. Unless there is a change in the current of the river, all trace of the Bone Bank will be obliterated. Already within the memory of the white inhabitants, the bank has been removed to the width of several hundred yards. As the bank is cut by the current of the river it loses its support, and when the water sinks it tumbles over, carrying with it the bones of the Mound Builders and the cherished articles buried with them. No locality in the country furnishes a greater number and variety of relics than this. It has proved especially rich in pottery of quaint design and skillful workmanship. I have a number of jugs and pots and a cup found at the Bone Bank. This kind of work has been very abundant, and is still found in such quantities that we are led to conclude that its manufacture formed a leading industry of the inhabitants of the Bone Bank. It is not in Europe alone that we find a well-founded claim of high antiquity for the art of making hard and durable stone by a mixture of clay, lime, sand and stone; for I am convinced that this art was possessed by a race of people who inhabited this continent at a period so remote that neither tradition nor history can furnish any account of them. They belonged to the Neolithic, or polished-stone, age. They lived in towns and built mounds for sepulture and worship and protected their homes by surrounding them with walls of earth and

stone. In some of these mounds specimens of various kinds of pottery, in a perfect state of preservation, have from time to time been found, and fragments are so common that every student of archæology can have a bountiful supply. Some of these fragments indicate vessels of very great size. At the Saline*springs of Galatin I picked up fragments that indicated, by their curvature, vessels five to six feet in diameter, and it is probable they are fragments of artificial stone pans used to hold brine that was manufactured into salt by solar evaporation.

"Now, all the pottery belonging to the Mound Builders' age, which I have seen, is composed of alluvial clay and sand, or a mixture of the former with pulverized fresh-water shells. A paste made of such a mixture possesses, in high degree, the properties of hydraulic Puzzuoland and Portland cement, so that vessels formed of it hardened without being burned, as is customary with modern pottery."

The Professor deals very aptly with this industry of the aborigines, and concludes a very able disquisition on the Bone Bank in its relation to the prehistoric builders.



HIEROGLYPHICS OF THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

The great circular redoubt or earth-work found two miles west of the village of New Washington, and the "Stone Fort," on a ridge one mile west of the village of Deputy, offer a subject for the antiquarian as deeply interesting as any of the monuments of a decayed empire so far discovered.

From end to end of Indiana there are to be found many other relics of the obscure past. Some of them have been unearthed and now appear among the collected antiquities at Indianapolis. The highly finished sandstone pipe, the copper ax, stone axes, flint arrow-heads and magnetic plummet found a few years ago beneath the soil of Cut-Off Island near New Harmony, together with the pipes of rare workmanship and undoubted age, unearthed near Covington, all live as it were in testimony of their owner's and maker's excellence, and hold a share in the evidence of the partial annihilation of a race, with the complete disruption of its manners, customs and industries; and it is possible that when numbers of these relics are placed together, a key to the phonetic or rather hieroglyphic system of that remote period might be evolved.

It may be asked what these hieroglyphical characters really are. Well, they are varied in form, so much so that the pipes found in the mounds of Indians, each bearing a distinct representation of some animal, may be taken for one species, used to represent the abstract ideas of the Mound Builders. The second form consists of pure hieroglyphics or phonetic characters, in which the sound is represented instead of the object; and the third, or painted form of the first, conveys to the mind that which is desired to be represented. This form exists among the Cree Indians of the far Northwest, at present. They, when departing from their permanent villages for the distant hunting grounds, paint on the barked trees in the neighborhood the figure of a snake or eagle, or perhaps huskey dog; and this animal is supposed to guard the position until the warrior's return, or welcome any friendly tribes that may arrive there in the interim. In the case of the Mound Builders, it is unlikely that this latter extreme was resorted to, for the simple reason that the relics of their occupation are too high in the ways of art to tolerate such a barbarous science of language; but the sculptured pipes and javelins and spear-heads of the Mound Builders may be taken as a collection of graven images, each conveying a set of ideas easily understood, and perhaps sometimes or more generally used to designate the vocation, name or character of the owner. That the builders possessed an alphabet of a phonetic form, and purely hieroglyphic, can scarcely be questioned; but until one or more of the unearthed tablets, which bore all or even a portion of such characters, are raised from their centuried graves, the mystery which surrounds this people must remain, while we must dwell in a world of mere speculation.

Vigo, Jasper, Sullivan, Switzerland and Ohio counties can boast of a most liberal endowment in this relation; and when in other days the people will direct a minute inquiry, and penetrate to the very heart of the thousand cones which are scattered throughout the land, they may possibly extract the blood in the shape of metallic and porcelain works, with hieroglyphic tablets, while leaving the form of heart and body complete to entertain and delight unborn generations, who in their time will wonder much when they learn that an American people, living toward the close of the 59th century, could possibly indulge in such an anachronism as is implied in the term "New World."

THE INDIANS.

The origin of the Red Men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests as well as instructs. It is a favorite with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader. A review of two works lately published on the origin of the Indians treats the matter in a peculiarly reasonable light. It says:

"Recently a German writer has put forward one theory on the subject, and an English writer has put forward another and directly opposite theory. The difference of opinion concerning our aboriginals among authors who have made a profound study of races is at once curious and interesting. Blumenbach treats them in his classifications as a distinct variety of the human family; but, in the threefold division of Dr. Latham, they are ranked among the Mongolidæ. Other writers on race regard them as a branch of the great Mongolian family, which at a distant period found its way from Asia to this continent, and remained here for centuries separate from the rest of mankind, passing, meanwhile, through divers phases of barbarism and civilization. Morton, our eminent ethnologist, and his followers, Nott and Gliddon, claim for our native Red Men an origin as distinct as the flora and fauna of this continent. Prichard, whose views are apt to differ from Morton's, finds reason to believe, on comparing the American tribes together, that they must have formed a separate department of nations from the earliest period of the world. The era of their existence as a distinct and insulated people must probably be dated back to the time which separated into nations the inhabitants of the Old World, and gave to each its individuality and primitive language. Dr. Robert Brown, the latest authority, attributes, in his "Races of Mankind," an Asiatic origin to our aboriginals. He says that the Western Indians not only personally resemble their nearest neighbors—the Northeastern Asiatics—but they resemble them in language and traditions. The Esquimaux on the American and the Telukthies on the Asiatic side understand one another perfectly. Modern an-

thropologists, indeed, are disposed to think that Japan, the Kuriles, and neighboring regions, may be regarded as the original home of the greater part of the native American race. It is also admitted by them that between the tribes scattered from the Arctic sea to Cape Horn there is more uniformity of physical features than is seen in any other quarter of the globe. The weight of evidence and authority is altogether in favor of the opinion that our so-called Indians are a branch of the Mongolian family, and all additional researches strengthen the opinion. The tribes of both North and South America are unquestionably homogeneous, and, in all likelihood, had their origin in Asia, though they have been altered and modified by thousands of years of total separation from the parent stock."

The conclusions arrived at by the reviewer at that time, though safe, are too general to lead the reader to form any definite idea on the subject. No doubt whatever can exist, when the American Indian is regarded as of an Asiatic origin; but there is nothing in the works or even in the review, to which these works were subjected, which might account for the vast difference in manner and form between the Red Man, as he is now known, or even as he appeared to Columbus and his successors in the field of discovery, and the comparatively civilized inhabitants of Mexico, as seen in 1521 by Cortez, and of Peru, as witnessed by Pizarro in 1532. The fact is that the pure bred Indian of the present is descended directly from the earliest inhabitants, or in other words from the survivors of that people who, on being driven from their fair possessions, retired to the wilderness in sorrow and reared up their children under the saddening influences of their unquenchable griefs, bequeathing them only the habits of the wild, cloud-roofed home of their declining years, a sullen silence, and a rude moral code. In after years these wild sons of the forest and prairie grew in numbers and in strength. Some legend told them of their present sufferings, of the station which their fathers once had known, and of the riotous race which now revelled in wealth which should be theirs. The fierce passions of the savage were aroused, and uniting their scattered bands marched in silence upon the villages of the Tartars, driving them onward to the capital of their Incas, and consigning their homes to the flames. Once in view of the great city, the hurrying bands halted in surprise; but Tartar cunning took in the situation and offered pledges of amity, which were sacredly observed. Henceforth Mexico was open to the Indians, bearing precisely the same relation to them that the Hudson's Bay Company's

villages do to the Northwestern Indians of the present; obtaining all, and bestowing very little. The subjection of the Mongolian race represented in North America by that branch of it to which the Tartars belonged, represented in the Southern portion of the continent, seems to have taken place some five centuries before the advent of the European, while it may be concluded that the war of the races which resulted in reducing the villages erected by the Tartar hordes to ruin took place between one and two hundred years later. These statements, though actually referring to events which in point of time are comparatively modern, can only be substantiated by the facts that, about the periods mentioned the dead bodies of an unknown race of men were washed ashore on the European coasts, while previous to that time there is no account whatever in European annals of even a vestige of trans-Atlantic humanity being transferred by ocean currents to the gaze of a wondering people. Towards the latter half of the 15th century two dead bodies entirely free from decomposition, and corresponding with the Red Men as they afterward appeared to Columbus, were cast on the shores of the Azores, and confirmed Columbus in his belief in the existence of a western world and western people.

Storm and flood and disease have created sad havoc in the ranks of the Indian since the occupation of the country by the white man. These natural causes have conspired to decimate the race even more than the advance of civilization, which seems not to affect it to any material extent. In its maintenance of the same number of representatives during three centuries, and its existence in the very face of a most unceremonious, and, whenever necessary, cruel conquest, the grand dispensations of the unseen Ruler of the universe is demonstrated; for, without the aborigines, savage and treacherous as they were, it is possible that the explorers of former times would have so many natural difficulties to contend with, that their work would be surrendered in despair, and the most fertile regions of the continent saved for the plowshares of generations yet unborn. It is questionable whether we owe the discovery of this continent to the unaided scientific knowledge of Columbus, or to the dead bodies of the two Indians referred to above; nor can their services to the explorers of ancient and modern times be over-estimated. Their existence is embraced in the plan of the Divinity for the government of the world, and it will not form subject for surprise to learn that the same intelligence which sent a thrill of liberty into every corner of the republic, will, in the near future,

devise some method under which the remnant of a great and ancient race may taste the sweets of public kindness, and feel that, after centuries of turmoil and tyranny, they have at last found a shelter amid a sympathizing people. Many have looked at the Indian as the pessimist does at all things; they say that he was never formidable until the white man supplied him with the weapons of modern warfare; but there is no mention made of his eviction from his retired home, and the little plot of cultivated garden which formed the nucleus of a village that, if fostered instead of being destroyed, might possibly hold an Indian population of some importance in the economy of the nation. There is no intention whatever to maintain that the occupation of this country by the favored races is wrong even in principle; for where any obstacle to advancing civilization exists, it has to fall to the ground; but it may be said, with some truth, that the white man, instead of a policy of conciliation formed upon the power of kindness, indulged in belligerency as impolitic as it was unjust. A modern writer says, when speaking of the Indian's character: "He did not exhibit that steady valor and efficient discipline of the American soldier; and to-day on the plains Sheridan's troopers would not hesitate to attack the bravest band, though outnumbered three to one." This piece of information applies to the European and African, as well as to the Indian. The American soldier, and particularly the troopers referred to, would not fear or shrink from a very legion of demons, even with odds against them. This mode of warfare seems strangely peculiar when compared with the military systems of civilized countries; yet, since the main object of armed men is to defend a country or a principle, and to destroy anything which may oppose itself to them, the mode of warfare pursued by the savage will be found admirably adapted to their requirements in this connection, and will doubtless compare favorably with the systems of the Afghans and Persians of the present, and the Caucasian people of the first historic period.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a means of gratifying his love of distinction. The male children, as soon as they acquired sufficient age and strength, were furnished with a bow and arrow and taught to shoot birds and other small game. Success in killing a large quadruped required years of careful study and practice, and the art was as

sedulously inculcated in the minds of the rising generation as are the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic in the common schools of civilized communities. The mazes of the forest and the dense, tall grass of the prairies were the best fields for the exercise of the hunter's skill. No feet could be impressed in the yielding soil but that the tracks were the objects of the most searching scrutiny, and revealed at a glance the animal that made them, the direction it was pursuing, and the time that had elapsed since it had passed. In a forest country he selected the valleys, because they were most frequently the resort of game. The most easily taken, perhaps, of all the animals of the chase was the deer. It is endowed with a curiosity which prompts it to stop in its flight and look back at the approaching hunter, who always avails himself of this opportunity to let fly the fatal arrow.

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council, they usually sat in concentric circles around the speaker, and each individual, notwithstanding the fiery passions that rankled within, preserved an exterior as immovable as if cast in bronze. Before commencing business a person appeared with the sacred pipe, and another with fire to kindle it. After being lighted it was first presented to heaven, secondly to the earth, thirdly to the presiding spirit, and lastly the several councilors, each of whom took a whiff. These formalities were observed with as close exactness as state etiquette in civilized courts.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character. On some pleasant spot by the bank of a river, or near an ever-running spring, they raised their groups of wigwams, constructed of the bark of trees, and easily taken down and removed to another spot. The dwelling-places of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and constructed with greater care, but of the same materials. Skins taken in the chase served them for repose. Though principally dependent upon hunting and fishing, the uncertain supply from those sources led them to cultivate small patches of corn. Every family did everything necessary within itself, commerce, or an interchange of articles, being almost unknown to them. In cases of dispute and dissension, each Indian relied upon himself for retaliation. Blood for blood was the rule, and the relatives of the slain man were bound to obtain bloody revenge for his death. This principle gave rise, as a matter of course, to innumerable and bitter feuds, and wars of extermination where such were possible. War, indeed, rather than peace, was the Indian's

glory and delight,—war, not conducted as civilization, but war where individual skill, endurance, gallantry and cruelty were prime requisites. For such a purpose as revenge the Indian would make great sacrifices, and display a patience and perseverance truly heroic; but when the excitement was over, he sank back into a listless, unoccupied, well-nigh useless savage. During the intervals of his more exciting pursuits, the Indian employed his time in decorating his person with all the refinement of paint and feathers, and in the manufacture of his arms and of canoes. These were constructed of bark, and so light that they could easily be carried on the shoulder from stream to stream. His amusements were the war-dance, athletic games, the narration of his exploits, and listening to the oratory of the chiefs; but during long periods of such existence he remained in a state of torpor, gazing listlessly upon the trees of the forests and the clouds that sailed above them; and this vacancy imprinted an habitual gravity, and even melancholy, upon his general deportment.

The main labor and drudgery of Indian communities fell upon the women. The planting, tending and gathering of the crops, making mats and baskets, carrying burdens,—in fact, all things of the kind were performed by them, thus making their condition but little better than that of slaves. Marriage was merely a matter of bargain and sale, the husband giving presents to the father of the bride. In general they had but few children. They were subjected to many and severe attacks of sickness, and at times famine and pestilence swept away whole tribes.

EXPLORATIONS BY THE WHITES.

EARLIEST EXPLORERS.

The State of Indiana is bounded on the east by the meridian line which forms also the western boundary of Ohio, extending due north from the mouth of the Great Miami river; on the south by the Ohio river from the mouth of the Great Miami to the mouth of the Wabash; on the west by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash river from its mouth to a point where a due north line from the town of Vincennes would last touch the shore of said river, and thence directly north to Lake Michigan; and on the north by said lake and an east and west line ten miles north of the extreme south end of the lake, and extending to its intersection with the aforesaid meridian, the west boundary of Ohio. These boundaries include an area of 33,809 square miles, lying between 37° 47' and 41° 50' north latitude, and between 7° 45' and 11° 1' west longitude from Washington.

After the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, more than 150 years passed away before any portion of the territory now comprised within the above limits was explored by Europeans. Colonies were established in Florida, Virginia and Nova Scotia by the principal rival governments of Europe, but not until about 1670-'2 did the first white travelers venture as far into the Northwest as Indiana or Lake Michigan. These explorers were Frenchmen by the names of Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, who then visited what is now the eastern part of Wisconsin, the northeastern portion of Illinois and probably that portion of this State north of the Kankakee river. In the following year M. Joliet, an agent of the French Colonial government, and James Marquette, a good and simple-hearted missionary who had his station at Mackinaw, explored the country about Green Bay, and along Fox and Wisconsin rivers as far westward as the Mississippi, the banks of which they reached June 17, 1673. They descended this river to about 33° 40', but returned by way of the Illinois river and the route they came in the Lake Region. At a village among the Illinois Indians, Marquette and his small band of adventurers were received

in a friendly manner and treated hospitably. They were made the honored guests at a great feast, where hominy, fish, dog meat and roast buffalo meat were spread before them in great abundance. In 1682 LaSalle explored the West, but it is not known that he entered the region now embraced within the State of Indiana. He took formal possession, however, of all the Mississippi region in the name of the King of France, in whose honor he gave all this Mississippi region, including what is now Indiana, the name "Louisiana." Spain at the same time laid claim to all the region about the Gulf of Mexico, and thus these two great nations were brought into collision. But the country was actually held and occupied by the great Miami confederacy of Indians, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees) being the eastern and most powerful tribe. Their territory extended strictly from the Scioto river west to the Illinois river. Their villages were few and scattering, and their occupation was scarcely dense enough to maintain itself against invasion. Their settlements were occasionally visited by Christian missionaries, fur traders and adventurers, but no body of white men made any settlement sufficiently permanent for a title to national possession. Christian zeal animated France and England in missionary enterprise, the former in the interests of Catholicism and the latter in the interests of Protestantism. Hence their haste to preoccupy the land and proselyte the aborigines. No doubt this ugly rivalry was often seen by Indians, and they refused to be proselyted to either branch of Christianity.

The "Five Nations," farther east, comprised the Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondaguas and Senecas. In 1677 the number of warriors in this confederacy was 2,150. About 1711 the Tuscaroras retired from Carolina and joined the Iroquois, or Five Nations, which, after that event, became known as the "Six Nations." In 1689 hostilities broke out between the Five Nations and the colonists of Canada, and the almost constant wars in which France was engaged until the treaty of Ryswick in 1697 combined to check the grasping policy of Louis XIV., and to retard the planting of French colonies in the Mississippi valley. Missionary efforts, however, continued with more failure than success, the Jesuits allying themselves with the Indians in habits and customs, even encouraging inter-marriage between them and their white followers.

OUABACHE.

The Wabash was first named by the French, and spelled by them Ouabache. This river was known even before the Ohio, and was navigated as the Ouabache all the way to the Mississippi a long time before it was discovered that it was a tributary of the Ohio (Belle Riviere). In navigating the Mississippi they thought they passed the mouth of the Ouabache instead of the Ohio. In traveling from the Great Lakes to the south, the French always went by the way of the Ouabache or Illinois.

VINCENNES.

Francois Morgan de Vinzenne served in Canada as early as 1720 in the regiment of "De Carrignan" of the French service, and again on the lakes in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie in the same service under M. de Vaudriol, in 1725. It is possible that his advent to Vincennes may have taken place in 1732; and in proof of this the only record is an act of sale under the joint names of himself and Madame Vinzenne, the daughter of M. Philip Longprie, and dated Jan. 5, 1735. This document gives his military position as commandant of the post of Ouabache in the service of the French King. The will of Longprie, dated March 10, same year, bequeaths him, among other things, 408 pounds of pork, which he ordered to be kept safe until Vinzenne, who was then at Ouabache, returned to Kaskaskia.

There are many other documents connected with its early settlement by Vinzenne, among which is a receipt for the 100 pistoles granted him as his wife's marriage dowry. In 1736 this officer was ordered to Charlevoix by D'Artagette, viceroy of the King at New Orleans, and commandant of Illinois. Here M. St. Vinzenne received his mortal wounds. The event is chronicled as follows, in the words of D'Artagette: "We have just received very bad news from Louisiana, and our war with the Chickasaws. The French have been defeated. Among the slain is M. de Vinzenne, who ceased not until his last breath to exhort his men to behave worthy of their faith and fatherland."

Thus closed the career of this gallant officer, leaving a name which holds as a remembrancer the present beautiful town of Vincennes, changed from Vinzenne to its present orthography in 1749.

Post Vincennes was settled as early as 1710 or 1711. In a letter from Father Marest to Father Germon, dated at Kaskaskia, Nov. 9, 1712, occurs this passage: "*Les Francois estoient itabli un fort sur*

le fleuve Ouabache ; ils demanderent un missionnaire ; et le Pere Mermet leur fut envoye. Ce Pere crut devoir travailler a la conversion des Mascoutens qui avoient fait un village sur les bords duneme fleuve. C'est une nation Indians qui entend la langue Illinoise." Translated: "The French have established a fort upon the river Wabash, and want a missionary; and Father Mermet has been sent to them. That Father believes he should labor for the conversion of the Mascoutens, who have built a village on the banks of the same river. They are a nation of Indians who understand the language of the Illinois."

Mermet was therefore the first preacher of Christianity in this part of the world, and his mission was to convert the Mascoutens, a branch of the Miamis. "The way I took," says he, "was to confound, in the presence of the whole tribe, one of these charlatans [medicine men], whose Manitou, or great spirit which he worshiped, was the buffalo. After leading him on insensibly to the avowal that it was not the buffalo that he worshiped, but the Manitou, or spirit, of the buffalo, which was under the earth and animated all buffaloes, which heals the sick and has all power, I asked him whether other beasts, the bear for instance, and which one of his nation worshiped, was not equally inhabited by a Manitou, which was under the earth. 'Without doubt,' said the grand medicine man. 'If this is so,' said I, 'men ought to have a Manitou who inhabits them.' 'Nothing more certain,' said he. 'Ought not that to convince you,' continued I, 'that you are not very reasonable? For if man upon the earth is the master of all animals, if he kills them, if he eats them, does it not follow that the Manitou which inhabits him must have a mastery over all other Manitous? Why then do you not invoke him instead of the Manitou of the bear and the buffalo, when you are sick?' This reasoning disconcerted the charlatan. But this was all the effect it produced."

The result of convincing these heathen by logic, as is generally the case the world over, was only a temporary logical victory, and no change whatever was produced in the professions and practices of the Indians.

But the first Christian (Catholic) missionary at this place whose name we find recorded in the Church annals, was Meurin, in 1849.

The church building used by these early missionaries at Vincennes is thus described by the "oldest inhabitants:" Fronting on Water street and running back on Church street, it was a plain

building with a rough exterior, of upright posts, chinked and daubed, with a rough coat of cement on the outside; about 20 feet wide and 60 long; one story high, with a small belfry and an equally small bell. It was dedicated to St. Francis Xavier. This spot is now occupied by a splendid cathedral.

Vincennes has ever been a stronghold of Catholicism. The Church there has educated and sent out many clergymen of her faith, some of whom have become bishops, or attained other high positions in ecclesiastical authority.

Almost contemporaneous with the progress of the Church at Vincennes was a missionary work near the mouth of the Wea river, among the Ouiatenons, but the settlement there was broken up in early day.

NATIONAL POLICIES.

THE GREAT FRENCH SCHEME.

Soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by LaSalle in 1682, the government of France began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations extending through the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained, with partial success, for about 75 years. The traders persisted in importing whisky, which cancelled nearly every civilizing influence that could be brought to bear upon the Indian, and the vast distances between posts prevented that strength which can be enjoyed only by close and convenient intercommunication. Another characteristic of Indian nature was to listen attentively to all the missionary said, pretending to believe all he preached, and then offer in turn his theory of the world, of religion, etc., and because he was not listened to with the same degree of attention and pretense of belief, would go off disgusted. This was his idea of the golden rule.

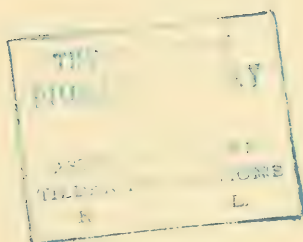
The river St. Joseph of Lake Michigan was called "the river Miamis" in 1679, in which year LaSalle built a small fort on its bank, near the lake shore. The principal station of the mission for the instruction of the Miamis was established on the borders of this river. The first French post within the territory of the Miamis was at the mouth of the river Miamis, on an eminence naturally fortified on two sides by the river, and on one side by a

deep ditch made by a fall of water. It was of triangular form. The missionary Hennepin gives a good description of it, as he was one of the company who built it, in 1679. Says he: "We fell the trees that were on the top of the hill; and having cleared the same from bushes for about two musket shot, we began to build a redoubt of 80 feet long and 40 feet broad, with great square pieces of timber laid one upon another, and prepared a great number of stakes of about 25 feet long to drive into the ground, to make our fort more inaccessible on the riverside. We employed the whole month of November about that work, which was very hard, though we had no other food but the bear's flesh our savage killed. These beasts are very common in that place because of the great quantity of grapes they find there; but their flesh being too fat and luscious, our men began to be weary of it and desired leave to go a hunting to kill some wild goats. M. LaSalle denied them that liberty, which caused some murmurs among them; and it was but unwillingly that they continued their work. This, together with the approach of winter and the apprehension that M. LaSalle had that his vessel (the Griffin) was lost, made him very melancholy, though he concealed it as much as he could. We made a cabin wherein we performed divine service every Sunday, and Father Gabriel and I, who preached alternately, took care to take such texts as were suitable to our present circumstances and fit to inspire us with courage, concord and brotherly love. * * * The fort was at last perfected, and called Fort Miamis."

In the year 1711 the missionary Chardon, who was said to be very zealous and apt in the acquisition of languages, had a station on the St. Joseph about 60 miles above the mouth. Charlevoix, another distinguished missionary from France, visited a post on this river in 1721. In a letter dated at the place, Aug. 16, he says: "There is a commandant here, with a small garrison. His house, which is but a very sorry one, is called the fort, from its being surrounded with an indifferent palisado, which is pretty near the case in all the rest. We have here two villages of Indians, one of the Miamis and the other of the Pottawatomies, both of them mostly Christians; but as they have been for a long time without any pastors, the missionary who has been lately sent to them will have no small difficulty in bringing them back to the exercise of their religion." He speaks also of the main commodity for which the Indians would part with their goods, namely, spirituous liquors, which they drink and keep drunk upon as long as a supply lasted.



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.



More than a century and a half has now passed since Charlevoix penned the above, without any change whatever in this trait of Indian character.

In 1765 the Miami nation, or confederacy, was composed of four tribes, whose total number of warriors was estimated at only 1,050 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper, 300 Weas, or Ouatienons, 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shockeyes; and at this time the principal villages of the Twightwees were situated about the head of the Maumee river at and near the place where Fort Wayne now is. The larger Wea villages were near the banks of the Wabash river, in the vicinity of the Post Ouatienon; and the Shockeyes and Piankeshaws dwelt on the banks of the Vermilion and on the borders of the Wabash between Vincennes and Ouatienon. Branches of the Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Delaware and Kickapoo tribes were permitted at different times to enter within the boundaries of the Miamis and reside for a while.

The wars in which France and England were engaged, from 1688 to 1697, retarded the growth of the colonies of those nations in North America, and the efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies naturally excited the jealousy of England and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. After several stations were established elsewhere in the West, trading posts were started at the Miami villages, which stood at the head of the Maumee, at the Wea villages about Ouatienon on the Wabash, and at the Piankeshaw villages about the present sight of Vincennes. It is probable that before the close of the year 1719, temporary trading posts were erected at the sites of Fort Wayne, Ouatienon and Vincennes. These points were probably often visited by French fur traders prior to 1700. In the meanwhile the English people in this country commenced also to establish military posts west of the Alleghanies, and thus matters went on until they naturally culminated in a general war, which, being waged by the French and Indians combined on one side, was called "the French and Indian war." This war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi except New Orleans and the island on which it is situated; and indeed, France had the preceding autumn, by a secret convention, ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

PONTIAC'S WAR.

In 1762, after Canada and its dependencies had been surrendered to the English, Pontiac and his partisans secretly organized a powerful confederacy in order to crush at one blow all English power in the West. This great scheme was skillfully projected and cautiously matured.

The principal act in the programme was to gain admittance into the fort at Detroit, on pretense of a friendly visit, with shortened muskets concealed under their blankets, and on a given signal suddenly break forth upon the garrison; but an inadvertent remark of an Indian woman led to a discovery of the plot, which was consequently averted. Pontiac and his warriors afterward made many attacks upon the English, some of which were successful, but the Indians were finally defeated in the general war.

BRITISH POLICY.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwestern Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. Of these families, about 80 or 90 resided at Post Vincennes, 14 at Fort Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and nine or ten at the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph rivers.

The colonial policy of the British government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they become self-supporting and independent of the mother country; hence the early and rapid settlement of the Northwestern territory was still further retarded by the short-sighted selfishness of England. That fatal policy consisted mainly in holding the land in the hands of the government and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to settlers. But in spite of all her efforts in this direction, she constantly made just such efforts as provoked the American people to rebel, and to rebel successfully, which was within 15 years after the perfect close of the French and Indian war.

AMERICAN POLICY.

Thomas Jefferson, the shrewd statesman and wise Governor of Virginia, saw from the first that actual occupation of Western lands was the only way to keep them out of the hands of foreigners and

Indians. Therefore, directly after the conquest of Vincennes by Clark, he engaged a scientific corps to proceed under an escort to the Mississippi, and ascertain by celestial observations the point on that river intersected by latitude $36^{\circ} 36'$, the southern limit of the State, and to measure its distance to the Ohio. To Gen. Clark was entrusted the conduct of the military operations in that quarter. He was instructed to select a strong position near that point and establish there a fort and garrison; thence to extend his conquests northward to the lakes, erecting forts at different points, which might serve as monuments of actual possession, besides affording protection to that portion of the country. Fort "Jefferson" was erected and garrisoned on the Mississippi a few miles above the southern limit.

The result of these operations was the addition, to the chartered limits of Virginia, of that immense region known as the "North-western Territory." The simple fact that such and such forts were established by the Americans in this vast region convinced the British Commissioners that we had entitled ourselves to the land. But where are those "monuments" of our power now?

INDIAN SAVAGERY.

As a striking example of the inhuman treatment which the early Indians were capable of giving white people, we quote the following blood-curdling story from Mr. Cox' "Recollections of the Wabash Valley":

On the 11th of February, 1781, a wagoner named Irvin Hinton was sent from the block-house at Louisville, Ky., to Harrodsburg for a load of provisions for the fort. Two young men, Richard Rue and George Holman, aged respectively 19 and 16 years, were sent as guards to protect the wagon from the depredations of any hostile Indians who might be lurking in the cane-brakes or ravines through which they must pass. Soon after their start a severe snow-storm set in which lasted until afternoon. Lest the melting snow might dampen the powder in their rifles, the guards fired them off, intending to reload them as soon as the storm ceased. Hinton drove the horses while Rue walked a few rods ahead and Holman about the same distance behind. As they ascended a hill about eight miles from Louisville Hinton heard some one say Whoa to the horses. Supposing that something was wrong about the wagon, he stopped and asked Holman why he had called him to halt. Holman said that he had not spoken; Rue also denied it,

but said that he had heard the voice distinctly. At this time a voice cried out, "I will solve the mystery for you; it was Simon Girty that cried Whoa, and he meant what he said,"—at the same time emerging from a sink-hole a few rods from the roadside, followed by 13 Indians, who immediately surrounded the three Kentuckians and demanded them to surrender or die instantly. The little party, making a virtue of necessity, surrendered to this renegade white man and his Indian allies.

Being so near two forts, Girty made all possible speed in making fast his prisoners, selecting the lines and other parts of the harness, he prepared for an immediate flight across the Ohio. The pantaloons of the prisoners were cut off about four inches above the knees, and thus they started through the deep snow as fast as the horses could trot, leaving the wagon, containing a few empty barrels, standing in the road. They continued their march for several cold days, without fire at night, until they reached Wa-puc-canat-ta, where they compelled their prisoners to run the gauntlet as they entered the village. Hinton first ran the gauntlet and reached the council-house after receiving several severe blows upon the head and shoulders. Rue next ran between the lines, pursued by an Indian with an uplifted tomahawk. He far outstripped his pursuer and dodged most of the blows aimed at him. Holman complaining that it was too severe a test for a worn-out stripling like himself, was allowed to run between two lines of squaws and boys, and was followed by an Indian with a long switch.

The first council of the Indians did not dispose of these young men; they were waiting for the presence of other chiefs and warriors. Hinton escaped, but on the afternoon of the second day he was re-captured. Now the Indians were glad that they had an occasion to indulge in the infernal joy of burning him at once. Soon after their supper, which they shared with their victim, they drove the stake into the ground, piled up the fagots in a circle around it, stripped and blackened the prisoner, tied him to the stake, and applied the torch. It was a slow fire. The war-whoop then thrilled through the dark surrounding forest like the chorus of a band of infernal spirits escaped from pandemonium, and the scalp dance was struck up by those demons in human shape, who for hours encircled their victim, brandishing their tomahawks and war clubs, and venting their execrations upon the helpless sufferer, who died about midnight from the effects of the slow heat. As soon as he fell upon the ground, the Indian who first discovered

him in the woods that evening sprang in, sunk his tomahawk into his skull above the ear, and with his knife stripped off the scalp, which he bore back with him to the town as a trophy, and which was tauntingly thrust into the faces of Rue and Holman, with the question, "Can you smell the fire on the scalp of your red-headed friend? We cooked him and left him for the wolves to make a breakfast upon; that is the way we serve runaway prisoners."

After a march of three days more, the prisoners, Rue and Holman, had to run the gauntlets again, and barely got through with their lives. It was decided that they should both be burned at the stake that night, though this decision was far from being unanimous. The necessary preparations were made, dry sticks and brush were gathered and piled around two stakes, the faces and hands of the doomed men were blackened in the customary manner, and as the evening approached the poor wretches sat looking upon the setting sun for the last time. An unusual excitement was manifest in a number of chiefs who still lingered about the council-house. At a pause in the contention, a noble-looking Indian approached the prisoners, and after speaking a few words to the guards, took Holman by the hand, lifted him to his feet, cut the cords that bound him to his fellow prisoners, removed the black from his face and hands, put his hand kindly upon his head and said: "I adopt you as my son, to fill the place of the one I have lately buried; you are now a kinsman of Logan, the white man's friend, as he has been called, but who has lately proven himself to be a terrible avenger of the wrongs inflicted upon him by the bloody Cresap and his men." With evident reluctance, Girty interpreted this to Holman, who was thus unexpectedly freed.

But the preparations for the burning of Rue went on. Holman and Rue embraced each other most affectionately, with a sorrow too deep for description. Rue was then tied to one of the stakes; but the general contention among the Indians had not ceased. Just as the lighted fagots were about to be applied to the dry brush piled around the devoted youth, a tall, active young Shawnee, a son of the victim's captor, sprang into the ring, and cutting the cords which bound him to the stake, led him out amidst the deafening plaudits of a part of the crowd and the execrations of the rest. Regardless of threats, he caused water to be brought and the black to be washed from the face and hands of the prisoner, whose clothes were then returned to him, when the young brave said: "I take this young man to be my brother, in the place of one I lately lost;

I loved that brother well; I will love this one, too; my old mother will be glad when I tell her that I have brought her a son, in place of the dear departed one. We want no more victims. The burning of Red-head [Hinton] ought to satisfy us. These innocent young men do not merit such cruel fate; I would rather die myself than see this adopted brother burned at the stake."

A loud shout of approbation showed that the young Shawnee had triumphed, though dissension was manifest among the various tribes afterward. Some of them abandoned their trip to Detroit, others returned to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, a few turned toward the Mississinewa and the Wabash towns, while a portion continued to Detroit. Holman was taken back to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, where he remained most of the time of his captivity. Rue was taken first to the Mississinewa, then to the Wabash towns. Two years of his eventful captivity were spent in the region of the Wabash and Illinois rivers, but the last few months at Detroit; was in captivity altogether about three years and a half.

Rue effected his escape in the following manner: During one of the drunken revels of the Indians near Detroit one of them lost a purse of \$90; various tribes were suspected of feloniously keeping the treasure, and much ugly speculation was indulged in as to who was the thief. At length a prophet of a tribe that was not suspected was called to divine the mystery. He spread sand over a green deer-skin, watched it awhile and performed various manipulations, and professed to see that the money had been stolen and carried away by a tribe entirely different from any that had been suspicioned; but he was shrewd enough not to announce who the thief was or the tribe he belonged to, lest a war might arise. His decision quieted the belligerent uprisings threatened by the excited Indians.

Rue and two other prisoners saw this display of the prophet's skill and concluded to interrogate him soon concerning their families at home. The opportunity occurred in a few days, and the Indian seer actually astonished Rue with the accuracy with which he described his family, and added, "You all intend to make your escape, and you will effect it soon. You will meet with many trials and hardships in passing over so wild a district of country, inhabited by so many hostile nations of Indians. You will almost starve to death; but about the time you have given up all hope of finding game to sustain you in your famished condition, succor will come when you least expect it. The first game you will succeed in taking

will be a male of some kind; after that you will have plenty of game and return home in safety."

The prophet kept this matter a secret for the prisoners, and the latter in a few days set off upon their terrible journey, and had just such experience as the Indian prophet had foretold; they arrived home with their lives, but were pretty well worn out with the exposures and privations of a three weeks' journey.

On the return of Holman's party of Indians to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, much dissatisfaction existed in regard to the manner of his release from the sentence of condemnation pronounced against him by the council. Many were in favor of recalling the council and trying him again, and this was finally agreed to. The young man was again put upon trial for his life, with a strong probability of his being condemned to the stake. Both parties worked hard for victory in the final vote, which eventually proved to give a majority of one for the prisoner's acquittal.

While with the Indians, Holman saw them burn at the stake a Kentuckian named Richard Hogeland, who had been taken prisoner at the defeat of Col. Crawford. They commenced burning him at nine o'clock at night, and continued roasting him until ten o'clock the next day, before he expired. During his excruciating tortures he begged for some of them to end his life and sufferings with a gun or tomahawk. Finally his cruel tormentors promised they would, and cut several deep gashes in his flesh with their tomahawks, and shoveled up hot ashes and embers and threw them into the gaping wounds. When he was dead they stripped off his scalp, cut him to pieces and burnt him to ashes, which they scattered through the town to expel the evil spirits from it.

After a captivity of about three years and a half, Holman saw an opportunity of going on a mission for the destitute Indians, namely, of going to Harrodsburg, Ky., where he had a rich uncle, from whom they could get what supplies they wanted. They let him go with a guard, but on arriving at Louisville, where Gen. Clark was in command, he was ransomed, and he reached home only three days after the arrival of Rue. Both these men lived to a good old age, terminating their lives at their home about two miles south of Richmond, Ind.

EXPEDITIONS OF COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

In the summer of 1778, Col. George Rogers Clark, a native of Albemarle county, Va., led a memorable expedition against the ancient French settlements about Kaskaskia and Post Vincennes. With respect to the magnitude of its design, the valor and perseverance with which it was carried on, and the memorable results which were produced by it, this expedition stands without a parallel in the early annals of the valley of the Mississippi. That portion of the West called Kentucky was occupied by Henderson & Co., who pretended to own the land and who held it at a high price. Col. Clark wished to test the validity of their claim and adjust the government of the country so as to encourage immigration. He accordingly called a meeting of the citizens at Harrodstown, to assemble June 6, 1776, and consider the claims of the company and consult with reference to the interest of the country. He did not at first publish the exact aim of this movement, lest parties would be formed in advance and block the enterprise; also, if the object of the meeting were not announced beforehand, the curiosity of the people to know what was to be proposed would bring out a much greater attendance.

The meeting was held on the day appointed, and delegates were elected to treat with the government of Virginia, to see whether it would be best to become a county in that State and be protected by it, etc. Various delays on account of the remoteness of the white settlers from the older communities of Virginia and the hostility of Indians in every direction, prevented a consummation of this object until some time in 1778. The government of Virginia was friendly to Clark's enterprise to a certain extent, but claimed that they had not authority to do much more than to lend a little assistance for which payment should be made at some future time, as it was not certain whether Kentucky would become a part of Virginia or not. Gov. Henry and a few gentlemen were individually so hearty in favor of Clark's benevolent undertaking that they assisted him all they could. Accordingly Mr. Clark organized his expedition, keeping every particular secret lest powerful parties would form in the West against him. He took in stores at Pitts-



GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK



burg and Wheeling, proceeded down the Ohio to the "Falls," where he took possession of an island of about seven acres, and divided it among a small number of families, for whose protection he constructed some light fortifications. At this time Post Vincennes comprised about 400 militia, and it was a daring undertaking for Col. Clark, with his small force, to go up against it and Kaskaskia, as he had planned. Indeed, some of his men, on hearing of his plan, deserted him. He conducted himself so as to gain the sympathy of the French, and through them also that of the Indians to some extent, as both these people were very bitter against the British, who had possession of the Lake Region.

From the nature of the situation Clark concluded it was best to take Kaskaskia first. The fact that the people regarded him as a savage rebel, he regarded as really a good thing in his favor; for after the first victory he would show them so much unexpected lenity that they would rally to his standard. In this policy he was indeed successful. He arrested a few men and put them in irons. The priest of the village, accompanied by five or six aged citizens, waited on Clark and said that the inhabitants expected to be separated, perhaps never to meet again, and they begged to be permitted to assemble in their church to take leave of each other. Clark mildly replied that he had nothing against their religion, that they might continue to assemble in their church, but not venture out of town, etc. Thus, by what has since been termed the "Rarey" method of taming horses, Clark showed them he had power over them but designed them no harm, and they readily took the oath of allegiance to Virginia.

After Clark's arrival at Kaskaskia it was difficult to induce the French settlers to accept the "Continental paper" introduced by him and his troops. Nor until Col. Vigo arrived there and guaranteed its redemption would they receive it. Peltries and piastres formed the only currency, and Vigo found great difficulty in explaining Clark's financial arrangements. "Their commandants never made money," was the reply to Vigo's explanation of the policy of the old Dominion. But notwithstanding the guarantees, the Continental paper fell very low in the market. Vigo had a trading establishment at Kaskaskia, where he sold coffee at one dollar a pound, and all the other necessities of life at an equally reasonable price. The unsophisticated Frenchmen were generally asked in what kind of money they would pay their little bills.

“*Douleur*,” was the general reply; and as an authority on the subject says, “It took about twenty Continental dollars to purchase a silver dollar’s worth of coffee; and as the French word “*douleur*” signifies grief or pain, perhaps no word either in the French or English languages expressed the idea more correctly than the *douleur* for a Continental dollar. At any rate it was truly *douleur* to the Colonel, for he never received a single dollar in exchange for the large amount taken from him in order to sustain Clark’s credit.

Now, the post at Vincennes, defended by Fort Sackville, came next. The priest just mentioned, Mr. Gibault, was really friendly to “the American interest;” he had spiritual charge of the church at Vincennes, and he with several others were deputed to assemble the people there and authorize them to garrison their own fort like a free and independent people, etc. This plan had its desired effect, and the people took the oath of allegiance to the State of Virginia and became citizens of the United States. Their style of language and conduct changed to a better hue, and they surprised the numerous Indians in the vicinity by displaying a new flag and informing them that their old father, the King of France, was come to life again, and was mad at them for fighting the English; and they advised them to make peace with the Americans as soon as they could, otherwise they might expect to make the land very bloody, etc. The Indians concluded they would have to fall in line, and they offered no resistance. Capt. Leonard Helm, an American, was left in charge of this post, and Clark began to turn his attention to other points. But before leaving this section of the country he made treaties of peace with the Indians; this he did, however, by a different method from what had always before been followed. By indirect methods he caused them to come to him, instead of going to them. He was convinced that inviting them to treaties was considered by them in a different manner from what the whites expected, and imputed them to fear, and that giving them great presents confirmed it. He accordingly established treaties with the Piankeshaws, Ouiatenons, Kickapoos, Illinois, Kaskaskias, Peorias and branches of some other tribes that inhabited the country between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. Upon this the General Assembly of the State of Virginia declared all the citizens settled west of the Ohio organized into a county of that State, to be known as “Illinois” county; but before the provisions of the law could be carried into effect, Henry Hamilton, the British Lieutenant-Governor of Detroit, collected an army of about

30 regulars, 50 French volunteers and 400 Indians, went down and re-took the post Vincennes in December, 1778. No attempt was made by the population to defend the town. Capt. Helm and a man named Henry were the only Americans at the fort, the only members of the garrison. Capt. Helm was taken prisoner and a number of the French inhabitants disarmed.

Col. Clark, hearing of the situation, determined to re-capture the place. He accordingly gathered together what force he could in this distant land, 170 men, and on the 5th of February, started from Kaskaskia and crossed the river of that name. The weather was very wet, and the low lands were pretty well covered with water. The march was difficult, and the Colonel had to work hard to keep his men in spirits. He suffered them to shoot game whenever they wished and eat it like Indian war-dancers, each company by turns inviting the others to their feasts, which was the case every night. Clark waded through water as much as any of them, and thus stimulated the men by his example. They reached the Little Wabash on the 13th, after suffering many and great hardships. Here a camp was formed, and without waiting to discuss plans for crossing the river, Clark ordered the men to construct a vessel, and pretended that crossing the stream would be only a piece of amusement, although inwardly he held a different opinion.

The second day afterward a reconnoitering party was sent across the river, who returned and made an encouraging report. A scaffolding was built on the opposite shore, upon which the baggage was placed as it was tediously ferried over, and the new camping ground was a nice half acre of dry land. There were many amusements, indeed, in getting across the river, which put all the men in high spirits. The succeeding two or three days they had to march through a great deal of water, having on the night of the 17th to encamp in the water, near the Big Wabash.

At daybreak on the 18th they heard the signal gun at Vincennes, and at once commenced their march. Reaching the Wabash about two o'clock, they constructed rafts to cross the river on a boat-stealing expedition, but labored all day and night to no purpose. On the 19th they began to make a canoe, in which a second attempt to steal boats was made, but this expedition returned, reporting that there were two "large fires" within a mile of them. Clark sent a canoe down the river to meet the vessel that was supposed to be on her way up with the supplies, with orders to hasten forward day and night. This was their last hope, as their provisions were entirely

gone, and starvation seemed to be hovering about them. The next day they commenced to make more canoes, when about noon the sentinel on the river brought a boat with five Frenchmen from the fort. From this party they learned that they were not as yet discovered. All the army crossed the river in two canoes the next day, and as Clark had determined to reach the town that night, he ordered his men to move forward. They plunged into the water sometimes to the neck, for over three miles.

Without food, benumbed with cold, up to their waists in water, covered with broken ice, the men at one time mutinied and refused to march. All the persuasions of Clark had no effect upon the half-starved and half-frozen soldiers. In one company was a small drummer boy, and also a sergeant who stood six feet two inches in socks, and stout and athletic. He was devoted to Clark. The General mounted the little drummer on the shoulders of the stalwart sergeant and ordered him to plunge into the water, half-frozen as it was. He did so, the little boy beating the charge from his lofty perch, while Clark, sword in hand, followed them, giving the command as he threw aside the floating ice, "Forward." Elated and amused with the scene, the men promptly obeyed, holding their rifles above their heads, and in spite of all the obstacles they reached the high land in perfect safety. But for this and the ensuing days of this campaign we quote from Clark's account:

"This last day's march through the water was far superior to anything the Frenchmen had any idea of. They were backward in speaking; said that the nearest land to us was a small league, a sugar camp on the bank of the river. A canoe was sent off and returned without finding that we could pass. I went in her myself and sounded the water and found it as deep as to my neck. I returned with a design to have the men transported on board the canoes to the sugar camp, which I knew would expend the whole day and ensuing night, as the vessels would pass slowly through the bushes. The loss of so much time to men half starved was a matter of consequence. I would have given now a great deal for a day's provision, or for one of our horses. I returned but slowly to the troops, giving myself time to think. On our arrival all ran to hear what was the report; every eye was fixed on me; I unfortunately spoke in a serious manner to one of the officers. The whole were alarmed without knowing what I said. I viewed their confusion for about one minute; I whispered to those near me to do as I did, immediately put some water in my hand, poured on powder, blackened my

face, gave the war-whoop, and marched into the water without saying a word. The party gazed and fell in, one after another without saying a word, like a flock of sheep. I ordered those near me to begin a favorite song of theirs; it soon passed through the line, and the whole went on cheerfully.

"I now intended to have them transported across the deepest part of the water; but when about waist-deep, one of the men informed me that he thought he felt a path; we examined and found it so, and concluded that it kept on the highest ground, which it did, and by taking pains to follow it, we got to the sugar camp with no difficulty, where there was about half an acre of dry ground,—at least ground not under water, and there we took up our lodging.

* * * * *

"The night had been colder than any we had had, and the ice in the morning was one-half or three-quarters of an inch thick in still water; the morning was the finest. A little after sunrise I lectured the whole; what I said to them I forget, but I concluded by informing them that passing the plain then in full view, and reaching the opposite woods would put an end to their fatigue; that in a few hours they would have a sight of their long wished-for object; and immediately stepped into the water without waiting for any reply. A huzza took place. As we generally marched through the water in a line, before the third man entered, I called to Major Bowman, ordering him to fall in the rear of the 25 men, and put to death any man who refused to march. This met with a cry of approbation, and on we went. Getting about the middle of the plain, the water about mid-deep, I found myself sensibly failing; and as there were no trees nor bushes for the men to support themselves by, I feared that many of the weak would be drowned. I ordered the canoes to make the land, discharge their loading, and play backward and forward with all diligence and pick up the men; and to encourage the party, sent some of the strongest men forward, with orders when they got to a certain distance, to pass the word back that the water was getting shallow, and when getting near the woods, to cry out land. This stratagem had its desired effect; the men exerted themselves almost beyond their abilities, the weak holding by the stronger. The water, however, did not become shallower, but continued deepening. Getting to the woods where the men expected land, the water was up to my shoulders; but gaining the woods was of great consequence; all the low men and weakly hung to the trees and floated on the old logs until they were

taken off by the canoes; the strong and tall got ashore and built fires. Many would reach the shore and fall with their bodies half in the water, not being able to support themselves without it.

"This was a dry and delightful spot of ground of about ten acres. Fortunately, as if designed by Providence, a canoe of Indian squaws and children was coming up to town, and took through this part of the plain as a nigh way; it was discovered by our canoe-men as they were out after the other men. They gave chase and took the Indian canoe, on board of which was nearly half a quarter of buffalo, some corn, tallow, kettles, etc. This was an invaluable prize. Broth was immediately made and served out, especially to the weakly; nearly all of us got a little; but a great many gave their part to the weakly, saying something cheering to their comrades. By the afternoon, this refreshment and fine weather had greatly invigorated the whole party.

"Crossing a narrow and deep lake in the canoes, and marching some distance, we came to a copse of timber called 'Warrior's Island.' We were now in full view of the fort and town; it was about two miles distant, with not a shrub intervening. Every man now feasted his eyes and forgot that he had suffered anything, saying that all which had passed was owing to good policy, and nothing but what a man could bear, and that a soldier had no right to think, passing from one extreme to the other,—which is common in such cases. And now stratagem was necessary. The plain between us and the town was not a perfect level; the sunken grounds were covered with water full of ducks. We observed several men within a half a mile of us shooting ducks, and sent out some of our active young Frenchmen to take one of these men prisoners without alarming the rest, which they did. The information we got from this person was similar to that which we got from those taken on the river, except that of the British having that evening completed the wall of the fort, and that there were a great many Indians in town.

"Our situation was now critical. No possibility of retreat in case of defeat, and in full view of a town containing at this time more than 600 men, troops, inhabitants and Indians. The crew of the galley, though not 50 men, would have been now a re-enforcement of immense magnitude to our little army, if I may so call it, but we would not think of them. We were now in the situation that I had labored to get ourselves in. The idea of being made prisoner was foreign to almost every man, as they expected nothing but torture from the savages if they fell into their hands. Our fate was

now to be determined, probably in a few hours; we knew that nothing but the most daring conduct would insure success; I knew also that a number of the inhabitants wished us well. This was a favorable circumstance; and as there was but little probability of our remaining until dark undiscovered, I determined to begin operations immediately, and therefore wrote the following placard to the inhabitants:

To the Inhabitants of Post Vincennes:

Gentlemen:—Being now within two miles of your village with my army, determined to take your fort this night, and not being willing to surprise you, I take this method to request such of you as are true citizens and willing to enjoy the liberty I bring you, to remain still in your houses; and those, if any there be, that are friends to the king, will instantly repair to the fort and join the hair-buyer general and fight like men; and if any such as do not go to the fort shall be discovered afterward, they may depend on severe punishment. On the contrary, those who are true friends to liberty may depend on being well treated; and I once more request them to keep out of the streets; for every one I find in arms on my arrival I shall treat as an enemy.

[Signed]

G. R. CLARK.

“I had various ideas on the results of this letter. I knew it could do us no damage, but that it would cause the lukewarm to be decided, and encourage our friends and astonish our enemies. We anxiously viewed this messenger until he entered the town, and in a few minutes we discovered by our glasses some stir in every street we could penetrate, and great numbers running or riding out into the commons, we supposed to view us, which was the case. But what surprised us was that nothing had yet happened that had the appearance of the garrison being alarmed,—neither gun nor drum. We began to suppose that the information we got from our prisoners was false, and that the enemy had already knew of us and were prepared. A little before sunset we displayed ourselves in full view of the town,—crowds gazing at us. We were plunging ourselves into certain destruction or success; there was no midway thought of. We had but little to say to our men, except inculcating an idea of the necessity of obedience, etc. We moved on slowly in full view of the town; but as it was a point of some consequence to us to make ourselves appear formidable, we, in leaving the covert we were in, marched and counter-marched in such a manner that we appeared numerous. Our colors were displayed to the best advantage; and as the low plain we marched through was

not a perfect level, but had frequent risings in it, of 7 or 8 higher than the common level, which was covered with water; and as these risings generally run in an oblique direction to the town, we took the advantage of one of them, marching through the water by it, which completely prevented our being numbered. We gained the heights back of the town. As there were as yet no hostile appearance, we were impatient to have the cause unriddled. Lieut. Bayley was ordered with 14 men to march and fire on the fort; the main body moved in a different direction and took possession of the strongest part of the town."

Clark then sent a written order to Hamilton commanding him to surrender immediately or he would be treated as a murderer; Hamilton replied that he and his garrison were not disposed to be awed into any action unworthy of British subjects. After one hour more of fighting, Hamilton proposed a truce of three days for conference, on condition that each side cease all defensive work; Clark rejoined that he would "not agree to any terms other than Mr. Hamilton surrendering himself and garrison prisoners at discretion," and added that if he, Hamilton, wished to talk with him he could meet him immediately at the church with Capt. Helm. In less than an hour Clark dictated the terms of surrender, Feb. 24, 1779. Hamilton agreed to the total surrender because, as he there claimed in writing, he was too far from aid from his own government, and because of the "unanimity" of his officers in the surrender, and his "confidence in a generous enemy."

"Of this expedition, of its results, of its importance, of the merits of those engaged in it, of their bravery, their skill, of their prudence, of their success, a volume would not more than suffice for the details. Suffice it to say that in my opinion, and I have accurately and critically weighed and examined all the results produced by the contests in which we were engaged during the Revolutionary war, that for bravery, for hardships endured, for skill and consummate tact and prudence on the part of the commander, obedience, discipline and love of country on the part of his followers, for the immense benefits acquired, and signal advantages obtained by it for the whole union, it was second to no enterprise undertaken during that struggle. I might add, second to no undertaking in ancient or modern warfare. The whole credit of this conquest belongs to two men; Gen. George Rogers Clark and Col. Francis Vigo. And when we consider that by it the whole territory now

covered by the three great states of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan was added to the union, and so admitted to be by the British commissioners at the preliminaries to the treaty of peace in 1783; (and but for this very conquest, the boundaries of our territories west would have been the Ohio instead of the Mississippi, and so acknowledged by both our commissioners and the British at that conference;) a territory embracing upward of 2,000,000 people, the human mind is lost in the contemplation of its effects; and we can but wonder that a force of 170 men, the whole number of Clark's troops, should by this single action have produced such important results." [John Law.

The next day Clark sent a detachment of 60 men up the river Wabash to intercept some boats which were laden with provisions and goods from Detroit. This force was placed under command of Capt. Helm, Major Bosseron and Major Legras, and they proceeded up the river, in three armed boats, about 120 miles, when the British boats, about seven in number, were surprised and captured without firing a gun. These boats, which had on board about \$50,000 worth of goods and provisions, were manned by about 40 men, among whom was Philip Dejean, a magistrate of Detroit. The provisions were taken for the public, and distributed among the soldiery.

Having organized a military government at Vincennes and appointed Capt. Helm commandant of the town, Col. Clark returned in the vessel to Kaskaskia, where he was joined by reinforcements from Kentucky under Capt. George. Meanwhile, a party of traders who were going to the falls, were killed and plundered by the Delawares of White River; the news of this disaster having reached Clark, he sent a dispatch to Capt. Helm ordering him to make war on the Delawares and use every means in his power to destroy them; to show no mercy to the men, but to save the women and children. This order was executed without delay. Their camps were attacked in every quarter where they could be found. Many fell, and others were carried to Post Vincennes and put to death. The surviving Delawares at once pleaded for mercy and appeared anxious to make some atonement for their bad conduct. To these overtures Capt. Helm replied that Col. Clark, the "Big Knife," had ordered the war, and that he had no power to lay down the hatchet, but that he would suspend hostilities until a messenger could be sent to Kaskaskia. This was done, and the crafty Colonel, well understanding the Indian character, sent a

message to the Delawares, telling them that he would not accept their friendship or treat with them for peace; but that if they could get some of the neighboring tribes to become responsible for their future conduct, he would discontinue the war and spare their lives; otherwise they must all perish.

Accordingly a council was called of all the Indians in the neighborhood, and Clark's answer was read to the assembly. After due deliberation the Piankeshaws took on themselves to answer for the future good conduct of the Delawares, and the "Grand Door" in a long speech denounced their base conduct. This ended the war with the Delawares and secured the respect of the neighboring tribes.

Clark's attention was next turned to the British post at Detroit, but being unable to obtain sufficient troops he abandoned the enterprise.

CLARK'S INGENIOUS RUSE AGAINST THE INDIANS.

Tradition says that when Clark captured Hamilton and his garrison at Fort Sackville, he took possession of the fort and kept the British flag flying, dressed his sentinels with the uniform of the British soldiery, and let everything about the premises remain as they were, so that when the Indians sympathizing with the British arrived they would walk right into the citadel, into the jaws of death. His success was perfect. Sullen and silent, with the scalplock of his victims hanging at his girdle, and in full expectation of his reward from Hamilton, the unwary savage, unconscious of danger and wholly ignorant of the change that had just been effected in his absence, passed the supposed British sentry at the gate of the fort unmolested and unchallenged; but as soon as in, a volley from the rifles of a platoon of Clark's men, drawn up and awaiting his coming, pierced their hearts and sent the unconscious savage, reeking with murder, to that tribunal to which he had so frequently, by order of the hair-buyer general, sent his American captives, from the infant in the cradle to the grandfather of the family, tottering with age and infirmity. It was a just retribution, and few men but Clark would have planned such a ruse or carried it out successfully. It is reported that fifty Indians met this fate within the fort; and probably Hamilton, a prisoner there, witnessed it all.

SUBSEQUENT CAREER OF HAMILTON.

Henry Hamilton, who had acted as Lieutenant and Governor of the British possessions under Sir George Carleton, was sent for-

ward, with two other prisoners of war, Dejean and LaMothe, to Williamsburg, Va., early in June following, 1779. Proclamations, in his own handwriting, were found, in which he had offered a specific sum for every American scalp brought into the camp, either by his own troops or his allies, the Indians; and from this he was denominated the "hair-buyer General." This and much other testimony of living witnesses at the time, all showed what a savage he was. Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, being made aware of the inhumanity of this wretch, concluded to resort to a little retaliation by way of closer confinement. Accordingly he ordered that these three prisoners be put in irons, confined in a dungeon, deprived of the use of pen, ink and paper, and be excluded from all conversation except with their keeper. Major General Phillips, a British officer out on parole in the vicinity of Charlottesville, where the prisoners now were, in closer confinement, remonstrated, and President Washington, while approving of Jefferson's course, requested a mitigation of the severe order, lest the British be goaded to desperate measures.

Soon afterward Hamilton was released on parole, and he subsequently appeared in Canada, still acting as if he had jurisdiction in the United States.

GIBAULT.

The faithful, self-sacrificing and patriotic services of Father Pierre Gibault in behalf of the Americans require a special notice of him in this connection. He was the parish priest at Vincennes, as well as at Kaskaskia. He was, at an early period, a Jesuit missionary to the Illinois. Had it not been for the influence of this man, Clark could not have obtained the influence of the citizens at either place. He gave all his property, to the value of 1,500 Spanish milled dollars, to the support of Col. Clark's troops, and never received a single dollar in return. So far as the records inform us, he was given 1,500 Continental paper dollars, which proved in the end entirely valueless. He modestly petitioned from the Government a small allowance of land at Cahokia, but we find no account of his ever receiving it. He was dependent upon the public in his older days, and in 1790 Winthrop Sargent "conceded" to him a lot of about "1½ toises, one side to Mr. Millet, another to Mr. Vaudrey, and to two streets,"—a vague description of land.

VIGO.

Col. Francis Vigo was born in Mondovi, in the kingdom of Sardinia, in 1747. He left his parents and guardians at a very early age, and enlisted in a Spanish regiment as a soldier. The regiment was ordered to Havana, and a detachment of it subsequently to New Orleans, then a Spanish post; Col. Vigo accompanied this detachment. But he left the army and engaged in trading with the Indians on the Arkansas and its tributaries. Next he settled at St. Louis, also a Spanish post, where he became closely connected, both in friendship and business, with the Governor of Upper Louisiana, then residing at the same place. This friendship he enjoyed, though he could only write his name; and we have many circumstantial evidences that he was a man of high intelligence, honor, purity of heart, and ability. Here he was living when Clark captured Kaskaskia, and was extensively engaged in trading up the Missouri.

A Spaniard by birth and allegiance, he was under no obligation to assist the Americans. Spain was at peace with Great Britain, and any interference by her citizens was a breach of neutrality, and subjected an individual, especially one of the high character and standing of Col. Vigo, to all the contumely, loss and vengeance which British power could inflict. But Col. Vigo did not falter. With an innate love of liberty, an attachment to Republican principles, and an ardent sympathy for an oppressed people struggling for their rights, he overlooked all personal consequences, and as soon as he learned of Clark's arrival at Kaskaskia, he crossed the line and went to Clark and tendered him his means and influence, both of which were joyfully accepted.

Knowing Col. Vigo's influence with the ancient inhabitants of the country, and desirous of obtaining some information from Vincennes, from which he had not heard for several months, Col. Clark proposed to him that he might go to that place and learn the actual state of affairs. Vigo went without hesitation, but on the Embarrass river he was seized by a party of Indians, plundered of all he possessed, and brought a prisoner before Hamilton, then in possession of the post, which he had a short time previously captured, holding Capt. Helm a prisoner of war. Being a Spanish subject, and consequently a non-combatant, Gov. Hamilton, although he strongly suspected the motives of the visit, dared not confine him, but admitted him to parole, on the single condition that he should daily report himself at the fort. But Hamilton was embar-

rassed by his detention, being besieged by the inhabitants of the town, who loved Vigo and threatened to withdraw their support from the garrison if he would not release him. Father Gibault was the chief pleader for Vigo's release. Hamilton finally yielded, on condition that he, Vigo, would do no injury to the British interests on his way to St. Louis. He went to St. Louis, sure enough, doing no injury to British interests, but immediately returned to Kaskaskia and reported to Clark in detail all he had learned at Vincennes, without which knowledge Clark would have been unable to accomplish his famous expedition to that post with final triumph. The redemption of this country from the British is due as much, probably, to Col. Vigo as Col. Clark.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

Col. John Todd, Lieutenant for the county of Illinois, in the spring of 1779 visited the old settlements at Vincennes and Kaskaskia, and organized temporary civil governments in nearly all the settlements west of the Ohio. Previous to this, however, Clark had established a military government at Kaskaskia and Vincennes, appointed commandants in both places and taken up his headquarters at the falls of the Ohio, where he could watch the operations of the enemy and save the frontier settlements from the depredations of Indian warfare. On reaching the settlements, Col. Todd issued a proclamation regulating the settlement of unoccupied lands and requiring the presentation of all claims to the lands settled, as the number of adventurers who would shortly overrun the country would be serious. He also organized a Court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Vincennes, in the month of June, 1779. This Court was composed of several magistrates and presided over by Col. J. M. P. Legras, who had been appointed commandant at Vincennes. Acting from the precedents established by the early French commandants in the West, this Court began to grant tracts of land to the French and American inhabitants; and to the year 1783, it had granted to different parties about 26,000 acres of land; 22,000 more was granted in this manner by 1787, when the practice was prohibited by Gen. Harmer. These tracts varied in size from a house lot to 500 acres. Besides this loose business, the Court entered into a stupendous speculation, one not altogether creditable to its honor and dignity. The commandant and the magistrates under him suddenly adopted the opinion that they were investe^d

with the authority to dispose of the whole of that large region which in 1842 had been granted by the Piankeshaws to the French inhabitants of Vincennes. Accordingly a very convenient arrangement was entered into by which the whole tract of country mentioned was to be divided between the members of the honorable Court. A record was made to that effect, and in order to gloss over the steal, each member took pains to be absent from Court on the day that the order was made in his favor.

In the fall of 1780 La Balme, a Frenchman, made an attempt to capture the British garrison of Detroit by leading an expedition against it from Kaskaskia. At the head of 30 men he marched to Vincennes, where his force was slightly increased. From this place he proceeded to the British trading post at the head of the Maumee, where Fort Wayne now stands, plundered the British traders and Indians and then retired. While encamped on the bank of a small stream on his retreat, he was attacked by a band of Miamis, a number of his men were killed, and his expedition against Detroit was ruined.

In this manner border war continued between Americans and their enemies, with varying victory, until 1783, when the treaty of Paris was concluded, resulting in the establishment of the independence of the United States. Up to this time the territory now included in Indiana belonged by conquest to the State of Virginia; but in January, 1783, the General Assembly of that State resolved to cede to the Congress of the United States all the territory northwest of the Ohio. The conditions offered by Virginia were accepted by Congress Dec. 20, that year, and early in 1784 the transfer was completed. In 1783 Virginia had platted the town of Clarksville, at the falls of the Ohio. The deed of cession provided that the territory should be laid out into States, containing a suitable extent of territory not less than 100 nor more than 150 miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances would permit; and that the States so formed shall be distinct Republican States and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States. The other conditions of the deed were as follows: That the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by Virginia in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts and garrisons within and for the defense, or in acquiring any part of the territory so ceded or relinquished, shall be fully reimbursed by the United States; that the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kas-

kaskia, Post Vincennes and the neighboring villages who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their titles and possessions confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges; that a quantity not exceeding 150,000 acres of land, promised by Virginia, shall be allowed and granted to the then Colonel, now General, George Rogers Clark, and to the officers and soldiers of his regiment, who marched with him when the posts and of Kaskaskia and Vincennes were reduced, and to the officers and soldiers that have been since incorporated into the said regiment, to be laid off in one tract, the length of which not to exceed double the breadth, in such a place on the northwest side of the Ohio as a majority of the officers shall choose, and to be afterward divided among the officers and soldiers in due proportion according to the laws of Virginia; that in case the quantity of good lands on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland river, and between Green river and Tennessee river, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops upon Continental establishment, should, from the North Carolina line, bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency shall be made up to the said troops in good lands to be laid off between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the river Ohio, in such proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia; that all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for or appropriated to any of the before-mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia included, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and *bona fide* disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatever.

After the above deed of cession had been accepted by Congress, in the spring of 1784, the matter of the future government of the territory was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Jefferson of Virginia, Chase of Maryland and Howell of Rhode Island, which committee reported an ordinance for its government, providing, among other things, that slavery should not exist in said territory after 1800, except as punishment of criminals; but this article of the ordinance was rejected, and an ordinance for the temporary

government of the county was adopted. In 1785 laws were passed by Congress for the disposition of lands in the territory and prohibiting the settlement of unappropriated lands by reckless speculators. But human passion is ever strong enough to evade the law to some extent, and large associations, representing considerable means, were formed for the purpose of monopolizing the land business. Millions of acres were sold at one time by Congress to associations on the installment plan, and so far as the Indian titles could be extinguished, the work of settling and improving the lands was pushed rapidly forward.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

This ordinance has a marvelous and interesting history. Considerable controversy has been indulged in as to who is entitled to the credit for framing it. This belongs, undoubtedly, to Nathan Dane; and to Rufus King and Timothy Pickering belong the credit for suggesting the proviso contained in it against slavery, and also for aids to religion and knowledge, and for assuring forever the common use, without charge, of the great national highways of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and their tributaries to all the citizens of the United States. To Thomas Jefferson is also due much credit, as some features of this ordinance were embraced in his ordinance of 1784. But the part taken by each in the long, laborious and eventful struggle which had so glorious a consummation in the ordinance, consecrating forever, by one imprescriptible and unchangeable monument, the very heart of our country to Freedom, Knowledge, and Union, will forever honor the names of those illustrious statesmen.

Mr. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory, but the South voted him down every time he proposed a measure of this nature. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in session in New York. On July 5, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the Northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe. The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden

and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty.

Cutler was a graduate of Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. As a scientist in America his name stood second only to that of Franklin. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a Massachusetts company that desired to purchase a tract of land, now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent, which enabled him to represent a demand for 5,500,000 acres. As this would reduce the national debt, and Jefferson's policy was to provide for the public credit, it presented a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the Northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The entire South rallied around him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the Western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends in the South, and doubtless using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most prominent points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.
3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing,—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it,—he took his horse and buggy and started for the constitutional convention at Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted. Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, a vast empire, were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and morality. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared to save the union of States, for it was this act that was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder and tried to have the compact repealed. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact and opposed repeal. Thus it stood, a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

The "Northwestern Territory" included of course what is now the State of Indiana; and Oct 3, 1787, Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was elected by Congress Governor of this territory. Upon commencing the duties of his office he was instructed to ascertain the real temper of the Indians and do all in his power to remove the causes for controversy between them and the United States, and to effect the extinguishment of Indian titles to all the land possible. The Governor took up quarters in the new settlement of Marietta, Ohio, where he immediately began the organization of the government of the territory. The first session of the General Court of the new territory was held at that place in 1788, the Judges being Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John C. Symmes, but under the ordinance Gov. St. Clair was President of the Court. After the first session, and after the necessary laws for government were adopted, Gov. St. Clair, accompanied by the Judges, visited Kaskaskia for the purpose of organizing a civil government there. Full instructions had been sent to Maj. Hamtramck, commandant at Vincennes, to ascertain the exact feeling and temper of the Indian tribes of the Wabash. These instructions were accompanied by speeches to each of the tribes. A Frenchman named Antoine Gamelin was dispatched with these messages April 5, 1790, who visited nearly all the tribes on the Wabash, St. Joseph and St.

Mary's rivers, but was coldly received; most of the chiefs being dissatisfied with the policy of the Americans toward them, and prejudiced through English misrepresentation. Full accounts of his adventures among the tribes reached Gov. St. Clair at Kaskaskia in June, 1790. Being satisfied that there was no prospect of effecting a general peace with the Indians of Indiana, he resolved to visit Gen. Harmar at his headquarters at Fort Washington and consult with him on the means of carrying an expedition against the hostile Indians; but before leaving he intrusted Winthrop Sargent, the Secretary of the Territory, with the execution of the resolutions of Congress regarding the lands and settlers on the Wabash. He directed that officer to proceed to Vincennes, lay out a county there, establish the militia and appoint the necessary civil and military officers. Accordingly Mr. Sargent went to Vincennes and organized Camp Knox, appointed the officers, and notified the inhabitants to present their claims to lands. In establishing these claims the settlers found great difficulty, and concerning this matter the Secretary in his report to the President wrote as follows:

“Although the lands and lots which were awarded to the inhabitants appeared from very good oral testimony to belong to those persons to whom they were awarded, either by original grants, purchase or inheritance, yet there was scarcely one case in twenty where the title was complete, owing to the desultory manner in which public business had been transacted and some other unfortunate causes. The original concessions by the French and British commandants were generally made upon a small scrap of paper, which it has been customary to lodge in the notary's office, who has seldom kept any book of record, but committed the most important land concerns to loose sheets, which in process of time have come into possession of persons that have fraudulently destroyed them; or, unacquainted with their consequence, innocently lost or trifled them away. By French usage they are considered family inheritances, and often descend to women and children. In one instance, and during the government of St. Ange here, a royal notary ran off with all the public papers in his possession, as by a certificate produced to me. And I am very sorry further to observe that in the office of Mr. LeGrand, which continued from 1777 to 1787, and where should have been the vouchers for important land transactions, the records have been so falsified, and there is such gross fraud and forgery, as to invalidate all evidence and information which I might have otherwise acquired from his papers.”

Mr. Sargent says there were about 150 French families at Vincennes in 1790. The heads of all these families had been at some time vested with certain titles to a portion of the soil; and while the Secretary was busy in straightening out these claims, he received a petition signed by 80 Americans, asking for the confirmation of grants of land ceded by the Court organized by Col. John Todd under the authority of Virginia. With reference to this cause, Congress, March 3, 1791, empowered the Territorial Governor, in cases where land had been actually improved and cultivated under a supposed grant for the same, to confirm to the persons who made such improvements the lands supposed to have been granted, not, however, exceeding the quantity of 400 acres to any one person.

LIQUOR AND GAMING LAWS.

The General Court in the summer of 1790, Acting Governor Sargent presiding, passed the following laws with reference to vending liquor among the Indians and others, and with reference to games of chance:

1. An act to prohibit the giving or selling intoxicating liquors to Indians residing in or coming into the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, and for preventing foreigners from trading with Indians therein.

2. An act prohibiting the sale of spirituous or other intoxicating liquors to soldiers in the service of the United States, being within ten miles of any military post in the territory; and to prevent the selling or pawning of arms, ammunition, clothing or accoutrements.

3. An act prohibiting every species of gaming for money or property, and for making void contracts and payments made in consequence thereof, and for restraining the disorderly practice of discharging arms at certain hours and places.

Winthrop Sargent's administration was highly eulogized by the citizens at Vincennes, in a testimonial drawn up and signed by a committee of officers. He had conducted the investigation and settlement of land claims to the entire satisfaction of the residents, had upheld the principles of free government in keeping with the animus of the American Revolution, and had established in good order the machinery of a good and wise government. In the same address Major Hamtranck also received a fair share of praise for his judicious management of affairs.

MILITARY HISTORY 1790-1800.

EXPEDITIONS OF HARMAR, SCOTT AND WILKINSON.

Gov. St. Clair, on his arrival at Fort Washington from Kaskaskia, had a long conversation with Gen. Harmar, and concluded to send a powerful force to chastise the savages about the headwaters of the Wabash. He had been empowered by the President to call on Virginia for 1,000 troops and on Pennsylvania for 500, and he immediately availed himself of this resource, ordering 300 of the Virginia militia to muster at Fort Steuben and march with the garrison of that fort to Vincennes, and join Maj. Hamtramck, who had orders to call for aid from the militia of Vincennes, march up the Wabash, and attack any of the Indian villages which he might think he could overcome. The remaining 1,200 of the militia were ordered to rendezvous at Fort Washington, and to join the regular troops at that post under command of Gen. Harmar. At this time the United States troops in the West were estimated by Gen. Harmar at 400 effective men. These, with the militia, gave him a force of 1,450 men. With this army Gen. Harmar marched from Fort Washington Sept. 30, and arrived at the Maumee Oct. 17. They commenced the work of punishing the Indians, but were not very successful. The savages, it is true, received a severe scourging, but the militia behaved so badly as to be of little or no service. A detachment of 340 militia and 60 regulars, under the command of Col. Hardin, were sorely defeated on the Maumee Oct. 22. The next day the army took up the line of march for Fort Washington, which place they reached Nov. 4, having lost in the expedition 183 killed and 31 wounded; the Indians lost about as many. During the progress of this expedition Maj. Hamtramck marched up the Wabash from Vincennes, as far as the Vermillion river, and destroyed several deserted villages, but without finding an enemy to oppose him.

Although the savages seem to have been severely punished by these expeditions, yet they refused to sue for peace, and continued their hostilities. Thereupon the inhabitants of the frontier settlements of Virginia took alarm, and the delegates of Ohio, Monon-

gahela, Harrison, Randolph, Greenbrier, Kanawha and Montgomery counties sent a joint memorial to the Governor of Virginia, saying that the defenseless condition of the counties, forming a line of nearly 400 miles along the Ohio river, exposed to the hostile invasion of their Indian enemies, destitute of every kind of support, was truly alarming; for, notwithstanding all the regulations of the General Government in that country, they have reason to lament that they have been up to that time ineffectual for their protection; nor indeed could it be otherwise, for the garrisons kept by the Continental troops on the Ohio river, if of any use at all, must protect only the Kentucky settlements, as they immediately covered that country. They further stated in their memorial: "We beg leave to observe that we have reason to fear that the consequences of the defeat of our army by the Indians in the late expedition will be severely felt on our frontiers, as there is no doubt that the Indians will, in their turn, being flushed with victory, invade our settlements and exercise all their horrid murder upon the inhabitants thereof whenever the weather will permit them to travel. Then is it not better to support us where we are, be the expense what it may, than to oblige such a number of your brave citizens, who have so long supported, and still continue to support, a dangerous frontier (although thousands of their relatives in the flesh have in the prosecution thereof fallen a sacrifice to savage inventions) to quit the country, after all they have done and suffered, when you know that a frontier must be supported somewhere?"

This memorial caused the Legislature of Virginia to authorize the Governor of that State to make any defensive operations necessary for the temporary defense of the frontiers, until the general Government could adopt and carry out measures to suppress the hostile Indians. The Governor at once called upon the military commanding officers in the western counties of Virginia to raise by the first of March, 1791, several small companies of rangers for this purpose. At the same time Charles Scott was appointed Brigadier-General of the Kentucky militia, with authority to raise 226 volunteers, to protect the most exposed portions of that district. A full report of the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature being transmitted to Congress, that body constituted a local Board of War for the district of Kentucky, consisting of five men. March 9, 1791, Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of War, sent a letter of instructions to Gen. Scott, recommending an expedition of mounted men not exceeding 750, against the Wea towns on the Wabash. With

this force Gen. Scott accordingly crossed the Ohio, May 23, 1791, and reached the Wabash in about ten days. Many of the Indians, having discovered his approach, fled, but he succeeded in destroying all the villages around Ouiatenon, together with several Kickapoo towns, killing 32 warriors and taking 58 prisoners. He released a few of the most infirm prisoners, giving them a "talk," which they carried to the towns farther up the Wabash, and which the wretched condition of his horses prevented him from reaching.

March 3, 1791, Congress provided for raising and equipping a regiment for the protection of the frontiers, and Gov. St. Clair was invested with the chief command of about 3,000 troops, to be raised and employed against the hostile Indians in the territory over which his jurisdiction extended. He was instructed by the Secretary of War to march to the Miami village and establish a strong and permanent military post there; also such posts elsewhere along the Ohio as would be in communication with Fort Washington. The post at Miami village was intended to keep the savages in that vicinity in check, and was ordered to be strong enough in its garrison to afford a detachment of 500 or 600 men in case of emergency, either to chastise any of the Wabash or other hostile Indians or capture convoys of the enemy's provisions. The Secretary of War also urged Gov. St. Clair to establish that post as the first and most important part of the campaign. In case of a previous treaty the Indians were to be conciliated upon this point if possible; and he presumed good arguments might be offered to induce their acquiescence. Said he: "Having commenced your march upon the main expedition, and the Indians continuing hostile, you will use every possible exertion to make them feel the effects of your superiority; and, after having arrived at the Miami village and put your works in a defensible state, you will seek the enemy with the whole of your remaining force, and endeavor by all possible means to strike them with great severity. * * * *

In order to avoid future wars, it might be proper to make the Wabash and thence over to the Maumee, and down the same to its mouth, at Lake Erie, the boundary between the people of the United States and the Indians (excepting so far as the same should relate to the Wyandots and Delawares), on the supposition of their continuing faithful to the treaties; but if they should join in the war against the United States, and your army be victorious, the said tribes ought to be removed without the boundary mentioned."

Previous to marching a strong force to the Miami town, Gov. St.

Clair, June 25, 1791, authorized Gen Wilkinson to conduct a second expedition, not exceeding 500 mounted men, against the Indian villages on the Wabash. Accordingly Gen. Wilkinson mustered his forces and was ready July 20, to march with 525 mounted volunteers, well armed, and provided with 30 days' provisions, and with this force he reached the Ke-na-pa-com-aqua village on the north bank of Eel river about six miles above its mouth, Aug. 7, where he killed six warriors and took 34 prisoners. This town, which was scattered along the river for three miles, was totally destroyed. Wilkinson encamped on the ruins of the town that night, and the next day he commenced his march for the Kickapoo town on the prairie, which he was unable to reach owing to the impassable condition of the route which he adopted and the failing condition of his horses. He reported the estimated results of the expedition as follows: "I have destroyed the chief town of the Ouiate-non nation, and have made prisoners of the sons and sisters of the king. I have burned a respectable Kickapoo village, and cut down at least 400 acres of corn, chiefly in the milk."

EXPEDITIONS OF ST. CLAIR AND WAYNE.

The Indians were greatly damaged by the expeditions of Harmar, Scott and Wilkinson, but were far from being subdued. They regarded the policy of the United States as calculated to exterminate them from the land; and, goaded on by the English of Detroit, enemies of the Americans, they were excited to desperation. At this time the British Government still supported garrisons at Niagara, Detroit and Michilimackinac, although it was declared by the second article of the definitive treaty of peace of 1783, that the king of Great Britain would, "with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction or carrying away any negroes or property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his forces, garrisons and fleets from the United States, and from every post, place and harbor within the same." That treaty also provided that the creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediments to the recovery of the full value, in sterling money, of all *bona fide* debts previously contracted. The British Government claimed that the United States had broken faith in this particular understanding of the treaty, and in consequence refused to withdraw its forces from the territory. The British garrisons in the Lake Region were a source of much annoyance to the Americans, as they afforded cover to hostile Indians, encouraging them to

make raids among the Americans. This state of affairs in the Territory Northwest of the Ohio continued from the commencement of the Revolutionary war to 1796, when under a second treaty all British soldiers were withdrawn from the country.

In September, 1791, St. Clair moved from Fort Washington with about 2,000 men, and November 3, the main army, consisting of about 1,400 effective troops, moved forward to the head-waters of the Wabash, where Fort Recovery was afterward erected, and here the army encamped. About 1,200 Indians were secreted a few miles distant, awaiting a favorable opportunity to begin an attack, which they improved on the morning of Nov. 4, about half an hour before sunrise. The attack was first made upon the militia, which immediately gave way. St. Clair was defeated and he returned to Fort Washington with a broken and dispirited army, having lost 39 officers killed, and 539 men killed and missing; 22 officers and 232 men were wounded. Several pieces of artillery, and all the baggage, ammunition and provisions were left on the field of battle and fell into the hands of the victorious Indians. The stores and other public property lost in the action were valued at \$32,800. There were also 100 or more American women with the army of the whites, very few of whom escaped the cruel carnage of the savage Indians. The latter, characteristic of their brutal nature, proceeded in the flush of victory to perpetrate the most horrible acts of cruelty and brutality upon the bodies of the living and the dead Americans who fell into their hands. Believing that the whites had made war for many years merely to acquire land, the Indians crammed clay and sand into the eyes and down the throats of the dying and the dead!

GEN. WAYNE'S GREAT VICTORY.

Although no particular blame was attached to Gov. St. Clair for the loss in this expedition, yet he resigned the office of Major-General, and was succeeded by Anthony Wayne, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war. Early in 1792 provisions were made by the general Government for re-organizing the army, so that it should consist of an efficient degree of strength. Wayne arrived at Pittsburg in June, where the army was to rendezvous. Here he continued actively engaged in organizing and training his forces until October, 1793, when with an army of about 3,600 men he moved westward to Fort Washington.

While Wayne was preparing for an offensive campaign, every

possible means was employed to induce the hostile tribes of the Northwest to enter into a general treaty of peace with the American Government; speeches were sent among them, and agents to make treaties were also sent, but little was accomplished. Major Hamtramck, who still remained at Vincennes, succeeded in concluding a general peace with the Wabash and Illinois Indians; but the tribes more immediately under the influence of the British refused to hear the sentiments of friendship that were sent among them, and tomahawked several of the messengers. Their courage had been aroused by St. Clair's defeat, as well as by the unsuccessful expeditions which had preceded it, and they now felt quite prepared to meet a superior force under Gen. Wayne. The Indians insisted on the Ohio river as the boundary line between their lands and the lands of the United States, and felt certain that they could maintain that boundary.

Maj. Gen. Scott, with about 1,600 mounted volunteers from Kentucky, joined the regular troops under Gen. Wayne July 26, 1794, and on the 28th the united forces began their march for the Indian towns on the Maumee river. Arriving at the mouth of the Auglaize, they erected Fort Defiance, and Aug. 15 the army advanced toward the British fort at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, where, on the 20th, almost within reach of the British, the American army gained a decisive victory over the combined forces of the hostile Indians and a considerable number of the Detroit militia. The number of the enemy was estimated at 2,000, against about 900 American troops actually engaged. This horde of savages, as soon as the action began, abandoned themselves to flight and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving Wayne's victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field. The Americans lost 33 killed and 100 wounded; loss of the enemy more than double this number.

The army remained three days and nights on the banks of the Maumee, in front of the field of battle, during which time all the houses and cornfields were consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance both above and below Fort Miami, as well as within pistol shot of the British garrison, who were compelled to remain idle spectators to this general devastation and conflagration, among which were the houses, stores and property of Col. McKee, the British Indian agent and "principal stimulator of the war then existing between the United States and savages." On the return march to Fort Defiance the villages and cornfields for about 50

miles on each side of the Maumee were destroyed, as well as those for a considerable distance around that post.

Sept. 14, 1794, the army under Gen. Wayne commenced its march toward the deserted Miami villages at the confluence of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, arriving Oct. 17, and on the following day the site of Fort Wayne was selected. The fort was completed Nov. 22, and garrisoned by a strong detachment of infantry and artillery, under the command of Col. John F. Hamtramck, who gave to the new fort the name of Fort Wayne. In 1814 a new fort was built on the site of this structure. The Kentucky volunteers returned to Fort Washington and were mustered out of service. Gen. Wayne, with the Federal troops, marched to Greenville and took up his headquarters during the winter. Here, in August, 1795, after several months of active negotiation, this gallant officer succeeded in concluding a general treaty of peace with all the hostile tribes of the Northwestern Territory. This treaty opened the way for the flood of immigration for many years, and ultimately made the States and territories now constituting the mighty Northwest.

Up to the organization of the Indiana Territory there is but little history to record aside from those events connected with military affairs. In July, 1796, as before stated, after a treaty was concluded between the United States and Spain, the British garrisons, with their arms, artillery and stores, were withdrawn from the posts within the boundaries of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, and a detachment of American troops, consisting of 65 men, under the command of Capt. Moses Porter, took possession of the evacuated post of Detroit in the same month.

In the latter part of 1796 Winthrop Sargent went to Detroit and organized the county of Wayne, forming a part of the Indiana Territory until its division in 1805, when the Territory of Michigan was organized.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

ORGANIZATION OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

On the final success of American arms and diplomacy in 1796, the principal town within the Territory, now the State, of Indiana was Vincennes, which at this time comprised about 50 houses, all presenting a thrifty and tidy appearance. Each house was surrounded by a garden fenced with poles, and peach and apple-trees grew in most of the enclosures. Garden vegetables of all kinds were cultivated with success, and corn, tobacco, wheat, barley and cotton grew in the fields around the village in abundance. During the last few years of the 18th century the condition of society at Vincennes improved wonderfully.

Besides Vincennes there was a small settlement near where the town of Lawrenceburg now stands, in Dearborn county, and in the course of that year a small settlement was formed at "Armstrong's Station," on the Ohio, within the present limits of Clark county. There were of course several other smaller settlements and trading posts in the present limits of Indiana, and the number of civilized inhabitants comprised within the territory was estimated at 4,875.

The Territory of Indiana was organized by Act of Congress May 7, 1800, the material parts of the ordinance of 1787 remaining in force; and the inhabitants were invested with all the rights, privileges and advantages granted and secured to the people by that ordinance. The seat of government was fixed at Vincennes. May 13, 1800, Wm. Henry Harrison, a native of Virginia, was appointed Governor of this new territory, and on the next day John Gibson, a native of Pennsylvania and a distinguished Western pioneer, (to whom the Indian chief Logan delivered his celebrated speech in 1774), was appointed Secretary of the Territory. Soon afterward Wm. Clark, Henry Vanderburgh and John Griffin were appointed territorial Judges.

Secretary Gibson arrived at Vincennes in July, and commenced, in the absence of Gov. Harrison, the administration of government. Gov. Harrison did not arrive until Jan. 10, 1801, when he immediately called together the Judges of the Territory, who proceeded

to pass such laws as they deemed necessary for the present government of the Territory. This session began March 3, 1801.

From this time to 1810 the principal subjects which attracted the attention of the people of Indiana were land speculations, the adjustment of land titles, the question of negro slavery, the purchase of Indian lands by treaties, the organization of Territorial legislatures, the extension of the right of suffrage, the division of Indiana Territory, the movements of Aaron Burr, and the hostile views and proceedings of the Shawanee chief, Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet.

Up to this time the sixth article of the celebrated ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the Northwestern Territory, had been somewhat neglected in the execution of the law, and many French settlers still held slaves in a manner. In some instances, according to rules prescribed by Territorial legislation, slaves agreed by indentures to remain in servitude under their masters for a certain number of years; but many slaves, with whom no such contracts were made, were removed from the Indiana Territory either to the west of the Mississippi or to some of the slaveholding States. Gov. Harrison convoked a session of delegates of the Territory, elected by a popular vote, who petitioned Congress to declare the sixth article of the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery, suspended; but Congress never consented to grant that petition, and many other petitions of a similar import. Soon afterward some of the citizens began to take colored persons out of the Territory for the purpose of selling them, and Gov. Harrison, by a proclamation April 6, 1804, forbade it, and called upon the authorities of the Territory to assist him in preventing such removal of persons of color.

During the year 1804 all the country west of the Mississippi and north of 33° was attached to Indiana Territory by Congress, but in a few months was again detached and organized into a separate territory.

When it appeared from the result of a popular vote in the Territory that a majority of 138 freeholders were in favor of organizing a General Assembly, Gov. Harrison, Sept. 11, 1804, issued a proclamation declaring that the Territory had passed into the second grade of government, as contemplated by the ordinance of 1787, and fixed Thursday, Jan. 3, 1805, as the time for holding an election in the several counties of the Territory, to choose members of a House of Representatives, who should meet at Vincennes Feb. 1 and

adopt measures for the organization of a Territorial Council. These delegates were elected, and met according to the proclamation, and selected ten men from whom the President of the United States, Mr. Jefferson, should appoint five to be and constitute the Legislative Council of the Territory, but he declining, requested Mr. Harrison to make the selection, which was accordingly done. Before the first session of this Council, however, was held, Michigan Territory was set off, its south line being one drawn from the southern end of Lake Michigan directly east to Lake Erie.

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

The first General Assembly, or Legislature, of Indiana Territory met at Vincennes July 29, 1805, in pursuance of a gubernatorial proclamation. The members of the House of Representatives were Jesse B. Thomas, of Dearborn county; Davis Floyd, of Clark county; Benjamin Parke and John Johnson, of Knox county; Shadrach Bond and William Biggs, of St. Clair county, and George Fisher, of Randolph county. July 30 the Governor delivered his first message to "the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory." Benjamin Parke was the first delegate elected to Congress. He had emigrated from New Jersey to Indiana in 1801.

THE "WESTERN SUN"

was the first newspaper published in the Indiana Territory, now comprising the four great States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and the second in all that country once known as the "Northwestern Territory." It was commenced at Vincennes in 1803, by Elihu Stout, of Kentucky, and first called the *Indiana Gazette*, and July, 4, 1804, was changed to the *Western Sun*. Mr. Stout continued the paper until 1845, amid many discouragements, when he was appointed postmaster at the place, and he sold out the office.

INDIANA IN 1810.

The events which we have just been describing really constitute the initiatory steps to the great military campaign of Gen. Harrison which ended in the "battle of Tippecanoe;" but before proceeding to an account of that brilliant affair, let us take a glance at the resources and strength of Indiana Territory at this time, 1810:

Total population, 24,520; 33 grist mills; 14 saw mills; 3 horse mills; 18 tanneries; 28 distilleries; 3 powder mills; 1,256 looms;

1,350 spinning wheels; value of manufactures—woolen, cotton hempen and flaxen cloths, \$159,052; of cotton and wool spun in mills, \$150,000; of nails, 30,000 pounds, \$4,000; of leather tanned, \$9,300; of distillery products, 35,950 gallons, \$16,230; of gunpowder, 3,600 pounds, \$1,800; of wine from grapes, 96 barrels, \$6,000, and 50,000 pounds of maple sugar.

During the year 1810 a Board of Commissioners was established to straighten out the confused condition into which the land-title controversy had been carried by the various and conflicting administrations that had previously exercised jurisdiction in this regard. This work was attended with much labor on the part of the Commissioners and great dissatisfaction on the part of a few designing speculators, who thought no extreme of perjury too hazardous in their mad attempts to obtain lands fraudulently. In closing their report the Commissioners used the following expressive language: "We close this melancholy picture of human depravity by rendering our devout acknowledgment that, in the awful alternative in which we have been placed, of either admitting perjured testimony in support of the claims before us, or having it turned against our characters and lives, it has as yet pleased that divine providence which rules over the affairs of men, to preserve us, both from legal murder and private assassination."

The question of dividing the Territory of Indiana was agitated from 1806 to 1809, when Congress erected the Territory of Illinois, to comprise all that part of Indiana Territory lying west of the Wabash river and a direct line drawn from that river and Post Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada. This occasioned some confusion in the government of Indiana, but in due time the new elections were confirmed, and the new territory started off on a journey of prosperity which this section of the United States has ever since enjoyed.

From the first settlement of Vincennes for nearly half a century there occurred nothing of importance to relate, at least so far as the records inform us. The place was too isolated to grow very fast, and we suppose there was a succession of priests and commandants, who governed the little world around them with almost infinite power and authority, from whose decisions there was no appeal, if indeed any was ever desired. The character of society in such a place would of course grow gradually different from the parent society, assimilating more or less with that of neighboring tribes. The whites lived in peace with the Indians, each under-

standing the other's peculiarities, which remained fixed long enough for both parties to study out and understand them. The government was a mixture of the military and the civil. There was little to incite to enterprise. Speculations in money and property, and their counterpart, beggary, were both unknown; the necessities of life were easily procured, and beyond these there were but few wants to be supplied; hospitality was exercised by all, as there were no taverns; there seemed to be no use for law, judges or prisons; each district had its commandant, and the proceedings of a trial were singular. The complaining party obtained a notification from the commandant to his adversary, accompanied by a command to render justice. If this had no effect he was notified to appear before the commandant on a particular day and answer; and if the last notice was neglected, a sergeant and file of men were sent to bring him,—no sheriff and no costs. The convicted party would be fined and kept in prison until he rendered justice according to the decree; when extremely refractory the cat-o'-nine-tails brought him to a sense of justice. In such a state of society there was no demand for learning and science. Few could read, and still fewer write. Their disposition was nearly always to deal honestly, at least simply. Peltries were their standard of value. A brotherly love generally prevailed. But they were devoid of public spirit, enterprise or ingenuity.



GOV. HARRISON AND THE INDIANS.

Immediately after the organization of Indiana Territory Governor Harrison's attention was directed, by necessity as well as by instructions from Congress, to settling affairs with those Indians who still held claims to lands. He entered into several treaties, by which at the close of 1805 the United States Government had obtained about 46,000 square miles of territory, including all the lands lying on the borders of the Ohio river between the mouth of the Wabash river and the State of Ohio.

The levying of a tax, especially a poll tax, by the General Assembly, created considerable dissatisfaction among many of the inhabitants. At a meeting held Sunday, August 16, 1807, a number of Frenchmen resolved to "withdraw their confidence and support forever from those men who advocated or in any manner promoted the second grade of government."

In 1807 the territorial statutes were revised and under the new code, treason, murder, arson and horse-stealing were each punishable by death. The crime of manslaughter was punishable by the common law. Burglary and robbery were punishable by whipping, fine and in some cases by imprisonment not exceeding forty years. Hog stealing was punishable by fine and whipping. Bigamy was punishable by fine, whipping and disfranchisement, etc.

In 1804 Congress established three land offices for the sale of lands in Indiana territory; one was located at Detroit, one at Vincennes and one at Kaskaskia. In 1807 a fourth one was opened at Jeffersonville, Clark county; this town was first laid out in 1802, agreeably to plans suggested by Mr. Jefferson then President of the United States.

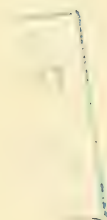
Governor Harrison, according to his message to the Legislature in 1806, seemed to think that the peace then existing between the whites and the Indians was permanent; but in the same document he referred to a matter that might be a source of trouble, which indeed it proved to be, namely, the execution of white laws among the Indians—laws to which the latter had not been a party in their enactment. The trouble was aggravated by the partiality with which the laws seem always to have been executed; the Indian

was nearly always the sufferer. All along from 1805 to 1810 the Indians complained bitterly against the encroachments of the white people upon the lands that belonged to them. The invasion of their hunting grounds and the unjustifiable killing of many of their people were the sources of their discontent. An old chief, in laying the trouble of his people before Governor Harrison, said: "You call us children; why do you not make us as happy as our fathers, the French, did? They never took from us our lands; indeed, they were common between us. They planted where they pleased, and they cut wood where they pleased; and so did we; but now if a poor Indian attempts to take a little bark from a tree to cover him from the rain, up comes a white man and threatens to shoot him, claiming the tree as his own."

The Indian truly had grounds for his complaint, and the state of feeling existing among the tribes at this time was well calculated to develop a patriotic leader who should carry them all forward to victory at arms, if certain concessions were not made to them by the whites. But this golden opportunity was seized by an unworthy warrior. A brother of Tecumseh, a "prophet" named Law-le-was-i-kaw, but who assumed the name of Pems-quah-a-wah (Open Door), was the crafty Shawanee warrior who was enabled to work upon both the superstitions and the rational judgment of his fellow Indians. He was a good orator, somewhat peculiar in his appearance and well calculated to win the attention and respect of the savages. He began by denouncing witchcraft, the use of intoxicating liquors, the custom of Indian women marrying white men, the dress of the whites and the practice of selling Indian lands to the United States. He also told the Indians that the commands of the Great Spirit required them to punish with death those who practiced the arts of witchcraft and magic; that the Great Spirit had given him power to find out and expose such persons; that he had power to cure all diseases, to confound his enemies and to stay the arm of death in sickness and on the battle-field. His harangues aroused among some bands of Indians a high degree of superstitious excitement. An old Delaware chief named Ta-te-bock-o-she, through whose influence a treaty had been made with the Delawares in 1804, was accused of witchcraft, tried, condemned and tomahawked, and his body consumed by fire. The old chief's wife, nephew ("Billy Patterson") and an aged Indian named Joshua were next accused of witchcraft and condemned to death. The two men were burned at the stake, but the wife of Ta-te-bock-o-she was saved from



THE SHAWNEE PROPHET.



death by her brother, who suddenly approached her, took her by the hand, and, without meeting any opposition from the Indians present, led her out of the council-house. He then immediately returned and checked the growing influence of the Prophet by exclaiming in a strong, earnest voice, "The Evil Spirit has come among us and we are killing each other."—[*Dillon's History of Indiana*.

When Gov. Harrison was made acquainted with these events he sent a special messenger to the Indians, strongly entreating them to renounce the Prophet and his works. This really destroyed to some extent the Prophet's influence; but in the spring of 1808, having aroused nearly all the tribes of the Lake Region, the Prophet with a large number of followers settled near the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, at a place which afterward had the name of "Prophet's-Town." Taking advantage of his brother's influence, Tecumseh actively engaged himself in forming the various tribes into a confederacy. He announced publicly to all the Indians that the treaties by which the United States had acquired lands northwest of the Ohio were not made in fairness, and should be considered void. He also said that no single tribe was invested with power to sell lands without the consent of all the other tribes, and that he and his brother, the Prophet, would oppose and resist all future attempts which the white people might make to extend their settlements in the lands that belonged to the Indians.

Early in 1808, Gov. Harrison sent a speech to the Shawanees, in which was this sentence: "My children, this business must be stopped; I will no longer suffer it. You have called a number of men from the most distant tribes to listen to a fool, who speaks not the words of the Great Spirit but those of the devil and the British agents. My children, your conduct has much alarmed the white settlers near you. They desire that you will send away those people; and if they wish to have the impostor with them they can carry him along with them. Let him go to the lakes; he can hear the British more distinctly." This message wounded the pride of the Prophet, and he prevailed on the messenger to inform Gov. Harrison that he was not in league with the British, but was speaking truly the words of the Great Spirit.

In the latter part of the summer of 1808, the Prophet spent several weeks at Vincennes, for the purpose of holding interviews with Gov. Harrison. At one time he told the Governor that he was a Christian and endeavored to persuade his people also to become Christians, abandon the use of liquor, be united in broth-

erly love, etc., making Mr. Harrison believe at least, that he was honest; but before long it was demonstrated that the "Prophet" was designing, cunning and unreliable; that both he and Tecumseh were enemies of the United States, and friends of the English; and that in case of a war between the Americans and English, they would join the latter. The next year the Prophet again visited Vincennes, with assurances that he was not in sympathy with the English, but the Governor was not disposed to believe him; and in a letter to the Secretary of War, in July, 1809, he said that he regarded the bands of Indians at Prophet's Town as a combination which had been produced by British intrigue and influence, in anticipation of a war between them and the United States.

In direct opposition to Tecumseh and the prophet and in spite of all these difficulties, Gov. Harrison continued the work of extinguishing Indian titles to lands, with very good success. By the close of 1809, the total amount of land ceded to the United States, under treaties which had been effected by Mr. Harrison, exceeded 30,000,000 a res.

From 1805 to 1807, the movements of Aaron Burr in the Ohio valley created considerable excitement in Indiana. It seemed that he intended to collect a force of men, invade Mexico and found a republic there, comprising all the country west of the Alleghany mountains. He gathered, however, but a few men, started south, and was soon arrested by the Federal authorities. But before his arrest he had abandoned his expedition and his followers had dispersed.

HARRISON'S CAMPAIGN.

While the Indians were combining to prevent any further transfer of land to the whites, the British were using the advantage as a groundwork for a successful war upon the Americans. In the spring of 1810 the followers of the Prophet refused to receive their annuity of salt, and the officials who offered it were denounced as "American dogs," and otherwise treated in a disrespectful manner. Gov. Harrison, in July, attempted to gain the friendship of the Prophet by sending him a letter, offering to treat with him personally in the matter of his grievances, or to furnish means to send him, with three of his principal chiefs, to the President at Washington; but the messenger was coldly received, and they returned word that they would visit Vincennes in a few days and interview the Governor. Accordingly, Aug. 12, 1810, the Shawanee chief with 70 of his principal warriors, marched up to the door of the

Governor's house, and from that day until the 22d held daily interviews with His Excellency. In all of his speeches Tecumseh was haughty, and sometimes arrogant. On the 20th he delivered that celebrated speech in which he gave the Governor the alternative of returning their lands or meeting them in battle. ‘

While the Governor was replying to this speech Tecumseh interrupted him with an angry exclamation, declaring that the United States, through Gov. Harrison, had “cheated and imposed on the Indians.” When Tecumseh first rose, a number of his party also sprung to their feet, armed with clubs, tomahawks and spears, and made some threatening demonstrations. The Governor's guards, who stood a little way off, were marched up in haste, and the Indians, awed by the presence of this small armed force, abandoned what seemed to be an intention to make an open attack on the Governor and his attendants. As soon as Tecumseh's remarks were interpreted, the Governor reproached him for his conduct, and commanded him to depart instantly to his camp.

On the following day Tecumseh repented of his rash act and requested the Governor to grant him another interview, and protested against any intention of offense. The Governor consented, and the council was re-opened on the 21st, when the Shawanee chief addressed him in a respectful and dignified manner, but remained immovable in his policy. The Governor then requested Tecumseh to state plainly whether or not the surveyors who might be sent to survey the lands purchased at the treaty of Fort Wayne in 1809, would be molested by Indians. Tecumseh replied: “Brother, when you speak of annuities to me, I look at the land and pity the women and children. I am authorized to say that they will not receive them. Brother, we want to save that piece of land. We do not wish you to take it. It is small enough for our purpose. If you do take it, you must blame yourself as the cause of the trouble between us and the tribes who sold it to you. I want the present boundary line to continue. Should you cross it, I assure you it will be productive of bad consequences.”

The next day the Governor, attended only by his interpreter, visited the camp of the great Shawanee, and in the course of a long interview told him that the President of the United States would not acknowledge his claims. “Well,” replied the brave warrior, “as the great chief is to determine the matter, I hope the Great Spirit will put sense enough into his head to induce him to direct you to give up this land. It is true, he is so far off he will not be

injured by the war. He may sit still in his town and drink his wine, while you and I will have to fight it out."

In his message to the new territorial Legislature in 1810 Gov. Harrison called attention to the dangerous views held by Tecumseh and the Prophet, to the pernicious influence of alien enemies among the Indians, to the unsettled condition of the Indian trade and to the policy of extinguishing Indian titles to lands. The eastern settlements were separated from the western by a considerable extent of Indian lands, and the most fertile tracts within the territory were still in the hands of the Indians. Almost entirely divested of the game from which they had drawn their subsistence, it had become of little use to them; and it was the intention of the Government to substitute for the precarious and scanty supplies of the chase the more certain and plentiful support of agriculture and stock-raising. The old habit of the Indians to hunt so long as a deer could be found was so inveterate that they would not break it and resort to intelligent agriculture unless they were compelled to, and to this they would not be compelled unless they were confined to a limited extent of territory. The earnest language of the Governor's appeal was like this: "Are then those extinguishments of native title which are at once so beneficial to the Indian and the territory of the United States, to be suspended on account of the intrigues of a few individuals? Is one of the fairest portions of the globe to remain in a state of nature, the haunt of a few wretched savages, when it seems destined by the Creator to give support to a large population, and to be the seat of civilization, of science and true religion?"

In the same message the Governor also urged the establishment of a system of popular education.

Among the acts passed by this session of the Legislature, one authorized the President and Directors of the Vincennes Public Library to raise \$1,000 by lottery. Also, a petition was sent to Congress for a permanent seat of government for the Territory, and commissioners were appointed to select the site.

With the beginning of the year 1811 the British agent for Indian affairs adopted measures calculated to secure the support of the savages in the war which at this time seemed almost inevitable. Meanwhile Gov. Harrison did all in his power to destroy the influence of Tecumseh and his brother and break up the Indian confederacy which was being organized in the interests of Great Britain. Pioneer settlers and the Indians naturally grew more and more

aggressive and intolerant, committing depredations and murders, until the Governor felt compelled to send the following speech, substantially, to the two leaders of the Indian tribes: "This is the third year that all the white people in this country have been alarmed at your proceedings; you threaten us with war; you invite all the tribes north and west of you to join against us, while your warriors who have lately been here deny this. The tribes on the Mississippi have sent me word that you intended to murder me and then commence a war upon my people, and your seizing the salt I recently sent up the Wabash is also sufficient evidence of such intentions on your part. My warriors are preparing themselves, not to strike you, but to defend themselves and their women and children. You shall not surprise us, as you expect to do. Your intended act is a rash one: consider well of it. What can induce you to undertake such a thing when there is so little prospect of success? Do you really think that the handful of men you have about you are able to contend with the seventeen 'fires?' or even that the whole of the tribes united could contend against the Kentucky 'fire' alone? I am myself of the Long 'Knife fire.' As soon as they hear my voice you will see them pouring forth their swarms of hunting-shirt men as numerous as the mosquitoes on the shores of the Wabash. Take care of their stings. It is not our wish to hurt you; if we did, we certainly have power to do it.

"You have also insulted the Government of the United States, by seizing the salt that was intended for other tribes. Satisfaction must be given for that also. You talk of coming to see me, attended by all of your young men; but this must not be. If your intentions are good, you have no need to bring but a few of your young men with you. I must be plain with you. I will not suffer you to come into our settlements with such a force. My advice is that you visit the President of the United States and lay your grievances before him.

"With respect to the lands that were purchased last fall I can enter into no negotiations with you; the affair is with the President. If you wish to go and see him, I will supply you with the means.

"The person who delivers this is one of my war officers, and is a man in whom I have entire confidence; whatever he says to you, although it may not be contained in this paper, you may believe comes from me. My friend Tecumseh, the bearer is a good man and a brave warrior; I hope you will treat him well. You are

yourself a warrior, and all such should have esteem for each other."

The bearer of this speech was politely received by Tecumseh, who replied to the Governor briefly that he should visit Vincennes in a few days. Accordingly he arrived July 27, 1811, bringing with him a considerable force of Indians, which created much alarm among the inhabitants. In view of an emergency Gov. Harrison reviewed his militia—about 750 armed men—and stationed two companies and a detachment of dragoons on the borders of the town. At this interview Tecumseh held forth that he intended no war against the United States; that he would send messengers among the Indians to prevent murders and depredations on the white settlements; that the Indians, as well as the whites, who had committed murders, ought to be forgiven; that he had set the white people an example of forgiveness, which they ought to follow; that it was his wish to establish a union among all the Indian tribes; that the northern tribes were united; that he was going to visit the southern Indians, and then return to the Prophet's town. He said also that he would visit the President the next spring and settle all difficulties with him, and that he hoped no attempts would be made to make settlements on the lands which had been sold to the United States, at the treaty of Fort Wayne, because the Indians wanted to keep those grounds for hunting.

Tecumseh then, with about 20 of his followers, left for the South, to induce the tribes in that direction to join his confederacy.

By the way, a lawsuit was instituted by Gov. Harrison against a certain Wm. McIntosh, for asserting that the plaintiff had cheated the Indians out of their lands, and that by so doing he had made them enemies to the United States. The defendant was a wealthy Scotch resident of Vincennes, well educated, and a man of influence among the people opposed to Gov. Harrison's land policy. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of Harrison, assessing the damages at \$4,000. In execution of the decree of Court a large quantity of the defendant's land was sold in the absence of Gov. Harrison; but some time afterward Harrison caused about two-thirds of the land to be restored to Mr. McIntosh, and the remainder was given to some orphan children.

Harrison's first movement was to erect a new fort on the Wabash river and to break up the assemblage of hostile Indians at the Prophet's town. For this purpose he ordered Col. Boyd's regiment of infantry to move from the falls of Ohio to Vincennes. When the military expedition organized by Gov. Harrison was nearly

ready to march to the Prophet's town, several Indian chiefs arrived at Vincennes Sept. 25, 1811, and declared that the Indians would comply with the demands of the Governor and disperse; but this did not check the military proceedings. The army under command of Harrison moved from Vincennes Sept. 26, and Oct. 3, encountering no opposition from the enemy, encamped at the place where Fort Harrison was afterward built, and near where the city of Terre Haute now stands. On the night of the 11th a few hostile Indians approached the encampment and wounded one of the sentinels, which caused considerable excitement. The army was immediately drawn up in line of battle, and small detachments were sent in all directions; but the enemy could not be found. Then the Governor sent a message to Prophet's Town, requiring the Shawanees, Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos at that place to return to their respective tribes; he also required the Prophet to restore all the stolen horses in his possession, or to give satisfactory proof that such persons were not there, nor had lately been, under his control. To this message the Governor received no answer, unless that answer was delivered in the battle of Tippecanoe.

The new fort on the Wabash was finished Oct. 28, and at the request of all the subordinate officers it was called "Fort Harrison," near what is now Terre Haute. This fort was garrisoned with a small number of men under Lieutenant-Colonel Miller. On the 29th the remainder of the army, consisting of 910 men, moved toward the Prophet's town; about 270 of the troops were mounted. The regular troops, 250 in number, were under the command of Col. Boyd. With this army the Governor marched to within a half mile of the Prophet's town, when a conference was opened with a distinguished chief, in high esteem with the Prophet, and he informed Harrison that the Indians were much surprised at the approach of the army, and had already dispatched a message to him by another route. Harrison replied that he would not attack them until he had satisfied himself that they would not comply with his demands; that he would continue his encampment on the Wabash, and on the following morning would have an interview with the prophet. Harrison then resumed his march, and, after some difficulty, selected a place to encamp—a spot not very desirable. It was a piece of dry oak land rising about ten feet above the marshy prairie in front toward the Indian town, and nearly twice that height above a similar prairie in the rear, through which

and near this bank ran a small stream clothed with willow and brush wood. Toward the left flank this highland widened considerably, but became gradually narrower in the opposite direction, and at the distance of 150 yards terminated in an abrupt point. The two columns of infantry occupied the front and rear of this ground, about 150 yards from each other on the left, and a little more than half that distance on the right, flank. One flank was filled by two companies of mounted riflemen, 120 men, under command of Major-General Wells, of the Kentucky militia, and one by Spencer's company of mounted riflemen, numbering 80 men. The front line was composed of one battalion of United States infantry, under command of Major Floyd, flanked on the right by two companies of militia, and on the left by one company. The rear line was composed of a battalion of United States troops, under command of Capt. Bean, acting as Major, and four companies of militia infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Decker. The regular troops of this line joined the mounted riflemen under Gen. Wells, on the left flank, and Col. Decker's battalion formed an angle with Spencer's company on the left. Two troops of dragoons, about 60 men in all, were encamped in the rear of the left flank, and Capt. Parke's troop, which was larger than the other two, in rear of the right line. For a night attack the order of encampment was the order of battle, and each man slept opposite his post in the line. In the formation of the troops single file was adopted, in order to get as great an extension of the lines as possible.

BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

No attack was made by the enemy until about 4 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 7, just after the Governor had arisen. The attack was made on the left flank. Only a single gun was fired by the sentinels or by the guard in that direction, which made no resistance, abandoning their posts and fleeing into camp; and the first notice which the troops of that line had of the danger was the yell of the savages within a short distance of them. But the men were courageous and preserved good discipline. Such of them as were awake, or easily awakened, seized arms and took their stations; others, who were more tardy, had to contend with the enemy in the doors of their tents. The storm first fell upon Capt. Barton's company of the Fourth United States Regiment, and Capt. Geiger's company of mounted riflemen, which formed the left angle of the rear line. The fire from the Indians was exceedingly severe, and

men in these companies suffered considerably before relief could be brought to them. Some few Indians passed into the encampment near the angle, and one or two penetrated to some distance before they were killed. All the companies formed for action before they were fired on. The morning was dark and cloudy, and the fires of the Americans afforded only a partial light, which gave greater advantage to the enemy than to the troops, and they were therefore extinguished.

As soon as the Governor could mount his horse he rode to the angle which was attacked, where he found that Barton's company had suffered severely, and the left of Geiger's entirely broken. He immediately ordered Cook's and Wentworth's companies to march up to the center of the rear line, where were stationed a small company of U. S. riflemen and the companies of Bean, Snelling and Prescott. As the General rode up he found Maj. Daviess forming the dragoons in the rear of these companies, and having ascertained that the heaviest fire proceeded from some trees 15 or 20 paces in front of these companies, he directed the Major to dislodge them with a part of the dragoons; but unfortunately the Major's gallantry caused him to undertake the execution of the order with a smaller force than was required, which enabled the enemy to avoid him in front and attack his flanks. He was mortally wounded and his men driven back. Capt. Snelling, however, with his company immediately dislodged those Indians. Capt. Spencer and his 1st and 2nd Lieutenants were killed, and Capt. Warwick mortally wounded. The soldiery remained brave. Spencer had too much ground originally, and Harrison re-enforced him with a company of riflemen which had been driven from their position on the left flank.

Gen. Harrison's aim was to keep the lines entire, to prevent the enemy from breaking into the camp until daylight, which would enable him to make a general and effectual charge. With this view he had re-enforced every part of the line that had suffered much, and with the approach of morning he withdrew several companies from the front and rear lines and re-enforced the right and left flanks, foreseeing that at these points the enemy would make their last effort. Maj. Wells, who had commanded the left flank, charged upon the enemy and drove them at the point of the bayonet into the marsh, where they could not be followed. Meanwhile Capt. Cook and Lieut. Larrabee marched their companies to the right flank and formed under fire of the enemy, and being there joined

by the riflemen of that flank, charged upon the enemy, killing a number and putting the rest to a precipitate flight.

Thus ended the famous battle of Tippecanoe, victoriously to the whites and honorably to Gen. Harrison.

In this battle Mr. Harrison had about 700 efficient men, while the Indians had probably more than that. The loss of the Americans was 37 killed and 25 mortally wounded, and 126 wounded; the Indians lost 38 killed on the field of battle, and the number of the wounded was never known. Among the whites killed were Daviess, Spencer, Owen, Warwick, Randolph, Bean and White. Standing on an eminence near by, the Prophet encouraged his warriors to battle by singing a favorite war-song. He told them that they would gain an easy victory, and that the bullets of their enemies would be made harmless by the Great Spirit. Being informed during the engagement that some of the Indians were killed, he said that his warriors must fight on and they would soon be victorious. Immediately after their defeat the surviving Indians lost faith in their great (?) Prophet, returned to their respective tribes, and thus the confederacy was destroyed. The Prophet, with a very few followers, then took up his residence among a small band of Wyandots encamped on Wild-Cat creek. His famous town, with all its possessions, was destroyed the next day, Nov. 8.

On the 18th the American army returned to Vincennes, where most of the troops were discharged. The Territorial Legislature, being in session, adopted resolutions complimentary to Gov. Harrison and the officers and men under him, and made preparations for a reception and celebration.

Capt. Logan, the eloquent Shawanee chief who assisted our forces so materially, died in the latter part of November, 1812, from the effects of a wound received in a skirmish with a reconnoitering party of hostile Indians accompanied by a white man in the British service, Nov. 22. In that skirmish the white man was killed, and Winamac, a Pottawatomie chief of some distinction, fell by the rifle of Logan. The latter was mortally wounded, when he retreated with two warriors of his tribe, Capt. Johnny and Bright-Horn, to the camp of Gen. Winchester, where he soon afterward died. He was buried with the honors of war.

WAR OF 1812 WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The victory recently gained by the Americans at the battle of Tippecanoe insured perfect peace for a time, but only a short time as the more extensive schemes of the British had so far ripened as to compel the United States again to declare war against them. Tecumseh had fled to Malden, Canada, where, counseled by the English, he continued to excite the tribes against the Americans. As soon as this war with Great Britain was declared (June 18, 1812), the Indians, as was expected, commenced again to commit depredations. During the summer of 1812 several points along the Lake Region succumbed to the British, as Detroit, under Gen. Hull, Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), commanded by Capt. Heald under Gen. Hull, the post at Mackinac, etc.

In the early part of September, 1812, parties of hostile Indians began to assemble in considerable numbers in the vicinity of Forts Wayne and Harrison, with a view to reducing them. Capt. Rhea, at this time, had command of Fort Wayne, but his drinking propensities rather disqualified him for emergencies. For two weeks the fort was in great jeopardy. An express had been sent to Gen. Harrison for reinforcements, but many days passed without any tidings of expected assistance. At length, one day, Maj. Wm. Oliver and four friendly Indians arrived at the fort on horseback. One of the Indians was the celebrated Logan. They had come in defiance of "500 Indians," had "broken their ranks" and reached the fort in safety. Oliver reported that Harrison was aware of the situation and was raising men for a re-enforcement. Ohio was also raising volunteers; 800 were then assembled at St. Mary's, Ohio, 60 miles south of Fort Wayne, and would march to the relief of the fort in three or four days, or as soon as they were joined by re-enforcements from Kentucky.

Oliver prepared a letter, announcing to Gen. Harrison his safe arrival at the besieged fort, and giving an account of its beleaguered situation, which he dispatched by his friendly Shawanees, while he concluded to take his chances at the fort. Brave Logan and his companions started with the message, but had scarcely left the fort when they were discovered and pursued by the hostile Indians, yet passing the Indian lines in safety, they were soon out of reach. The Indians now began a furious attack upon the fort; but the little garrison, with Oliver to cheer them on, bravely met the assault, repelling the attack day after day, until the army approached to their relief. During this siege the commanding officer, whose habits of

intemperance rendered him unfit for the command, was confined in the "black hole," while the junior officer assumed charge. This course was approved by the General, on his arrival, but Capt. Rhea received very little censure, probably on account of his valuable services in the Revolutionary war.

Sept. 6, 1812, Harrison moved forward with his army to the relief of Fort Wayne; the next day he reached a point within three miles of St. Mary's river; the next day he reached the river and was joined at evening by 200 mounted volunteers, under Col. Richard M. Johnson; the next day at "Shane's Crossing" on the St. Mary's they were joined by 800 men from Ohio, under Cols. Adams and Hawkins. At this place Chief Logan and four other Indians offered their services as spies to Gen. Harrison, and were accepted. Logan was immediately disguised and sent forward. Passing through the lines of the hostile Indians, he ascertained their number to be about 1,500, and entering the fort, he encouraged the soldiers to hold out, as relief was at hand. Gen. Harrison's force at this time was about 3,500.

After an early breakfast Friday morning they were under marching orders; it had rained and the guns were damp; they were discharged and reloaded; but that day only one Indian was encountered; preparations were made at night for an expected attack by the Indians, but no attack came; the next day, Sept. 10, they expected to fight their way to Fort Wayne, but in that they were happily disappointed; and "At the first grey of the morning," as Bryce eloquently observes, "the distant halloos of the disappointed savages revealed to the anxious inmates of the fort the glorious news of the approach of the army. Great clouds of dust could be seen from the fort, rolling up in the distance, as the valiant soldiery under Gen. Harrison moved forward to the rescue of the garrison and the brave boys of Kentucky and Ohio."

This siege of Fort Wayne of course occasioned great loss to the few settlers who had gathered around the fort. At the time of its commencement quite a little village had clustered around the military works, but during the siege most of their improvements and crops were destroyed by the savages. Every building out of the reach of the guns of the fort was leveled to the ground, and thus the infant settlement was destroyed.

During this siege the garrison lost but three men, while the Indians lost 25. Gen. Harrison had all the Indian villages for 25 miles around destroyed. Fort Wayne was nothing but a military post until about 1819.

Simultaneously with the attack on Fort Wayne the Indians also besieged Fort Harrison, which was commanded by Zachary Taylor. The Indians commenced firing upon the fort about 11 o'clock one night, when the garrison was in a rather poor plight for receiving them. The enemy succeeded in firing one of the block-houses, which contained whisky, and the whites had great difficulty in preventing the burning of all the barracks. The word "fire" seemed to have thrown all the men into confusion; soldiers' and citizens' wives, who had taken shelter within the fort, were crying; Indians were yelling; many of the garrison were sick and unable to be on duty; the men despaired and gave themselves up as lost; two of the strongest and apparently most reliable men jumped the pickets in the very midst of the emergency, etc., so that Capt. Taylor was at his wit's end what to do; but he gave directions as to the many details, rallied the men by a new scheme, and after about seven hours succeeded in saving themselves. The Indians drove up the horses belonging to the citizens, and as they could not catch them very readily, shot the whole of them in the sight of their owners, and also killed a number of the hogs belonging to the whites. They drove off all of the cattle, 65 in number, as well as the public oxen.

Among many other depredations committed by the savages during this period, was the massacre of the Pigeon Roost settlement, consisting of one man, five women and 16 children; a few escaped. An unsuccessful effort was made to capture these Indians, but when the news of this massacre and the attack on Fort Harrison reached Vincennes, about 1,200 men, under the command of Col. Wm. Russell, of the 7th U. S. Infantry, marched forth for the relief of the fort and to punish the Indians. On reaching the fort the Indians had retired from the vicinity; but on the 15th of September a small detachment composed of 11 men, under Lieut. Richardson, and acting as escort of provisions sent from Vincennes to Fort Harrison, was attacked by a party of Indians within the present limits of Sullivan county. It was reported that seven of these men were killed and one wounded. The provisions of course fell into the hands of the Indians.

EXPEDITIONS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

By the middle of August, through the disgraceful surrender of Gen. Hull, at Detroit, and the evacuation of Fort Dearborn and massacre of its garrison, the British and Indians were in possession of the whole Northwest. The savages, emboldened by their suc-

cesses, penetrated deeper into the settlements, committing great depredations. The activity and success of the enemy aroused the people to a realization of the great danger their homes and families were in. Gov. Edwards collected a force of 350 men at Camp Russell, and Capt. Russell came from Vincennes with about 50 more. Being officered and equipped, they proceeded about the middle of October on horseback, carrying with them 20 day's rations, to Peoria. Capt. Craig was sent with two boats up the Illinois, with provisions and tools to build a fort. The little army proceeded to Peoria Lake, where was located a Pottawatomie village. They arrived late at night, within a few miles of the village, without their presence being known to the Indians. Four men were sent out that night to reconnoiter the position of the village. The four brave men who volunteered for this perilous service were Thomas Carlin (afterward Governor), and Robert, Stephen and Davis Whiteside. They proceeded to the village, and explored it and the approaches to it thoroughly, without starting an Indian or provoking the bark of a dog. The low lands between the Indian village and the troops were covered with a rank growth of tall grass, so high and dense as to readily conceal an Indian on horseback, until within a few feet of him. The ground had become still more yielding by recent rains, rendering it almost impassable by mounted men. To prevent detection the soldiers had camped without lighting the usual camp-fires. The men lay down in their cold and cheerless camp, with many misgivings. They well remembered how the skulking savages fell upon Harrison's men at Tippecanoe during the night. To add to their fears, a gun in the hands of a soldier was carelessly discharged, raising great consternation in the camp.

Through a dense fog which prevailed the following morning, the army took up its line of march for the Indian town, Capt. Judy with his corps of spies in advance. In the tall grass they came up with an Indian and his squaw, both mounted. The Indian wanted to surrender, but Judy observed that he "did not leave home to take prisoners," and instantly shot one of them. With the blood streaming from his mouth and nose, and in his agony "singing the death song," the dying Indian raised his gun, shot and mortally wounded a Mr. Wright, and in a few minutes expired! Many guns were immediately discharged at the other Indian, not then known to be a squaw, all of which missed her. Badly scared, and her husband killed by her side, the agonizing wails of the squaw were heart-rending. She was taken prisoner, and afterward restored to her nation.

On nearing the town a general charge was made, the Indians fleeing to the interior wilderness. Some of their warriors made a stand, when a sharp engagement occurred, but the Indians were routed. In their flight they left behind all their winter's store of provisions, which was taken, and their town burned. Some Indian children were found who had been left in the hurried flight, also some disabled adults, one of whom was in a starving condition, and with a voracious appetite partook of the bread given him. He is said to have been killed by a cowardly trooper straggling behind, after the main army had resumed its retrograde march, who wanted to be able to boast that he had killed an Indian.

September 19, 1812, Gen. Harrison was put in command of the Northwestern army, then estimated at 10,000 men, with these orders: "Having provided for the protection of the western frontier, you will retake Detroit; and, with a view to the conquest of upper Canada, you will penetrate that country as far as the force under your command will in your judgment justify."

Although surrounded by many difficulties, the General began immediately to execute these instructions. In calling for volunteers from Kentucky, however, more men offered than could be received. At this time there were about 2,000 mounted volunteers at Vincennes, under the command of Gen. Samuel Hopkins, of the Revolutionary war, who was under instructions to operate against the enemy along the Wabash and Illinois rivers. Accordingly, early in October, Gen. Hopkins moved from Vincennes towards the Kickapoo villages in the Illinois territory, with about 2,000 troops; but after four or five days' march the men and officers raised a mutiny which gradually succeeded in carrying all back to Vincennes. The cause of their discontent is not apparent.

About the same time Col. Russell, with two small companies of U. S. rangers, commanded by Capts. Perry and Modrell, marched from the neighborhood of Vincennes to unite with a small force of mounted militia under the command of Gov. Edwards, of Illinois, and afterward to march with the united troops from Cahokia toward Lake Peoria, for the purpose of co-operating with Gen. Hopkins against the Indian towns in that vicinity; but not finding the latter on the ground, was compelled to retire.

Immediately after the discharge of the mutinous volunteers, Gen. Hopkins began to organize another force, mainly of infantry, to reduce the Indians up the Wabash as far as the Prophet's town. These troops consisted of three regiments of Kentucky militia,

commanded by Cols. Barbour, Miller and Wilcox; a small company of regulars commanded by Capt. Zachary Taylor; a company of rangers commanded by Capt. Beckes; and a company of scouts or spies under the command of Capt. Washburn. The main body of this army arrived at Fort Harrison Nov. 5; on the 11th it proceeded up the east side of the Wabash into the heart of the Indian country, but found the villages generally deserted. Winter setting in severely, and the troops poorly clad, they had to return to Vincennes as rapidly as possible. With one exception the men behaved nobly, and did much damage to the enemy. That exception was the precipitate chase after an Indian by a detachment of men somewhat in liquor, until they found themselves surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and they had to retreat in disorder.

At the close of this campaign Gen. Hopkins resigned his command.

In the fall of 1812 Gen. Harrison assigned to Lieut. Col. John B. Campbell, of the 19th U. S. Inf., the duty of destroying the Miami villages on the Mississinewa river, with a detachment of about 600 men. Nov. 25, Lieut. Col. Campbell marched from Franklinton, according to orders, toward the scene of action, cautiously avoiding falling in with the Delawares, who had been ordered by Gen. Harrison to retire to the Shawanee establishment on the Auglaize river, and arriving on the Mississinewa Dec. 17, when they discovered an Indian town inhabited by Delawares and Miamis. This and three other villages were destroyed. Soon after this, the supplies growing short and the troops in a suffering condition, Campbell began to consider the propriety of returning to Ohio; but just as he was calling together his officers early one morning to deliberate on the proposition, an army of Indians rushed upon them with fury. The engagement lasted an hour, with a loss of eight killed and 42 wounded, besides about 150 horses killed. The whites, however, succeeded in defending themselves and taking a number of Indians prisoners, who proved to be Munnies, of Silver-Heel's band. Campbell, hearing that a large force of Indians were assembled at Mississinewa village, under Tecumseh, determined to return to Greenville. The privations of his troops and the severity of the cold compelled him to send to that place for re-enforcements and supplies. Seventeen of the men had to be carried on litters. They were met by the re-enforcement about 40 miles from Greenville.

Lient. Col. Campbell sent two messages to the Delawares, who lived on White river and who had been previously directed and requested to abandon their towns on that river and remove into Ohio. In these messages he expressed his regret at unfortunately killing some of their men, and urged them to move to the Shawance settlement on the Auglaize river. He assured them that their people, in his power, would be compensated by the Government for their losses, if not found to be hostile; and the friends of those killed satisfied by presents, if such satisfaction would be received. This advice was heeded by the main body of the Delawares and a few Miamis. The Shawance Prophet, and some of the principal chiefs of the Miamis, retired from the country of the Wabash, and, with their destitute and suffering bands, moved to Detroit, where they were received as the friends and allies of Great Britain.

On the approach of Gen. Harrison with his army in September, 1813, the British evacuated Detroit, and the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Miamis and Kickapoos sued for peace with the United States, which was granted temporarily by Brig. Gen. McArthur, on condition of their becoming allies of the United States in case of war.

In June, 1813, an expedition composed of 137 men, under command of Col. Joseph Bartholomew, moved from Valonia toward the Delaware towns on the west fork of White river, to surprise and punish some hostile Indians who were supposed to be lurking about those villages. Most of these places they found deserted; some of them burnt. They had been but temporarily occupied for the purpose of collecting and carrying away corn. Col. Bartholomew's forces succeeded in killing one or two Indians and destroying considerable corn, and they returned to Valonia on the 21st of this month.

July 1, 1813, Col. William Russell, of the 7th U. S., organized a force of 573 effective men at Valonia and marched to the Indian villages about the mouth of the Mississinewa. His experience was much like that of Col. Bartholomew, who had just preceded him. He had rainy weather, suffered many losses, found the villages deserted, destroyed stores of corn, etc. The Colonel reported that he went to every place where he expected to find the enemy, but they nearly always seemed to have fled the country. The march from Valonia to the mouth of the Mississinewa and return was about 250 miles.

Several smaller expeditions helped to "checker" the surrounding

country, and find that the Indians were very careful to keep themselves out of sight, and thus closed this series of campaigns.

CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The war with England closed on the 24th of December, 1814, when a treaty of peace was signed at Ghent. The 9th article of the treaty required the United States to put an end to hostilities with all tribes or nations of Indians with whom they had been at war; to restore to such tribes or nations respectively all the rights and possessions to which they were entitled in 1811, before the war, on condition that such Indians should agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States. But in February, just before the treaty was sanctioned by our Government, there were signs of Indians accumulating arms and ammunition, and a cautionary order was therefore issued to have all the white forces in readiness for an attack by the Indians; but the attack was not made. During the ensuing summer and fall the United States Government acquainted the Indians with the provisions of the treaty, and entered into subordinate treaties of peace with the principal tribes.

Just before the treaty of Spring Wells (near Detroit) was signed, the Shawanee Prophet retired to Canada, but declaring his resolution to abide by any treaty which the chiefs might sign. Some time afterward he returned to the Shawanee settlement in Ohio, and lastly to the west of the Mississippi, where he died, in 1834. The British Government allowed him a pension from 1813 until his death. His brother Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813, by a Mr. Wheatty, as we are positively informed by Mr. A. J. James, now a resident of La Harpe township, Hancock county, Ill., whose father-in-law, John Pigman, of Coshocton county, Ohio, was an eye witness. Gen. Johnson has generally had the credit of killing Tecumseh.



TECUMSEH.

TECUMSEH.

If one should inquire who has been the greatest Indian, the most noted, the "principal Indian" in North America since its discovery by Columbus, we would be obliged to answer, Tecumseh. For all those qualities which elevate a man far above his race; for talent, tact, skill and bravery as a warrior; for high-minded, honorable and chivalrous bearing as a man; in a word, for all those elements of greatness which place him a long way above his fellows in savage life, the name and fame of Tecumseh will go down to posterity in the West as one of the most celebrated of the aborigines of this continent,—as one who had no equal among the tribes that dwelt in the country drained by the Mississippi. Born to command himself, he used all the appliances that would stimulate the courage and nerve the valor of his followers. Always in the front rank of battle, his followers blindly followed his lead, and as his war-cry rang clear above the din and noise of the battle-field, the Shawnee warriors, as they rushed on to victory or the grave, rallied around him, foemen worthy of the steel of the most gallant commander that ever entered the lists in defense of his altar or his home.

The tribe to which Tecumseh, or Tecumtha, as some write it, belonged, was the Shawnee, or Shawanee. The tradition of the nation held that they originally came from the Gulf of Mexico; that they wended their way up the Mississippi and the Ohio, and settled at or near the present site of Shawneetown, Ill., whence they removed to the upper Wabash. In the latter place, at any rate, they were found early in the 18th century, and were known as the "bravest of the brave." This tribe has uniformly been the bitter enemy of the white man, and in every contest with our people has exhibited a degree of skill and strategy that should characterize the most dangerous foe.

Tecumseh's notoriety and that of his brother, the Prophet, mutually served to establish and strengthen each other. While the Prophet had unlimited power, spiritual and temporal, he distributed his greatness in all the departments of Indian life with a kind of fanaticism that magnetically aroused the religious and superstitious passions, not only of his own followers, but also of all the tribes in

this part of the country; but Tecumseh concentrated his greatness upon the more practical and business affairs of military conquest. It is doubted whether he was really a sincere believer in the pretensions of his fanatic brother; if he did not believe in the pretentious feature of them he had the shrewdness to keep his unbelief to himself, knowing that religious fanaticism was one of the strongest impulses to reckless bravery.

During his sojourn in the Northwestern Territory, it was Tecumseh's uppermost desire of life to confederate all the Indian tribes of the country together against the whites, to maintain their choice hunting-grounds. All his public policy converged toward this single end. In his vast scheme he comprised even all the Indians in the Gulf country,—all in America west of the Alleghany mountains. He held, as a subordinate principle, that the Great Spirit had given the Indian race all these hunting-grounds to keep in common, and that no Indian or tribe could cede any portion of the land to the whites without the consent of all the tribes. Hence, in all his councils with the whites he ever maintained that the treaties were null and void.

When he met Harrison at Vincennes in council the last time, and, as he was invited by that General to take a seat with him on the platform, he hesitated; Harrison insisted, saying that it was the "wish of their Great Father, the President of the United States, that he should do so." The chief paused a moment, raised his tall and commanding form to its greatest height, surveyed the troops and crowd around him, fixed his keen eyes upon Gov. Harrison, and then turning them to the sky above, and pointing toward heaven with his sinewy arm in a manner indicative of supreme contempt for the paternity assigned him, said in clarion tones: "My father? The sun is my father, the earth is my mother, and on her bosom I will recline." He then stretched himself, with his warriors, on the green sward. The effect was electrical, and for some moments there was perfect silence.

The Governor, then, through an interpreter, told him that he understood he had some complaints to make and redress to ask, etc., and that he wished to investigate the matter and make restitution wherever it might be decided it should be done. As soon as the Governor was through with this introductory speech, the stately warrior arose, tall, athletic, manly, dignified and graceful, and with a voice at first low, but distinct and musical, commenced a reply. As he warmed up with his subject his clear tones might be heard,

as if "trumpet-tongued," to the utmost limits of the assembly. The most perfect silence prevailed, except when his warriors gave their guttural assent to some eloquent recital of the red man's wrong and the white man's injustice. Tecumseh recited the wrongs which his race had suffered from the time of the massacre of the Moravian Indians to the present; said he did not know how he could ever again be the friend of the white man; that the Great Spirit had given to the Indian all the land from the Miami to the Mississippi, and from the lakes to the Ohio, as a common property to all the tribes in these borders, and that the land could not and should not be sold without the consent of all; that all the tribes on the continent formed but one nation; that if the United States would not give up the lands they had bought of the Miamis and the other tribes, those united with him were determined to annihilate those tribes; that they were determined to have no more chiefs, but in future to be governed by their warriors; that unless the whites ceased their encroachments upon Indian lands, the fate of the Indians was sealed; they had been driven from the banks of the Delaware across the Alleghanies, and their possessions on the Wabash and the Illinois were now to be taken from them; that in a few years they would not have ground enough to bury their warriors on this side of the "Father of Waters;" that all would perish, all their possessions taken from them by fraud or force, unless they stopped the progress of the white man westward; that it must be a war of races in which one or the other must perish; that their tribes had been driven toward the setting sun like a galloping horse (ne-kat a-kush-e ka-top-o-lin-to).

The Shawnee language, in which this most eminent Indian statesman spoke, excelled all other aboriginal tongues in its musical articulation; and the effect of Tecumseh's oratory on this occasion can be more easily imagined than described. Gov. Harrison, although as brave a soldier and General as any American, was overcome by this speech. He well knew Tecumseh's power and influence among all the tribes, knew his bravery, courage and determination, and knew that he meant what he said. When Tecumseh was done speaking there was a stillness throughout the assembly which was really painful; not a whisper was heard, and all eyes were turned from the speaker toward Gov. Harrison, who after a few moments came to himself, and recollecting many of the absurd statements of the great Indian orator, began a reply which was more logical, if not so eloquent. The Shawnees were attentive un-

til Harrison's interpreter began to translate his speech to the Miamis and Pottawatomies, when Tecumseh and his warriors sprang to their feet, brandishing their war-clubs and tomahawks. "Tell him," said Tecumseh, addressing the interpreter in Shawnee, "he lies." The interpreter undertook to convey this message to the Governor in smoother language, but Tecumseh noticed the effort and remonstrated, "No, no; tell him he lies." The warriors began to grow more excited, when Secretary Gibson ordered the American troops in arms to advance. This allayed the rising storm, and as soon as Tecumseh's "He lies" was literally interpreted to the Governor, the latter told Tecumseh through the interpreter to tell Tecumseh he would hold no further council with him.

Thus the assembly was broken up, and one can hardly imagine a more exciting scene. It would constitute the finest subject for a historical painting to adorn the rotunda of the capitol. The next day Tecumseh requested another interview with the Governor, which was granted on condition that he should make an apology to the Governor for his language the day before. This he made through the interpreter. Measures for defense and protection were taken, however, lest there should be another outbreak. Two companies of militia were ordered from the country, and the one in town added to them, while the Governor and his friends went into council fully armed and prepared for any contingency. On this occasion the conduct of Tecumseh was entirely different from that of the day before. Firm and intrepid, showing not the slightest fear or alarm, surrounded with a military force four times his own, he preserved the utmost composure and equanimity. No one would have supposed that he could have been the principal actor in the thrilling scene of the previous day. He claimed that half the Americans were in sympathy with him. He also said that whites had informed him that Gov. Harrison had purchased land from the Indians without any authority from the Government; that he, Harrison, had but two years more to remain in office, and that if he, Tecumseh, could prevail upon the Indians who sold the lands not to receive their annuities for that time, and the present Governor displaced by a good man as his successor, the latter would restore to the Indians all the lands purchased from them.

The Wyandots, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Ottawas and the Winnebagoes, through their respective spokesmen, declared their adherence to the great Shawnee warrior and statesman. Gov. Harrison then told them that he would send Tecumseh's speech to the Presi-

dent of the United States and return the answer to the Indians as soon as it was received. Tecumseh then declared that he and his allies were determined that the old boundary line should continue; and that if the whites crossed it, it would be at their peril. Gov. Harrison replied that he would be equally plain with him and state that the President would never allow that the lands on the Wabash were the property of any other tribes than those who had occupied them since the white people first came to America; and as the title to the lands lately purchased was derived from those tribes by a fair purchase, he might rest assured that the right of the United States would be supported by the sword. "So be it," was the stern and haughty reply of the Shawnee chieftan, as he and his braves took leave of the Governor and wended their way in Indian file to their camping ground.

Thus ended the last conference on earth between the chivalrous Tecumseh and the hero of the battle of Tippecanoe. The bones of the first lie bleaching on the battle-field of the Thames, and those of the last in a mausoleum on the banks of the Ohio; each struggled for the mastery of his race, and each no doubt was equally honest and patriotic in his purposes. The weak yielded to the strong, the defenseless to the powerful, and the hunting-ground of the Shawnee is all occupied by his enemy.

Tecumseh, with four of his braves, immediately embarked in a birch canoe, descended the Wabash, and went on to the South to unite the tribes of that country in a general system of self-defense against the encroachment of the whites. His emblem was a disjointed snake, with the motto, "Join or die!" In union alone was strength.

Before Tecumseh left the Prophet's town at the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, on his excursion to the South, he had a definite understanding with his brother and the chieftains of the other tribes in the Wabash country, that they should preserve perfect peace with the whites until his arrangements were completed for a confederacy of the tribes on both sides of the Ohio and on the Mississippi river; but it seems that while he was in the South engaged in his work of uniting the tribes of that country some of the Northern tribes showed signs of fight and precipitated Harrison into that campaign which ended in the battle of Tippecanoe and the total route of the Indians. Tecumseh, on his return from the South, learning what had happened, was overcome with chagrin, disappointment and anger, and accused his brother of duplicity and coward.

ice; indeed, it is said that he never forgave him to the day of his death. A short time afterward, on the breaking out of the war of Great Britain, he joined Proctor, at Malden, with a party of his warriors, and finally suffered the fate mentioned on page 108.

CIVIL MATTERS 1812-'5.

Owing to the absence of Gov. Harrison on military duty, John Gibson, the Secretary of the Territory, acted in the administration of civil affairs. In his message to the Legislature convening on the 1st of February, 1813, he said, substantially:

“Did I possess the abilities of Cicero or Demosthenes, I could not portray in more glowing colors our foreign and domestic political situation than it is already experienced within our own breasts. The United States have been compelled, by frequent acts of injustice, to declare war against England. For a detail of the causes of this war I would refer to the message of President Madison; it does honor to his head and heart. Although not an admirer of war, I am glad to see our little but inimitable navy riding triumphant on the seas, but chagrined to find that our armies by land are so little successful. The spirit of '76 appears to have fled from our continent, or, if not fled, is at least asleep, for it appears not to pervade our armies generally. At your last assemblage our political horizon seemed clear, and our infant Territory bid fair for rapid and rising grandeur; but, alas, the scene has changed; and whether this change, as respects our Territory, has been owing to an over anxiety in us to extend our dominions, or to a wish for retaliation by our foes, or to a foreign influence, I shall not say. The Indians, our former neighbors and friends, have become our most inveterate foes. Our former frontiers are now our wilds, and our inner settlements have become frontiers. Some of our best citizens, and old men worn down with age, and helpless women and innocent babes, have fallen victims to savage cruelty. I have done my duty as well as I can, and hope that the interposition of Providence will protect us.”

The many complaints made about the Territorial Government Mr. Gibson said, were caused more by default of officers than of the law. Said he: “It is an old and, I believe, correct adage, that ‘good officers make good soldiers.’ This evil having taken root, I do not know how it can be eradicated; but it may be remedied. In place of men searching after and accepting commissions before they

are even tolerably qualified, thereby subjecting themselves to ridicule and their country to ruin, barely for the name of the thing, I think may be remedied by a previous examination."

During this session of the Legislature the seat of the Territorial Government was declared to be at Corydon, and immediately acting Governor Gibson prorogued the Legislature to meet at that place, the first Monday of December, 1813. During this year the Territory was almost defenseless; Indian outrages were of common occurrence, but no general outbreak was made. The militia-men were armed with rifles and long knives, and many of the rangers carried tomahawks.

In 1813 Thomas Posey, who was at that time a Senator in Congress from Tennessee, and who had been officer of the army of the Revolution, was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, to succeed Gen. Harrison. He arrived in Vincennes and entered upon the discharge of his duties May 25, 1813. During this year several expeditions against the Indian settlements were set on foot.

In his first message to the Legislature the following December, at Corydon, Gov. Posey said: "The present crisis is awful, and big with great events. Our land and nation is involved in the common calamity of war; but we are under the protecting care of the beneficent Being, who has on a former occasion brought us safely through an arduous struggle and placed us on a foundation of independence, freedom and happiness. He will not suffer to be taken from us what He, in His great wisdom has thought proper to confer and bless us with, if we make a wise and virtuous use of His good gifts. * * * Although our affairs, at the commencement of the war, wore a gloomy aspect, they have brightened, and promise a certainty of success, if properly directed and conducted, of which I have no doubt, as the President and heads of departments of the general Government are men of undoubted patriotism, talents and experience, and who have grown old in the service of their country. * * * It must be obvious to every thinking man that we were forced into the war. Every measure consistent with honor, both before and since the declaration of war, has tried to be on amicable terms with our enemy. * * * You who reside in various parts of the Territory have it in your power to understand what will tend to its local and general advantage. The judiciary system would require a revisal and amendment. The militia law is very defective and requires your immediate attention. It is necessary to have

good roads and highways in as many directions through the Territory as the circumstances and situation of the inhabitants will admit; it would contribute very much to promote the settlement and improvement of the Territory. Attention to education is highly necessary. There is an appropriation made by Congress, in lands, for the purpose of establishing public schools. It comes now within your province to carry into operation the design of the appropriation."

This Legislature passed several very necessary laws for the welfare of the settlements, and the following year, as Gen. Harrison was generally successful in his military campaigns in the Northwest, the settlements in Indiana began to increase and improve. The fear of danger from Indians had in a great measure subsided, and the tide of immigration began again to flow. In January, 1814, about a thousand Miamis assembled at Fort Wayne for the purpose of obtaining food to prevent starvation. They met with ample hospitality, and their example was speedily followed by others. These, with other acts of kindness, won the lasting friendship of the Indians, many of whom had fought in the interests of Great Britain. General treaties between the United States and the Northwestern tribes were subsequently concluded, and the way was fully opened for the improvement and settlement of the lands.

POPULATION IN 1815.

The population of the Territory of Indiana, as given in the official returns to the Legislature of 1815, was as follows, by counties:

COUNTIES.	White males of 21 and over.	TOTAL.
Wayne.....	1,225.....	6,407
Franklin.....	1,430.....	7,370
Dearborn.....	992.....	4,424
Switzerland.....	377.....	1,832
Jefferson.....	874.....	4,270
Clark.....	1,387.....	7,150
Washington.....	1,420.....	7,317
Harrison.....	1,056.....	6,975
Knox.....	1,391.....	8,068
Gibson.....	1,100.....	5,350
Posey.....	320.....	1,619
Warrick.....	280.....	1,415
Perry.....	350.....	1,720
Grand Totals.....	12,112.....	63,897

GENERAL VIEW.

The well-known ordinance of 1787 conferred many "rights and privileges" upon the inhabitants of the Northwestern Territory, and

consequently upon the people of Indiana Territory, but after all it came far short of conferring as many privileges as are enjoyed at the present day by our Territories. They did not have a full form of Republican government. A freehold estate in 500 acres of land was one of the necessary qualifications of each member of the legislative council of the Territory; every member of the Territorial House of Representatives was required to hold, in his own right, 200 acres of land; and the privilege of voting for members of the House of Representatives was restricted to those inhabitants who, in addition to other qualifications, owned severally at least 50 acres of land. The Governor of the the Territory was invested with the power of appointing officers of the Territorial militia, Judges of the inferior Courts, Clerks of the Courts, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, County Treasurers and County Surveyors. He was also authorized to divide the Territory into districts; to apportion among the several counties the members of the House of Representatives; to prevent the passage of any Territorial law; and to convene and dissolve the General Assembly whenever he thought best. None of the Governors, however, ever exercised these extraordinary powers arbitrarily. Nevertheless, the people were constantly agitating the question of extending the right of suffrage. Five years after the organization of the Territory, the Legislative Council, in reply to the Governor's Message, said: "Although we are not as completely independent in our legislative capacity as we would wish to be, yet we are sensible that we must wait with patience for that period of time when our population will burst the trammels of a Territorial government, and we shall assume the character more consonant to Republicanism. * * * The confidence which our fellow citizens have uniformly had in your administration has been such that they have hitherto had no reason to be jealous of the unlimited power which you possess over our legislative proceedings. We, however, cannot help regretting that such powers have been lodged in the hands of any one, especially when it is recollected to what dangerous lengths the exercise of those powers may be extended."

After repeated petitions the people of Indiana were empowered by Congress to elect the members of the Legislative Council by popular vote. This act was passed in 1809, and defined what was known as the property qualification of voters. These qualifications were abolished by Congress in 1811, which extended the right of voting for members of the General Assembly and for a Territorial delegate

to Congress to every free white male person who had attained the age of twenty-one years, and who, having paid a county or Territorial tax, was a resident of the Territory and had resided in it for a year. In 1814 the voting qualification in Indiana was defined by Congress, "to every free white male person having a freehold in the Territory, and being a resident of the same." The House of Representatives was authorized by Congress to lay off the Territory into five districts, in each of which the qualified voters were empowered to elect a member of the Legislative Council. The division was made, one to two counties in each district.

At the session in August, 1814, the Territory was also divided into three judicial circuits, and provisions were made for holding courts in the same. The Governor was empowered to appoint a presiding Judge in each circuit, and two Associate Judges of the circuit court in each county. Their compensation was fixed at \$700 per annum.

The same year the General Assembly granted charters to two banking institutions, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Madison and the Bank of Vincennes. The first was authorized to raise a capital of \$750,000, and the other \$500,000. On the organization of the State these banks were merged into the State Bank and its branches.

Here we close the history of the Territory of Indiana.



ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

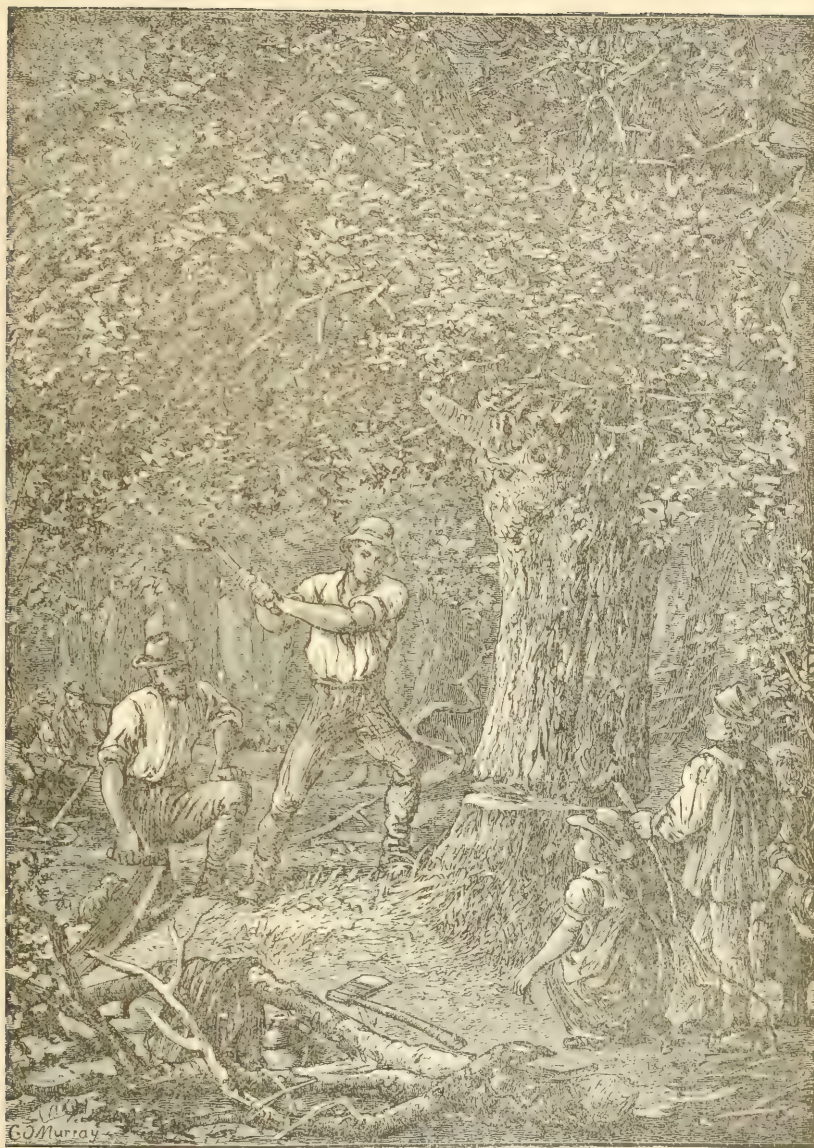
The last regular session of the Territorial Legislature was held at Corydon, convening in December, 1815. The message of Governor Posey congratulated the people of the Territory upon the general success of the settlements and the great increase of immigration, recommended light taxes and a careful attention to the promotion of education and the improvement of the State roads and highways. He also recommended a revision of the territorial laws and an amendment of the militia system. Several laws were passed preparatory to a State Government, and December 14, 1815, a memorial to Congress was adopted praying for the authority to adopt a constitution and State Government. Mr. Jennings, the Territorial delegate, laid this memorial before Congress on the 28th, and April 19, 1816, the President approved the bill creating the State of Indiana. Accordingly, May 30 following, a general election was held for a constitutional convention, which met at Corydon June 10 to 29, Johathan Jennings presiding and Wm. Hendricks acting as Secretary.

"The convention that formed the first constitution of the State of Indiana was composed mainly of clear-minded, unpretending men of common sense, whose patriotism was unquestionable and whose morals were fair. Their familiarity with the theories of the Declaration of American Independence, their Territorial experience under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, and their knowledge of the principles of the constitution of the United States were sufficient, when combined, to lighten materially their labors in the great work of forming a constitution for a new State. With such landmarks in view, the labors of similar conventions in other States and Territories have been rendered comparatively light. In the clearness and conciseness of its style, in the comprehensive and just provisions which it made for the maintenance of civil and religious liberty, in its mandates, which were designed to protect the rights of the people collectively and individually, and to provide for the public welfare, the constitution that was formed for Indiana in 1816 was not inferior to any of the State constitutions which were in existence at that time."—*Dillon's History of Indiana.*

The first State election took place on the first Monday of August, 1816, and Jonathan Jennings was elected Governor, and Christopher Harrison, Lieut. Governor. Wm. Hendricks was elected to represent the new State in the House of Representatives of the United States.

The first General Assembly elected under the new constitution began its session at Corydon, Nov. 4, 1816. John Paul was called to the chair of the Senate pro tem., and Isaac Blackford was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Among other things in the new Governor's message were the following remarks: "The result of your deliberation will be considered as indicative of its future character as well as of the future happiness and prosperity of its citizens. In the commencement of the State government the shackles of the colonial should be forgotten in our exertions to prove, by happy experience, that a uniform adherence to the first principles of our Government and a virtuous exercise of its powers will best secure efficiency to its measures and stability to its character. Without a frequent recurrence to those principles, the administration of the Government will imperceptibly become more and more arduous, until the simplicity of our Republican institutions may eventually be lost in dangerous expedients and political design. Under every free government the happiness of the citizens must be identified with their morals; and while a constitutional exercise of their rights shall continue to have its due weight in discharge of the duties required of the constituted authorities of the State, too much attention cannot be bestowed to the encouragement and promotion of every moral virtue, and to the enactment of laws calculated to restrain the vicious, and prescribe punishment for every crime commensurate with its enormity. In measuring, however, to each crime its adequate punishment, it will be well to recollect that the certainty of punishment has generally the surest effect to prevent crime; while punishments unnecessarily severe too often produce the acquittal of the guilty and disappoint one of the greatest objects of legislation and good government. * * * The dissemination of useful knowledge will be indispensably necessary as a support to morals and as a restraint to vice; and on this subject it will only be necessary to direct your attention to the plan of education as prescribed by the constitution. * * * I recommend to your consideration the propriety of providing by law, to prevent more effectually any unlawful attempts to seize and carry into bondage



OPENING AN INDIANA FOREST.

persons of color legally entitled to their freedom; and at the same time, as far as practicable, to prevent those who rightfully owe service to the citizens of any other State or Territory from seeking within the limits of this State a refuge from the possession of their lawful owners. Such a measure will tend to secure those who are free from any unlawful attempts (to enslave them) and secures the rights of the citizens of the other States and Territories as far as ought reasonably to be expected."

This session of the Legislature elected James Noble and Waller Taylor to the Senate of the United States; Robert A. New was elected Secretary of State; W. H. Lilley, Auditor of State; and Daniel C. Lane, Treasurer of State. The session adjourned January 3, 1817.

As the history of the State of Indiana from this time forward is best given by topics, we will proceed to give them in the chronological order of their origin.

The happy close of the war with Great Britain in 1814 was followed by a great rush of immigrants to the great Territory of the Northwest, including the new States, all now recently cleared of the enemy; and by 1820 the State of Indiana had more than doubled her population, having at this time 147,178, and by 1825 nearly doubled this again, that is to say, a round quarter of a million,—a growth more rapid probably than that of any other section in this country since the days of Columbus.

The period 1825-'30 was a prosperous time for the young State. Immigration continued to be rapid, the crops were generally good and the hopes of the people raised higher than they had ever been before. Accompanying this immigration, however, were paupers and indolent people, who threatened to be so numerous as to become a serious burden. On this subject Governor Ray called for legislative action, but the Legislature scarcely knew what to do and they deferred action.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In 1830 there still lingered within the bounds of the State two tribes of Indians, whose growing indolence, intemperate habits, dependence upon their neighbors for the bread of life, diminished prospects of living by the chase, continued perpetration of murders and other outrages of dangerous precedent, primitive ignorance and unrestrained exhibitions of savage customs before the children of the settlers, combined to make them subjects for a more rigid government. The removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi was a melancholy but necessary duty. The time having arrived for the emigration of the Pottawatomies, according to the stipulations contained in their treaty with the United States, they evinced that reluctance common among aboriginal tribes on leaving the homes of their childhood and the graves of their ancestors. Love of country is a principle planted in the bosoms of all mankind. The Laplander and the Esquimaux of the frozen north, who feed on seals, moose and the meat of the polar bear, would not exchange their country for the sunny clime of "Araby the blest." Color and shades of complexion have nothing to do with the heart's best, warmest emotions. Then we should not wonder that the Pottawatomic, on leaving his home on the Wabash, felt as sad as Æschines did when ostracised from his native land, laved by the waters of the classic Scamander; and the noble and eloquent Naswaw-kay, on leaving the encampment on Crooked creek, felt his banishment as keenly as Cicero when thrust from the bosom of his beloved Rome, for which he had spent the best efforts of his life, and for which he died.

On Sunday morning, May 18, 1832, the people on the west side of the Wabash were thrown into a state of great consternation, on account of a report that a large body of hostile Indians had approached within 15 miles of Lafayette and killed two men. The alarm soon spread throughout Tippecanoe, Warren, Vermillion, Fountain, Montgomery, and adjoining counties. Several brave commandants of companies on the west side of the Wabash in Tippecanoe county, raised troops to go and meet the enemy, and dispatched an express to Gen. Walker with a request that he should

make a call upon the militia of the county to equip themselves instantly and march to the aid of their bleeding countrymen. Thereupon Gen. Walker, Col. Davis, Lieut-Col. Jenners, Capt. Brown, of the artillery, and various other gallant spirits mounted their war steeds and proceeded to the army, and thence upon a scout to the Grand Prairie to discover, if possible, the number, intention and situation of the Indians. Over 300 old men, women and children flocked precipitately to Lafayette and the surrounding country east of the Wabash. A remarkable event occurred in this stampede, as follows:

A man, wife and seven children resided on the edge of the Grand Prairie, west of Lafayette, in a locality considered particularly dangerous. On hearing of this alarm he made hurried preparations to fly with his family to Lafayette for safety. Imagine his surprise and chagrin when his wife told him she would not go one step; that she did not believe in being scared at trifles, and in her opinion there was not an Indian within 100 miles of them. Importunity proved unavailing, and the disconsolate and frightened husband and father took all the children except the youngest, bade his wife and babe a long and solemn farewell, never expecting to see them again, unless perhaps he might find their mangled remains, minus their scalps. On arriving at Lafayette, his acquaintances rallied and berated him for abandoning his wife and child in that way, but he met their jibes with a stoical indifference, avowing that he should not be held responsible for their obstinacy.

As the shades of the first evening drew on, the wife felt lonely; and the chirping of the frogs and the notes of the whippoorwill only intensified her loneliness, until she half wished she had accompanied the rest of the family in their flight. She remained in the house a few hours without striking a light, and then concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," took her babe and some bed-clothes, fastened the cabin door, and hastened to a sink-hole in the woods, in which she afterward said that she and her babe slept soundly until sunrise next morning.

Lafayette literally boiled over with people and patriotism. A meeting was held at the court-house, speeches were made by patriotic individuals, and to allay the fears of the women an armed police was immediately ordered, to be called the "Lafayette Guards." Thos. T. Benbridge was elected Captain, and John Cox, Lieutenant. Capt. Benbridge yielded the active drill of his guards to the Lieutenant, who had served two years in the war of 1812. After

the meeting adjourned, the guards were paraded on the green where Purdue's block now stands, and put through sundry evolutions by Lieut. Cox, who proved to be an expert drill officer, and whose clear, shrill voice rung out on the night air as he marched and counter-marched the troops from where the paper-mill stands to Main street ferry, and over the suburbs, generally. Every old gun and sword that could be found was brought into requisition, with a new shine on them.

Gen. Walker, Colonels Davis and Jenners, and other officers joined in a call of the people of Tippecanoe county for volunteers to march to the frontier settlements. A large meeting of the citizens assembled in the public square in the town, and over 300 volunteers mostly mounted men, left for the scene of action, with an alacrity that would have done credit to veterans.

The first night they camped nine miles west of Lafayette, near Grand Prairie. They placed sentinels for the night and retired to rest. A few of the subaltern officers very injudiciously concluded to try what effect a false alarm would have upon the sleeping soldiers, and a few of them withdrew to a neighboring thicket, and thence made a charge upon the picket guards, who, after hailing them and receiving no countersign, fired off their guns and ran for the Colonel's marquee in the center of the encampment. The aroused Colonels and staff sprang to their feet, shouting "To arms! to arms!" and the obedient, though panic-stricken soldiers seized their guns and demanded to be led against the invading foe. A wild scene of disorder ensued, and amid the din of arms and loud commands of the officers the raw militia felt that they had already got into the red jaws of battle. One of the alarm sentinels, in running to the center of the encampment, leaped over a blazing camp fire, and alighted full upon the breast and stomach of a sleeping lawyer, who was, no doubt, at that moment dreaming of vested and contingent remainders, rich clients and good fees, which in legal parlance was suddenly estopped by the hob-nails in the stogas of the scared sentinel. As soon as the counselor's vitality and consciousness sufficiently returned, he put in some strong demurrers to the conduct of the affrighted picket men, averring that he would greatly prefer being wounded by the enemy to being run over by a cowardly booby. Next morning the organizers of the ruse were severely reprimanded.

May 28, 1832, Governor Noble ordered General Walker to call out his whole command, if necessary, and supply arms, horses and

provisions, even though it be necessary to seize them. The next day four baggage wagons, loaded with camp equipments, stores, provisions and other articles, were sent to the little army, who were thus provided for a campaign of five or six weeks. The following Thursday a squad of cavalry, under Colonel Sigler, passed through Lafayette on the way to the hostile region; and on the 13th of June Colonel Russell, commandant of the 40th Regiment, Indiana Militia, passed through Lafayette with 340 mounted volunteers from the counties of Marion, Hendricks and Johnson. Also, several companies of volunteers from Montgomery, Fountain and Warren counties, hastened to the relief of the frontier settlers. The troops from Lafayette marched to Sugar creek, and after a short time, there being no probability of finding any of the enemy, were ordered to return. They all did so except about 45 horsemen, who volunteered to cross Hickory creek, where the Indians had committed their depredations. They organized a company by electing Samuel McGeorge, a soldier of the war of 1812, Captain, and Amos Allen and Andrew W. Ingraham, Lieutenants.

Crossing Hickory creek, they marched as far as O'Plein river without meeting with opposition. Finding no enemy here they concluded to return. On the first night of their march home they encamped on the open prairie, posting sentinels, as usual. About ten o'clock it began to rain, and it was with difficulty that the sentinels kept their guns dry. Capt. I. H. Cox and a man named Fox had been posted as sentinels within 15 or 20 paces of each other. Cox drew the skirt of his overcoat over his gun-lock to keep it dry; Fox, perceiving this motion, and in the darkness taking him for an Indian, fired upon him and fractured his thigh-bone. Several soldiers immediately ran toward the place where the flash of the gun had been seen; but when they cocked and leveled their guns on the figure which had fired at Cox, the wounded man caused them to desist by crying, "Don't shoot him, it was a sentinel who shot me." The next day the wounded man was left behind the company in care of four men, who, as soon as possible, removed him on a litter to Col. Moore's company of Illinois militia, then encamped on the O'Plein, where Joliet now stands.

Although the main body returned to Lafayette in eight or nine days, yet the alarm among the people was so great that they could not be induced to return to their farms for some time. The presence of the hostiles was hourly expected by the frontier settlements of Indiana, from Vincennes to La Porte. In Clinton county the

inhabitants gathered within the forts and prepared for a regular siege, while our neighbors at Crawfordsville were suddenly astounded by the arrival of a courier at full speed with the announcement that the Indians, more than a thousand in number, were then crossing the Nine-Mile prairie about twelve miles north of town, killing and scalping all. The strongest houses were immediately put in a condition of defense, and sentinels were placed at the principal points in the direction of the enemy. Scouts were sent out to reconnoitre, and messengers were dispatched in different directions to announce the danger to the farmers, and to urge them to hasten with their families into town, and to assist in fighting the momentarily expected savages. At night-fall the scouts brought in the news that the Indians had not crossed the Wabash, but were hourly expected at Lafayette. The citizens of Warren, Fountain and Vermillion counties were alike terrified by exaggerated stories of Indian massacres, and immediately prepared for defense. It turned out that the Indians were not within 100 miles of these temporary forts; but this by no means proved a want of courage in the citizens.

After some time had elapsed, a portion of the troops were marched back into Tippecanoe county and honorably discharged; but the settlers were still loth for a long time to return to their farms. Assured by published reports that the Miamis and Pottawatomies did not intend to join the hostiles, the people by degrees recovered from the panic and began to attend to their neglected crops.

During this time there was actual war in Illinois. Black Hawk and his warriors, well nigh surrounded by a well-disciplined foe, attempted to cross to the west bank of the Mississippi, but after being chased up into Wisconsin and to the Mississippi again, he was in a final battle taken captive. A few years after his liberation, about 1837 or 1838, he died, on the banks of the Des Moines river, in Iowa, in what is now the county of Davis, where his remains were deposited above ground, in the usual Indian style. His remains were afterward stolen and carried away, but they were recovered by the Governor of Iowa and placed in the museum of the Historical Society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

LAST EXODUS OF THE INDIANS.

In July, 1837, Col. Abel C. Pepper convened the Pottawatomie nation of Indians at Lake Ke-waw-nay for the purpose of removing them west of the Mississippi. That fall a small party of some 80 or 90 Pottawatomies was conducted west of the Mississippi river by George Proffit, Esq. Among the number were Ke-waw-nay, Nebash, Nas-waw-kay, Pash-po-ho and many other leading men of the nation. The regular emigration of these poor Indians, about 1,000 in number, took place under Col. Pepper and Gen. Tipton in the summer of 1838.

It was a sad and mournful spectacle to witness these children of the forest slowly retiring from the home of their childhood, that contained not only the graves of their revered ancestors, but also many endearing scenes to which their memories would ever recur as sunny spots along their pathway through the wilderness. They felt that they were bidding farewell to the hills, valleys and streams of their infancy; the more exciting hunting-grounds of their advanced youth, as well as the stern and bloody battle-fields where they had contended in riper manhood, on which they had received wounds, and where many of their friends and loved relatives had fallen covered with gore and with glory. All these they were leaving behind them, to be desecrated by the plowshare of the white man. As they cast mournful glances back toward these loved scenes that were rapidly fading in the distance, tears fell from the cheek of the downcast warrior, old men trembled, matrons wept, the swarthy maiden's cheek turned pale, and sighs and half-suppressed sobs escaped from the motley groups as they passed along, some on foot, some on horseback, and others in wagons,—sad as a funeral procession. Several of the aged warriors were seen to cast glances toward the sky, as if they were imploring aid from the spirits of their departed heroes, who were looking down upon them from the clouds, or from the Great Spirit, who would ultimately redress the wrongs of the red man, whose broken bow had fallen from his hand, and whose sad heart was bleeding within him. Ever and anon one of the party would start out into the brush and break back to their old encampments on Eel river and on the Tippe-

canoe, declaring that they would rather die than be banished from their country. Thus, scores of discontented emigrants returned from different points on their journey; and it was several years before they could be induced to join their countrymen west of the Mississippi.

Several years after the removal of the Pottawatomies the Miami nation was removed to their Western home, by coercive means, under an escort of United States troops. They were a proud and once powerful nation, but at the time of their removal were far inferior, in point of numbers, to the Pottawatomie guests whom they had permitted to settle and hunt upon their lands, and fish in their lakes and rivers after they had been driven southward by powerful and warlike tribes who inhabited the shores of the Northern lakes.

INDIAN TITLES.

In 1831 a joint resolution of the Legislature of Indiana, requesting an appropriation by Congress for the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands within the State, was forwarded to that body, which granted the request. The Secretary of War, by authority, appointed a committee of three citizens to carry into effect the provisions of the recent law. The Miamis were surrounded on all sides by American settlers, and were situated almost in the heart of the State on the line of the canal then being made. The chiefs were called to a council for the purpose of making a treaty; they promptly came, but peremptorily refused to go westward or sell the remainder of their land. The Pottawatomies sold about 6,000,000 acres in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, including all their claim in this State.

In 1838 a treaty was concluded with the Miami Indians through the good offices of Col. A. C. Pepper, the Indian agent, by which a considerable of the most desirable portion of their reserve was ceded to the United States.

LAND SALES.

As an example of the manner in which land speculators were treated by the early Indianians, we cite the following instances from Cox's "Recollections of the Wabash Valley."

At Crawfordsville, Dec. 24, 1824, many parties were present from the eastern and southern portions of the State, as well as from Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and even Pennsylvania, to attend a land sale. There was but little bidding against each other. The settlers, or "squatters," as they were called by the speculators, had arranged matters among themselves to their general satisfaction. If, upon comparing numbers, it appeared that two were after the same tract of land, one would ask the other what he would take not to bid against him; if neither would consent to be bought off they would retire and cast lots, and the lucky one would enter the tract at Congress price, \$1.25 an acre, and the other would enter the second choice on his list. If a speculator made a bid, or showed a disposition to take a settler's claim from him, he soon saw the white of a score of eyes glaring at him, and he would "crawfish" out of the crowd at the first opportunity.

The settlers made it definitely known to foreign capitalists that they would enter the tracts of land they had settled upon before allowing the latter to come in with their speculations. The land was sold in tiers of townships, beginning at the southern part of the district and continuing north until all had been offered at public sale. This plan was persisted in, although it kept many on the ground for several days waiting, who desired to purchase land in the northern part of the district.

In 1827 a regular Indian scare was gotten up to keep speculators away for a short time. A man who owned a claim on Tippecanoe river, near Pretty prairie, fearing that some one of the numerous land hunters constantly scouring the country might enter the land he had settled upon before he could raise the money to buy it, and seeing one day a cavalcade of land hunters riding toward where his land lay, mounted his horse and darted off at full speed to meet them, swinging his hat and shouting at the top of his voice, "Indians! Indians! the woods are full of Indians,

murdering and scalping all before them!" They paused a moment, but as the terrified horseman still urged his jaded animal and cried, "Help! Longlois, Cicots, help!" they turned and fled like a troop of retreating cavalry, hastening to the thickest settlements and giving the alarm, which spread like fire among stubble until the whole frontier region was shocked with the startling cry. The squatter who fabricated the story and started this false alarm took a circuitous route home that evening, and while others were busy building temporary block-houses and rubbing up their guns to meet the Indians, he was quietly gathering up money and slipped down to Crawfordsville and entered his land, chuckling to himself, "There's a Yankee trick for you, done up by a Hoosier."

HARMONY COMMUNITY.

In 1814 a society of Germans under Frederick Rappe, who had originally come from Wirtemberg, Germany, and more recently from Pennsylvania, founded a settlement on the Wabash about 50 miles above its mouth. They were industrious, frugal and honest Lutherans. They purchased a large quantity of land and laid off a town, to which they gave the name of "Harmony," afterward called "New Harmony." They erected a church and a public school-house, opened farms, planted orchards and vineyards, built flouring mills, established a house of public entertainment, a public store, and carried on all the arts of peace with skill and regularity. Their property was "in common," according to the custom of ancient Christians at Jerusalem, but the governing power, both temporal and spiritual, was vested in Frederick Rappe, the elder, who was regarded as the founder of the society. By the year 1821 the society numbered about 900. Every individual of proper age contributed his proper share of labor. There were neither spendthrifts, idlers nor drunkards, and during the whole 17 years of their sojourn in America there was not a single lawsuit among them. Every controversy arising among them was settled by arbitration, explanation and compromise before sunset of the day, literally according to the injunction of the apostle of the New Testament.

About 1825 the town of Harmony and a considerable quantity of land adjoining was sold to Robert Owen, father of David Dale Owen, the State Geologist, and of Robert Dale Owen, of later notoriety. He was a radical philosopher from Scotland, who had become distinguished for his philanthropy and opposition to

Christianity. He charged the latter with teaching false notions regarding human responsibility— notions which have since been clothed in the language of physiology, mental philosophy, etc. Said he:

“That which has hitherto been called wickedness in our fellow men has proceeded from one of two distinct causes, or from some combination of those causes. They are what are termed bad or wicked,

“1. Because they are born with faculties or propensities which render them more liable, under the same circumstances, than other men, to commit such actions as are usually denominated wicked; or,

“2. Because they have been placed by birth or other events in particular countries,—have been influenced from infancy by parents, playmates and others, and have been surrounded by those circumstances which gradually and necessarily trained them in the habits and sentiments called wicked; or,

“3. They have become wicked in consequence of some particular combination of these causes.

“If it should be asked, Whence then has wickedness proceeded? I reply, Solely from the ignorance of our forefathers.

“Every society which exists at present, as well as every society which history records, has been formed and governed on a belief in the following notions, assumed as first principles:

“1. That it is in the power of every individual to form his own character. Hence the various systems called by the name of religion, codes of law, and punishments; hence, also, the angry passions entertained by individuals and nations toward each other.

“2. That the affections are at the command of the individual. Hence insincerity and degradation of character; hence the miseries of domestic life, and more than one-half of all the crimes of mankind.

“3. That it is necessary a large portion of mankind should exist in ignorance and poverty in order to secure to the remaining part such a degree of happiness as they now enjoy. Hence a system of counteraction in the pursuits of men, a general opposition among individuals to the interests of each other, and the necessary effects of such a system,—ignorance, poverty and vice.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

During the administration of Gov. Whitcomb the war with Mexico occurred, which resulted in annexing to the United States vast tracts of land in the south and west. Indiana contributed her full ratio to the troops in that war, and with a remarkable spirit of promptness and patriotism adopted all measures to sustain the general Government. These new acquisitions of territory re-opened the discussion of the slavery question, and Governor Whitcomb expressed his opposition to a further extension of the "national sin."

The causes which led to a declaration of war against Mexico in 1846, must be sought for as far back as the year 1830, when the present State of Texas formed a province of New and Independent Mexico. During the years immediately preceding 1830, Moses Austin, of Connecticut, obtained a liberal grant of lands from the established Government, and on his death his son was treated in an equally liberal manner. The glowing accounts rendered by Austin, and the vivid picture of Elysian fields drawn by visiting journalists, soon resulted in the influx of a large tide of immigrants, nor did the movement to the Southwest cease until 1830. The Mexican province held a prosperous population, comprising 10,000 American citizens. The rapacious Government of the Mexicans looked with greed and jealousy upon their eastern province, and, under the presidency of Gen. Santa Anna, enacted such measures, both unjust and oppressive, as would meet their design of goading the people of Texas on to revolution, and thus afford an opportunity for the infliction of punishment upon subjects whose only crime was industry and its accompaniment, prosperity. Precisely in keeping with the course pursued by the British toward the colonists of the Eastern States in the last century, Santa Anna's Government met the remonstrances of the colonists of Texas with threats; and they, secure in their consciousness of right quietly issued their declaration of independence, and proved its literal meaning on the field of Gonzales in 1835, having with a force of

500 men forced the Mexican army of 1,000 to fly for refuge to their strongholds. Battle after battle followed, bringing victory always to the Colonists, and ultimately resulting in the total rout of the Mexican army and the evacuation of Texas. The routed army after a short term of rest reorganized, and reappeared in the Territory, 8,000 strong. On April 21, a division of this large force under Santa Anna encountered the Texans under General Samuel Houston on the banks of the San Jacinto, and though Houston could only oppose 800 men to the Mexican legions, the latter were driven from the field, nor could they reform their scattered ranks until their General was captured next day and forced to sign the declaration of 1835. The signature of Santa Anna, though ignored by the Congress of the Mexican Republic, and consequently left unratified on the part of Mexico, was effected in so much, that after the second defeat of the army of that Republic all the hostilities of an important nature ceased, the Republic of Texas was recognized by the powers, and subsequently became an integral part of the United States, July 4, 1846. At this period General Herrera was president of Mexico. He was a man of peace, of common sense, and very patriotic; and he thus entertained, or pretended to entertain, the great neighboring Republic in high esteem. For this reason he grew unpopular with his people, and General Paredes was called to the presidential chair, which he continued to occupy until the breaking out of actual hostilities with the United States, when Gen. Santa Anna was elected thereto.

President Polk, aware of the state of feeling in Mexico, ordered Gen. Zachary Taylor, in command of the troops in the Southwest, to proceed to Texas, and post himself as near to the Mexican border as he deemed prudent. At the same time an American squadron was dispatched to the vicinity, in the Gulf of Mexico. In November, General Taylor had taken his position at Corpus Christi, a Texan settlement on a bay of the same name, with about 4,000 men. On the 13th of January, 1846, the President ordered him to advance with his forces to the Rio Grande; accordingly he proceeded, and in March stationed himself on the north bank of that river, within cannon-shot of the Mexican town of Matamoras. Here he hastily erected a fortress, called Fort Brown. The territory lying between the river Nueces and the Rio Grande river, about 120 miles in width, was claimed both by Texas and Mexico; according to the latter, therefore, General Taylor had actually invaded her Territory, and had thus committed an open

act of war. On the 26th of April, the Mexican General, Ampudia, gave notice to this effect to General Taylor, and on the same day a party of American dragoons, sixty-three in number, being on the north side of the Rio Grande, were attacked, and, after the loss of sixteen men killed and wounded, were forced to surrender. Their commander, Captain Thornton, only escaped. The Mexican forces had now crossed the river above Matamoras and were supposed to meditate an attack on Point Isabel, where Taylor had established a depot of supplies for his army. On the 1st of May, this officer left a small number of troops at Fort Brown, and marched with his chief forces, twenty-three hundred men, to the defense of Point Isabel. Having garrisoned this place, he set out on his return. On the 8th of May, about noon, he met the Mexican army, six thousand strong, drawn up in battle array, on the prairie near Palo Alto. The Americans at once advanced to the attack, and, after an action of five hours, in which their artillery was very effective, drove the enemy before them, and encamped upon the field. The Mexican loss was about one hundred killed; that of the Americans, four killed and forty wounded. Major Ringgold, of the artillery, an officer of great merit, was mortally wounded. The next day, as the Americans advanced, they again met the enemy in a strong position near Resaca de la Palma, three miles from Fort Brown. An action commenced, and was fiercely contested, the artillery on both sides being served with great vigor. At last the Mexicans gave way, and fled in confusion, General de la Vega having fallen into the hands of the Americans. They also abandoned their guns and a large quantity of ammunition to the victors. The remaining Mexican soldiers speedily crossed the Rio Grande, and the next day the Americans took up their position at Fort Brown. This little fort, in the absence of General Taylor, had gallantly sustained an almost uninterrupted attack of several days from the Mexican batteries of Matamoras.

When the news of the capture of Captain Thornton's party was spread over the United States, it produced great excitement. The President addressed a message to Congress, then in session, declaring "that war with Mexico existed by her own act;" and that body, May, 1846, placed ten millions of dollars at the President's disposal, and authorized him to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers. A great part of the summer of 1846 was spent in preparation for the war, it being resolved to invade Mexico at several points. In pursuance of this plan, General Taylor, who had taken

possession of Matamoras, abandoned by the enemy in May, marched northward in the enemy's country in August, and on the 19th of September he appeared before Monterey, capital of the Mexican State of New Leon. His army, after having garrisoned several places along his route, amounted to six thousand men. The attack began on the 21st, and after a succession of assaults, during the period of four days, the Mexicans capitulated, leaving the town in possession of the Americans. In October, General Taylor terminated an armistice into which he had entered with the Mexican General, and again commenced offensive operations. Various towns and fortresses of the enemy now rapidly fell into our possession. In November, Saltillo, the capital of the State of Coahuila was occupied by the division of General Worth; in December, General Patterson took possession of Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, and nearly at the same period, Commodore Perry captured the fort of Tampico. Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, with the whole territory of the State had been subjugated by General Harney, after a march of one thousand miles through the wilderness. Events of a startling character had taken place at still earlier dates along the Pacific coast. On the 4th of July, Captain Fremont, having repeatedly defeated superior Mexican forces with the small band under his command, declared California independent of Mexico. Other important places in this region had yielded to the American naval force, and in August, 1846, the whole of California was in the undisputed occupation of the Americans.

The year 1847 opened with still more brilliant victories on the part of our armies. By the drawing off of a large part of General Taylor's troops for a meditated attack on Vera Cruz, he was left with a comparatively small force to meet the great body of Mexican troops, now marching upon him, under command of the celebrated Santa Anna, who had again become President of Mexico.

Ascertaining the advance of this powerful army, twenty thousand strong, and consisting of the best of the Mexican soldiers, General Taylor took up his position at Buena Vista, a valley a few miles from Saltillo. His whole troops numbered only four thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, and here, on the 23^d of February, he was vigorously attacked by the Mexicans. The battle was very severe, and continued nearly the whole day, when the Mexicans fled from the field in disorder, with a loss of nearly two thousand men. Santa Anna speedily withdrew, and thus abandoned the region of

the Rio Grande to the complete occupation of our troops. This left our forces at liberty to prosecute the grand enterprise of the campaign, the capture of the strong town of Vera Cruz, with its renowned castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. On the 9th of March, 1847, General Scott landed near the city with an army of twelve thousand men, and on the 18th commenced an attack. For four days and nights an almost incessant shower of shot and shells was poured upon the devoted town, while the batteries of the castle and the city replied with terrible energy. At last, as the Americans were preparing for an assault, the Governor of the city offered to surrender, and on the 26th the American flag floated triumphantly from the walls of the castle and the city. General Scott now prepared to march upon the city of Mexico, the capital of the country, situated two hundred miles in the interior, and approached only through a series of rugged passes and mountain fastnesses, rendered still more formidable by several strong fortresses. On the 8th of April the army commenced their march. At Cerro Gordo, Santa Anna had posted himself with fifteen thousand men. On the 18th the Americans began the daring attack, and by midday every intrenchment of the enemy had been carried. The loss of the Mexicans in this remarkable battle, besides one thousand killed and wounded, was three thousand prisoners, forty-three pieces of cannon, five thousand stand of arms, and all their amunitions and materials of war. The loss of the Americans was four hundred and thirty-one in killed and wounded. The next day our forces advanced, and, capturing fortress after fortress, came on the 18th of August within ten miles of Mexico, a city of two hundred thousand inhabitants, and situated in one of the most beautiful valleys in the world. On the 20th they attacked and carried the strong batteries of Contreras, garrisoned by 7,000 men, in an impetuous assault, which lasted but seventeen minutes. On the same day an attack was made by the Americans on the fortified post of Churubusco, four miles northeast of Contreras. Here nearly the entire Mexican army—more than 20,000 in number—were posted; but they were defeated at every point, and obliged to seek a retreat in the city, or the still remaining fortress of Chapultepec. While preparations were being made on the 21st by General Scott, to level his batteries against the city, prior to summoning it to surrender, he received propositions from the enemy, which terminated in an armistice. This ceased on the 7th of September. On the 8th the outer defense of Chapultepec was successfully

stormed by General Worth, though he lost one-fourth of his men in the desperate struggle. The castle of Chapultepec, situated on an abrupt and rocky eminence, 150 feet above the surrounding country, presented a most formidable object of attack. On the 12th, however, the batteries were opened against it, and on the next day the citadel was carried by storm. The Mexicans still struggled along the great causeway leading to the city, as the Americans advanced, but before nightfall a part of our army was within the gates of the city. Santa Anna and the officers of the Government fled, and the next morning, at seven o'clock, the flag of the Americans floated from the national palace of Mexico. This conquest of the capital was the great and final achievement of the war. The Mexican republic was in fact prostrate, her sea-coast and chief cities being in the occupation of our troops. On the 2d of February, 1848, terms of peace were agreed upon by the American commissioner and the Mexican Government, this treaty being ratified by the Mexican Congress on the 30th of May following, and by the United States soon after. President Polk proclaimed peace on the 4th of July, 1848. In the preceding sketch we have given only a mere outline of the war with Mexico. We have necessarily passed over many interesting events, and have not even named many of our soldiers who performed gallant and important services. General Taylor's successful operations in the region of the Rio Grande were duly honored by the people of the United States, by bestowing upon him the Presidency. General Scott's campaign, from the attack on Vera Cruz, to the surrender of the city of Mexico, was far more remarkable, and, in a military point of view, must be considered as one of the most brilliant of modern times. It is true the Mexicans are not to be ranked with the great nations of the earth; with a population of seven or eight millions, they have little more than a million of the white race, the rest being half-civilized Indians and mestizos, that is, those of mixed blood. Their government is inefficient, and the people divided among themselves. Their soldiers often fought bravely, but they were badly officered. While, therefore, we may consider the conquest of so extensive and populous a country, in so short a time, and attended with such constant superiority even to the greater numbers of the enemy, as highly gratifying evidence of the courage and capacity of our army, still we must not, in judging of our achievements, fail to consider the real weakness of the nation whom we vanquished.

One thing we may certainly dwell upon with satisfaction—the admirable example, not only as a soldier, but as a man, set by our commander, Gen. Scott, who seems, in the midst of war and the ordinary license of the camp, always to have preserved the virtue, kindness, and humanity belonging to a state of peace. These qualities secured to him the respect, confidence and good-will even of the enemy he had conquered. Among the Generals who effectually aided General Scott in this remarkable campaign, we must not omit to mention the names of Generals Wool, Twiggs, Shields, Worth, Smith, and Quitman, who generally added to the high qualities of soldiers the still more estimable characteristics of good men. The treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo stipulated that the disputed territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande should belong to the United States, and it now forms a part of Texas, as has been already stated; that the United States should assume and pay the debts due from Mexico to American citizens, to the amount of \$3,500,000; and that, in consideration of the sum of \$15,000,000 to be paid by the United States to Mexico, the latter should relinquish to the former the whole of New Mexico and Upper California.

The soldiers of Indiana who served in this war were formed into five regiments of volunteers, numbered respectively, 1st, 2d, 3rd, 4th and 5th. The fact that companies of the three first-named regiments served at times with the men of Illinois, the New York volunteers, the Palmettos of South Carolina, and United States marines, under Gen. James Shields, makes for them a history; because the campaigns of the Rio Grande and Chihuahua, the siege of Vera Cruz, the desperate encounter at Cerro Gordo, the tragic contests in the valley, at Contreras and Churubusco, the storming of Chapultepec, and the planting of the stars and stripes upon every turret and spire within the conquered city of Mexico, were all carried out by the gallant troops under the favorite old General, and consequently each of them shared with him in the glories attached to such exploits. The other regiments under Cols. Gorman and Lane participated in the contests of the period under other commanders. The 4th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, comprising ten companies, was formally organized at Jeffersonville, Indiana, by Capt. R. C. Gatlin, June 15, 1847, and on the 16th elected Major Willis A. Gorman, of the 3rd Regiment, to the Colonelcy; Ebenezer Dumont, Lieutenant-Colonel, and W. McCoy, Major. On the 27th of June the regiment left Jeffersonville for the front, and

subsequently was assigned to Brigadier-General Lane's command, which then comprised a battery of five pieces from the 3rd Regiment U. S. Artillery; a battery of two pieces from the 2nd Regiment U. S. Artillery, the 4th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers and the 4th Regiment of Ohio, with a squadron of mounted Louisianians and detachments of recruits for the U. S. army. The troops of this brigade won signal honors at Passo de Ovegas, August 10, 1847; National Bridge, on the 12th; Cerro Gordo, on the 15th; Las Animas, on the 19th, under Maj. F. T. Lally, of General Lane's staff, and afterward under Lane, directly, took a very prominent part in the siege of Puebla, which began on the 15th of September and terminated on the 12th of October. At Atlitico, October 19th; Tlascala, November 10th; Matamoras and Pass Galajara, November 23rd and 24th; Guerrilla Rancho, December 5th; Napalcan, December 10th, the Indiana volunteers of the 4th Regiment performed gallant service, and carried the campaign into the following year, representing their State at St. Martin's, February 27, 1848; Cholula, March 26th; Matamoros, February 19th; Sequalteplan, February 25th; and on the cessation of hostilities reported at Madison, Indiana, for discharge, July 11, 1848; while the 5th Indiana Regiment, under Col. J. H. Lane, underwent a similar round of duty during its service with other brigades, and gained some celebrity at Vera Cruz, Churubusco and with the troops of Illinois under Gen. Shields at Chapultepec.

This war cost the people of the United States sixty-six millions of dollars. This very large amount was not paid away for the attainment of mere glory; there was something else at stake, and this something proved to be a country larger and more fertile than the France of the Napoleons, and more steady and sensible than the France of the Republic. It was the defense of the great Lone Star State, the humiliation and chastisement of a quarrelsome neighbor.

SLAVERY.

We have already referred to the prohibition of slavery in the Northwestern Territory, and Indiana Territory by the ordinance of 1787; to the imperfection in the execution of this ordinance and the troubles which the authorities encountered; and the complete establishment of the principles of freedom on the organization of the State. The next item of significance in this connection is the following language in the message of Gov. Ray to the Legislature of 1828: "Since our last separation, while we have witnessed with anxious solicitude the belligerent operations of another hemisphere, the cross contending against the crescent, and the prospect of a general rupture among the legitimates of other quarters of the globe, our attention has been arrested by proceedings in our own country truly dangerous to liberty, seriously premeditated, and disgraceful to its authors if agitated only to tamper with the American people. If such experiments as we see attempted in certain deluded quarters do not fall with a burst of thunder upon the heads of their seditious projectors, then indeed the Republic has begun to experience the days of its degeneracy. The union of these States is the people's only sure charter for their liberties and independence. Dissolve it and each State will soon be in a condition as deplorable as Alexander's conquered countries after they were divided amongst his victorious military captains."

In pursuance of a joint resolution of the Legislature of 1850, a block of native marble was procured and forwarded to Washington, to be placed in the monument then in the course of erection at the National Capital in memory of George Washington. In the absence of any legislative instruction concerning the inscription upon this emblem of Indiana's loyalty, Gov. Wright ordered the following words to be inscribed upon it: INDIANA KNOWS NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NOTHING BUT THE UNION. Within a dozen years thereafter this noble State demonstrated to the world her loyalty to the Union and the principles of freedom by the sacrifice of blood and treasure which she made. In keeping with this sentiment Gov. Wright indorsed the compromise measures of Congress on the slavery question, remarking in his message that "Indiana takes her stand in the ranks, not of Southern destiny, nor yet of



SCENE ON THE WABASH RIVER.



Northern destiny: she plants herself on the basis of the Constitution and takes her stand in the ranks of American destiny."

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

At the session of the Legislature in January, 1869, the subject of ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, allowing negro suffrage, came up with such persistency that neither party dared to undertake any other business lest it be checkmated in some way, and being at a dead lock on this matter, they adjourned in March without having done much important business. The Democrats, as well as a portion of the conservative Republicans, opposed its consideration strongly on the ground that it would be unfair to vote on the question until the people of the State had had an opportunity of expressing their views at the polls; but most of the Republicans resolved to push the measure through, while the Democrats resolved to resign in a body and leave the Legislature without a quorum. Accordingly, on March 4, 17 Senators and 36 Representatives resigned, leaving both houses without a quorum.

As the early adjournment of the Legislature left the benevolent institutions of the State unprovided for, the Governor convened that body in extra session as soon as possible, and after the necessary appropriations were made, on the 19th of May the fifteenth amendment came up; but in anticipation of this the Democratic members had all resigned and claimed that there was no quorum present. There was a quorum, however, of Senators in office, though some of them refused to vote, declaring that they were no longer Senators; but the president of that body decided that as he had not been informed of their resignation by the Governor, they were still members. A vote was taken and the ratifying resolution was adopted. When the resolution came up in the House, the chair decided that, although the Democratic members had resigned, there was a quorum of the *de facto* members present, and the House proceeded to pass the resolution. This decision of the chair was afterward sustained by the Supreme Court.

At the next regular session of the Legislature, in 1871, the Democrats undertook to repeal the ratification, and the Republican members resigned to prevent it. The Democrats, as the Republicans did on the previous occasion, proceeded to pass their resolution of repeal; but while the process was under way, before the House Committee had time to report on the matter, 34 Republican members resigned, thereby preventing its passage and putting a stop to further legislation.

INDIANA IN THE WAR.

The events of the earlier years of this State have been reviewed down to that period in the nation's history when the Republic demanded a first sacrifice from the newly erected States; to the time when the very safety of the glorious heritage, bequeathed by the fathers as a rich legacy, was threatened with a fate worse than death—a life under laws that harbored the slave—a civil defiance of the first principles of the Constitution.

Indiana was among the first to respond to the summons of patriotism, and register itself on the national roll of honor, even as she was among the first to join in that song of joy which greeted a Republic made doubly glorious within a century by the dual victory which won liberty for itself, and next bestowed the precious boon upon the colored slave.

The fall of Fort Sumter was a signal for the uprising of the State. The news of the calamity was flashed to Indianapolis on the 14th of April, 1861, and early the next morning the electric wire brought the welcome message to Washington:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
INDIANAPOLIS, April 15, 1861. }

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States*:—On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender to you for the defense of the Nation, and to uphold the authority of the Government, ten thousand men.

OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

This may be considered the first official act of Governor Morton, who had just entered on the duties of his exalted position. The State was in an almost helpless condition, and yet the faith of the "War Governor" was prophetic, when, after a short consultation with the members of the Executive Council, he relied on the fidelity of ten thousand men and promised their services to the Protectorate at Washington. This will be more apparent when the military condition of the State at the beginning of 1861 is considered. At that time the armories contained less than five hundred stand of serviceable small arms, eight pieces of cannon which might be useful in a museum of antiquities, with sundry weapons which would merely do credit to the aborigines of one hundred years ago. The financial condition of the State was even worse than the military.

The sum of \$10,368.58 in trust funds was the amount of cash in the hands of the Treasurer, and this was, to all intents and purposes unavailable to meet the emergency, since it could not be devoted to the military requirements of the day. This state of affairs was dispiriting in the extreme, and would doubtless have militated against the ultimate success of any other man than Morton; yet he overleaped every difficulty, nor did the fearful realization of Floyd's treason, discovered during his visit to Washington, damp his indomitable courage and energy, but with rare persistence he urged the claims of his State, and for his exertions was requited with an order for five thousand muskets. The order was not executed until hostilities were actually entered upon, and consequently for some days succeeding the publication of the President's proclamation the people labored under a feeling of terrible anxiety mingled with uncertainty, amid the confusion which followed the criminal negligence that permitted the disbandment of the magnificent *corps d'armee* (51,000 men) of 1832 two years later in 1834. Great numbers of the people maintained their equanimity with the result of beholding within a brief space of time every square mile of their State represented by soldiers prepared to fight to the bitter end in defense of cherished institutions, and for the extension of the principle of human liberty to all States and classes within the limits of the threatened Union. This, their zeal, was not animated by hostility to the slave holders of the Southern States, but rather by a fraternal spirit, akin to that which urges the eldest brother to correct the persistent follies of his juniors, and thus lead them from crime to the maintenance of family honor; in this correction, to draw them away from all that was cruel, diabolical and inhuman in the Republic, to all that is gentle, holy and sublime therein. Many of the raw troops were not only uniminated by a patriotic feeling, but also by that beautiful idealization of the poet, who in his unconscious Republicanism, said:

"I would not have a slave to till my ground,
To carry me, to fan me while I sleep,
And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth
That sinews bought and sold have ever earned
No: dear as freedom is—and, in my heart's
Just estimation, prized above all price—
I had much rather be myself the slave,
And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him."

Thus animated, it is not a matter for surprise to find the first call to arms issued by the President, and calling for 75,000 men,

answered nobly by the people of Indiana. The quota of troops to be furnished by the State on the first call was 4,683 men for three years' service from April 15, 1860. On the 16th of April, Governor Morton issued his proclamation calling on all citizens of the State, who had the welfare of the Republic at heart, to organize themselves into six regiments in defense of their rights, and in opposition to the varied acts of rebellion, charged by him against the Southern Confederates. To this end, the Hon. Lewis Wallace, a soldier of the Mexican campaign was appointed Adjutant-General, Col. Thomas A. Morris of the United States Military Academy, Quartermaster-General, and Isaiah Mansur, a merchant of Indianapolis, Commissary-General. These general officers converted the grounds and buildings of the State Board of Agriculture into a military headquarters, and designated the position Camp Morton, as the beginning of the many honors which were to follow the popular Governor throughout his future career. Now the people, imbued with confidence in their Government and leaders, rose to the grandeur of American freemen, and with an enthusiasm never equaled hitherto, flocked to the standard of the nation; so that within a few days (19th April) 2,400 men were ranked beneath their regimental banners, until as the official report testifies, the anxious question, passing from mouth to mouth, was, "Which of us will be allowed to go?" It seemed as if Indiana was about to monopolize the honors of the period, and place the 75,000 men demanded of the Union by the President, at his disposition. Even now under the genial sway of guaranteed peace, the features of Indiana's veterans flush with righteous pride when these days—remembrances of heroic sacrifice—are named, and freemen, still unborn, will read their history only to be blessed and glorified in the possession of such truly, noble progenitors. Nor were the ladies of the State unmindful of their duties. Everywhere they partook of the general enthusiasm, and made it practical so far as in their power, by embroidering and presenting standards and regimental colors, organizing aid and relief societies, and by many other acts of patriotism and humanity inherent in the high nature of woman.

During the days set apart by the military authorities for the organization of the regiments, the financiers of the State were engaged in the reception of munificent grants of money from private citizens, while the money merchants within and without the State offered large loans to the recognized Legislature without even imposing a condition of payment. This most practical generosity

strengthened the hands of the Executive, and within a very few days Indiana had passed the crucial test, recovered some of her military prestige lost in 1834, and so was prepared to vie with the other and wealthier States in making sacrifices for the public welfare.

On the 20th of April, Messrs. I. S. Dobbs and Alvis D. Gall received their appointments as Medical Inspectors of the Division, while Major T. J. Wood arrived at headquarters from Washington to receive the newly organized regiments into the service of the Union. At the moment this formal proceeding took place, Morton, unable to restrain the patriotic ardor of the people, telegraphed to the capitol that he could place six regiments of infantry at the disposal of the General Government within six days, if such a proceeding were acceptable; but in consequence of the wires being cut between the State and Federal capitols, no answer came. Taking advantage of the little doubt which may have had existence in regard to future action in the matter and in the absence of general orders, he gave expression to an intention of placing the volunteers in camp, and in his message to the Legislature, who assembled three days later, he clearly laid down the principle of immediate action and strong measures, recommending a vote of \$1,000,000 for the reorganization of the volunteers, for the purchase of arms and supplies, and for the punishment of treason. The message was received most enthusiastically. The assembly recognized the great points made by the Governor, and not only yielded to them *in toto*, but also made the following grand appropriations:

General military purposes.....	\$1,000,000
Purchase of arms.....	500,000
Contingent military expenses.....	100,000
Organization and support of militia for two years.....	140,000

These appropriations, together with the laws enacted during the session of the Assembly, speak for the men of Indiana. The celerity with which these laws were put in force, the diligence and economy exercised by the officers, entrusted with their administration, and that systematic genius, under which all the machinery of Government seemed to work in harmony,—all, all, tended to make for the State a spring-time of noble deeds, when seeds might be cast along her fertile fields and in the streets of her villages of industry to grow up at once and blossom in the ray of fame, and after to bloom throughout the ages. Within three days after the opening of the extra session of the Legislature (27th April) six new regiments were organized, and commissioned for three months' service. These reg-

iments, notwithstanding the fact that the first six regiments were already mustered into the general service, were known as "The First Brigade, Indiana Volunteers," and with the simple object of making the way of the future student of a brilliant history clear, were numbered respectively

Sixth Regiment,	commanded by	Col. T. T. Crittenden.
Seventh " "	" "	" " Ebenezer Dumont.
Eighth " "	" "	" " W. P. Benton.
Ninth " "	" "	" " R. H. Milroy.
Tenth " "	" "	" " T. T. Reynolds.
Eleventh " "	" "	" " Lewis Wallace.

The idea of these numbers was suggested by the fact that the military representation of Indiana in the Mexican Campaign was one brigade of five regiments, and to observe consecutiveness the regiments comprised in the first division of volunteers were thus numbered, and the entire force placed under Brigadier General T. A. Morris, with the following staff: John Love, Major; Cyrus C. Hines, Aid-de-camp; and J. A. Stein, Assistant Adjutant General. To follow the fortunes of these volunteers through all the vicissitudes of war would prove a special work; yet their valor and endurance during their first term of service deserved a notice of even more value than that of the historian, since a commander's opinion has to be taken as the basis upon which the chronicler may expatiate. Therefore the following dispatch, dated from the headquarters of the Army of Occupation, Beverly Camp, W. Virginia, July 21, 1861, must be taken as one of the first evidences of their utility and valor:—

"GOVERNOR O. P. MORTON, *Indianapolis, Indiana*

GOVERNOR:—I have directed the three months' regiments from Indiana to move to Indianapolis, there to be mustered out and reorganized for three years' service.

I cannot permit them to return to you without again expressing my high appreciation of the distinguished valor and endurance of the Indiana troops, and my hope that but a short time will elapse before I have the pleasure of knowing that they are again ready for the field. * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

Major-General, U. S. A.

On the return of the troops to Indianapolis, July 29, Brigadier Morris issued a lengthy, logical and well-deserved congratulatory address, from which one paragraph may be extracted to characterize

the whole. After passing a glowing eulogium on their military qualities and on that unexcelled gallantry displayed at Laurel Hill, Phillipi and Carrick's Ford, he says:—

“Soldiers! You have now returned to the friends whose prayers went with you to the field of strife. They welcome you with pride and exultation. Your State and country acknowledge the value of your labors. May your future career be as your past has been,—honorable to yourselves and serviceable to your country.”

The six regiments forming Morris' brigade, together with one composed of the surplus volunteers, for whom there was no regiment in April, now formed a division of seven regiments, all reorganized for three years' service, between the 20th August and 20th September, with the exception of the new or 12th, which was accepted for one year's service from May 11th, under command of Colonel John M. Wallace, and reorganized May 17, 1862, for three years' service under Col. W. H. Link, who, with 172 officers and men, received their mortal wounds during the Richmond (Kentucky) engagement, three months after its reorganization.

The 13TH REGIMENT, under Col. Jeremiah Sullivan, was mustered into the United States in 1861 and joined Gen. McClellan's command at Rich Mountain on the 10th July. The day following it was present under Gen. Rosencrans and lost eight men killed; three successive days it was engaged under Gen. I. I. Reynolds, and won its laurels at Cheat Mountain summit, where it participated in the decisive victory over Gen. Lee.

The 14TH REGIMENT, organized in 1861 for one year's service, and reorganized on the 7th of June at Terre Haute for three years' service. Commanded by Col. Kimball and showing a muster roll of 1,134 men, it was one of the finest, as it was the first, three years' regiment organized in the State, with varying fortunes attached to its never ending round of duty from Cheat Mountain, September, 1861, to Morton's Ford in 1864, and during the movement South in May of that year to the last of its labors, the battle of Cold Harbor.

The 15TH REGIMENT, reorganized at La Fayette 14th June, 1861, under Col. G. D. Wagner, moved on Rich Mountain on the 11th of July in time to participate in the complete rout of the enemy. On the promotion of Col. Wagner, Lieutenant-Col. G. A. Wood became Colonel of the regiment, November, 1862, and during the first days of January, 1863, took a distinguished part in the severe action of Stone River. From this period down to the battle of Mission Ridge it was in a series of destructive engagements, and was,

after enduring terrible hardships, ordered to Chattanooga, and thence to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out the 18th June, 1864,—four days after the expiration of its term of service.

The 16TH REGIMENT, organized under Col. P. A. Hackleman at Richmond for one year's service, after participating in many minor military events, was mustered out at Washington, D.C., on the 14th of May, 1862. Col. Hackleman was killed at the battle of Iuka, and Lieutenant-Col. Thomas I. Lucas succeeded to the command. It was reorganized at Indianapolis for three years' service, May 27, 1862, and took a conspicuous part in all the brilliant engagements of the war down to June, 1865, when it was mustered out at New Orleans. The survivors, numbering 365 rank and file, returned to Indianapolis the 10th of July amid the rejoicing of the populace.

The 17TH REGIMENT was mustered into service at Indianapolis the 12th of June, 1861, for three years, under Col. Hascall, who on being promoted Brigadier General in March, 1862, left the Colonelcy to devolve on Lieutenant Colonel John T. Wilder. This regiment participated in the many exploits of Gen. Reynold's army from Green Brier in 1862, to Macon in 1865, under Gen. Wilson. Returning to Indianapolis the 16th of August, in possession of a brilliant record, the regiment was disbanded.

The 18TH REGIMENT, under Colonel Thomas Pattison, was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into service on the 16th of August, 1861. Under Gen. Pope it gained some distinction at Blackwater, and succeeded in retaining a reputation made there, by its gallantry at Pea Ridge, February, 1862, down to the moment when it planted the regimental flag on the arsenal of Augusta, Georgia, where it was disbanded August 28, 1865.

The 19TH REGIMENT, mustered into three years' service at the State capital July 29, 1861, was ordered to join the army of the Potomac, and reported its arrival at Washington, August 9. Two days later it took part in the battle of Lewinsville, under Colonel Solomon Meredith. Occupying Falls Church in September, 1861, it continued to maintain a most enviable place of honor on the military roll until its consolidation with the 20th Regiment, October, 1864, under Colonel William Orr, formerly its Lieutenant Colonel.

The 20TH REGIMENT of La Fayette was organized in July, 1861, mustered into three years' service at Indianapolis on the 22d of the same month, and reached the front at Cockeysville, Maryland, twelve days later. Throughout all its brilliant actions from Hatteras Bank, on the 4th of October, to Clover Hill, 9th of April, 1865,

including the saving of the United States ship *Congress*, at Newport News, it added daily some new name to its escutcheon. This regiment was mustered out at Louisville in July, 1865, and returning to Indianapolis was welcomed by the great war Governor of their State.

The 21ST REGIMENT was mustered into service under Colonel I. W. McMillan, July 24, 1861, and reported at the front the third day of August. It was the first regiment to enter New Orleans. The fortunes of this regiment were as varied as its services, so that its name and fame, grown from the blood shed by its members, are destined to live and flourish. In December, 1863, the regiment was reorganized, and on the 19th February, 1864, many of its veterans returned to their State, where Morton received them with that spirit of proud gratitude which he was capable of showing to those who deserve honor for honors won.

The 22D REGIMENT, under Colonel Jeff. C. Davis, left Indianapolis the 15th of August, and was attached to Fremont's Corps at St. Louis on the 17th. From the day it moved to the support of Colonel Mulligan at Lexington, to the last victory, won under General Sherman at Bentonville, on the 19th of March, 1865, it gained a high military reputation. After the fall of Johnston's southern army, this regiment was mustered out, and arrived at Indianapolis on the 16th June.

The 23D BATTALION, commanded by Colonel W. L. Sanderson, was mustered in at New Albany, the 29th July, 1861, and moved to the front early in August. From its unfortunate marine experiences before Fort Henry to Bentonville it won unusual honors, and after its disbandment at Louisville, returned to Indianapolis July 24, 1865, where Governor Morton and General Sherman reviewed and complimented the gallant survivors.

The 24TH BATTALION, under Colonel Alvin P. Hovey, was mustered at Vincennes the 31st of July, 1861. Proceeding immediately to the front it joined Fremont's command, and participated under many Generals in important affairs during the war. Three hundred and ten men and officers returned to their State in August, 1865, and were received with marked honors by the people and Executive.

The 25TH REGIMENT, of Evansville mustered into service there for three years under Col. J. C. Veatch, arrived at St. Louis on the 26th of August, 1861. During the war this regiment was present at 18 battles and skirmishes, sustaining therein a loss of 352 men

and officers. Mustered out at Louisville, July 17, 1865, it returned to Indianapolis on the 21st amid universal rejoicing.

The 26TH BATTALION, under W. M. Wheatley, left Indianapolis for the front the 7th of September, 1861, and after a brilliant campaign under Fremont, Grant, Heron and Smith, may be said to disband the 1st of September, 1865, when the non-veterans and recruits were reviewed by Morton at the State capital.

The 27th REGIMENT, under Col. Silas Colgrove, moved from Indianapolis to Washington City, September 15th, 1861, and in October was allied to Gen. Banks' army. From Winchester Heights, the 9th of March 1862, through all the affairs of General Sherman's campaign, it acted a gallant and faithful part, and was disbanded immediately after returning to their State.

The 28TH OR 1ST CAVALRY was mustered into service at Evansville on the 20th of August, 1861, under Col. Conrad Baker. From the skirmish at Ironton, on the 12th of September, wherein three companies under Col. Gavin captured a position held by a few rebels, to the battle of the Wilderness, the First Cavalry performed prodigies of valor. In June and July, 1865, the troops were mustered out at Indianapolis.

The 29TH BATTALION of La Porte, under Col. J. F. Miller, left on the 5th of October, 1861, and reaching Camp Nevin, Kentucky, on the 9th, was allied to Rosseau's Brigade, serving with McCook's division at Shiloh, with Buell's army in Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, with Rosencrans at Murfreesboro, at Decatur, Alabama, and at Dalton, Georgia. The Twenty-ninth won many laurels, and had its Colonel promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. This officer was succeeded in the command by Lieutenant-Col. D. M. Dunn.

The 30TH REGIMENT of Fort Wayne, under Col. Sion S. Bass, proceeded to the front *via* Indianapolis, and joined General Rosseau at Camp Nevin on the 9th of October, 1861. At Shiloh, Col. Bass received a mortal wound, and died a few days later at Paducah, leaving the Colonelcy to devolve upon Lieutenant Col. J. B. Dodge. In October 1865, it formed a battalion of General Sheridan's army of observation in Texas.

The 31st REGIMENT, organized at Terre Haute, under Col. Charles Cruft, in September 1861, was mustered in, and left in a few days for Kentucky. Present at the reduction of Fort Donelson on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of February, 1862, its list of killed and wounded proves its desperate fighting qualities. The organization

was subjected to many changes, but in all its phases maintained a fair fame won on many battle fields. Like the former regiment, it passed into Gen. Sheridan's Army of Observation, and held the district of Green Lake, Texas.

THE 32D REGIMENT OF GERMAN INFANTRY, under Col. August Willich, organized at Indianapolis, mustered on the 24th of August, 1861, served with distinction throughout the campaign. Col. Willich was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and Lieut.-Col. Henry Von Trebra commissioned to act, under whose command the regiment passed into General Sheridan's Army, holding the post of Salado Creek, until the withdrawal of the corps of observation in Texas.

THE 33D REGIMENT of Indianapolis possesses a military history of no small proportions. The mere facts that it was mustered in under Col. John Coburn, the 16th of September, won a series of distinctions throughout the war district and was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865, taken with its name as one of the most powerful regiments engaged in the war, are sufficient here.

THE 34TH BATTALION, organized at Anderson on the 16th September, 1861, under Col. Ashbury Steele, appeared among the investing battalions before New Madrid on the 30th of March, 1862. From the distinguished part it took in that siege, down to the 13th of May, 1865, when at Palmetto Rancho, near Palo Alto, it fought for hours against fearful odds the last battle of the war for the Union. Afterwards it marched 250 miles up the Rio Grande, and was the first regiment to reoccupy the position, so long in Southern hands, of Ringold barracks. In 1865 it garrisoned Beaverville as part of the Army of Observation.

THE 35TH OR FIRST IRISH REGIMENT, was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into service on the 11th of December, 1861, under Col. John C. Walker. At Nashville, on the 22d of May, 1862, it was joined by the organized portion of the Sixty-first or Second Irish Regiment, and unassigned recruits. Col. Mullen now became Lieut.-Colonel of the 35th, and shortly after, its Colonel. From the pursuit of Gen. Bragg through Kentucky and the affair at Perryville on the 8th of October, 1862, to the terrible hand to hand combat at Kenesaw mountain, on the night of the 20th of June, 1864, and again from the conclusion of the Atlanta campaign to September, 1865, with Gen. Sheridan's army, when it was mustered out, it won for itself a name of reckless daring and unsurpassed gallantry.

The 36TH REGIMENT, of Richmond, Ind., under Col. William Grose, mustered into service for three years on the 16th of September, 1861, went immediately to the front, and shared the fortunes of the Army of the Ohio until the 27th of February, 1862, when a forward movement led to its presence on the battle-field of Shiloh. Following up the honors won at Shiloh, it participated in some of the most important actions of the war, and was, in October, 1865, transferred to Gen. Sheridan's army. Col. Grose was promoted in 1864 to the position of Brigadier-General, and the Colonelcy devolved on Oliver H. P. Carey, formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment.

The 37TH BATTALION, of Lawrenceburg, commanded by Col. Geo. W. Hazzard, organized the 18th of September, 1861, left for the seat of war early in October. From the eventful battle of Stone river, in December, 1862, to its participation in Sherman's march through Georgia, it gained for itself a splendid reputation. This regiment returned to, and was present at, Indianapolis, on the 30th of July, 1865, where a public reception was tendered to men and officers on the grounds of the Capitol.

The 38TH REGIMENT, under Col. Benjamin F. Scribner, was mustered in at New Albany, on the 18th of September, 1861, and in a few days were *en route* for the front. To follow its continual round of duty, is without the limits of this sketch; therefore, it will suffice to say, that on every well-fought field, at least from February, 1862, until its dissolution, on the 15th of July, 1865, it earned an enviable renown, and drew from Gov. Morton, on returning to Indianapolis the 18th of the same month, a congratulatory address couched in the highest terms of praise.

The 39TH REGIMENT, OR EIGHTH CAVALRY, was mustered in as an infantry regiment, under Col. T. J. Harrison, on the 28th of August, 1861, at the State capital. Leaving immediately for the front it took a conspicuous part in all the engagements up to April, 1863, when it was reorganized as a cavalry regiment. The record of this organization sparkles with great deeds which men will extol while language lives; its services to the Union cannot be over estimated, or the memory of its daring deeds be forgotten by the unhappy people who raised the tumult, which culminated in their second shame. •

The 40TH REGIMENT, of Lafayette, under Col. W. C. Wilson, subsequently commanded by Col. J. W. Blake, and again by Col. Henry Leaming, was organized on the 30th of December, 1861, and

at once proceeded to the front, where some time was necessarily spent in the Camp of Instruction at Bardstown, Kentucky. In February, 1862, it joined in Buell's forward movement. During the war the regiment shared in all its hardships, participated in all its honors, and like many other brave commands took service under Gen. Sheridan in his Army of Occupation, holding the post of Port Lavaca, Texas, until peace brooded over the land.

THE 41ST REGIMENT OR SECOND CAVALRY, the first complete regiment of horse ever raised in the State, was organized on the 3d of September, 1861, at Indianapolis, under Col. John A. Bridgland, and December 16 moved to the front. Its first war experience was gained *en route* to Corinth on the 9th of April, 1862, and at Pea Ridge on the 15th. Gallatin, Vinegar Hill, and Perryville, and Talbot Station followed in succession, each battle bringing to the cavalry untold honors. In May, 1864, it entered upon a glorious career under Gen. Sherman in his Atlanta campaign, and again under Gen. Wilson in the raid through Alabama during April, 1865. On the 22d of July, after a brilliant career, the regiment was mustered out at Nashville, and returned at once to Indianapolis for discharge.

THE 42D, under Col J. G. Jones, mustered into service at Evansville, October 9, 1861, and having participated in the principal military affairs of the period, Wartrace, Mission Ridge, Altoona, Kenesaw, Savannah, Charlestown and Bentonville, was discharged at Indianapolis on the 25th of July, 1865.

THE 43D BATTALION was mustered in on the 27th of September, 1861, under Col. George K. Steele, and left Terre Haute *en route* to the front within a few days. Later it was al'ied to Gen. Pope's corps, and afterwards served with Commodore Foote's marines in the reduction of Fort Pillow. It was the first Union regiment to enter Memphis. From that period until the close of the war it was distinguished for its unexcelled qualifications as a military body, and fully deserved the encomiums passed upon it on its return to Indianapolis in March, 1865.

THE 44TH OR THE REGIMENT OF THE 10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT was organized at Fort Wayne on the 24th of October, 1861, under Col. Hugh B. Reed. Two months later it was ordered to the front, and arriving in Kentucky, was attached to Gen. Cruft's Brigade, then quartered at Calhoun. After years of faithful service it was mustered out at Chattanooga, the 14th of September, 1865.

THE 45TH, OR THIRD CAVALRY, comprised ten companies

organized at different periods and for varied services in 1861-'62, under Colonel Scott Carter and George H. Chapman. The distinguished name won by the Third Cavalry is established in every village within the State. Let it suffice to add that after its brilliant participation in Gen. Sheridan's raid down the James' river canal, it was mustered out at Indianapolis on the 7th of August, 1865.

THE 46TH REGIMENT, organized at Logansport under Colonel Graham N. Fitch, arrived in Kentucky the 16th of February, 1862, and a little later became attached to Gen. Pope's army, then quartered at Commerce. The capture of Fort Pillow, and its career under Generals Curtis, Palmer, Hovey, Gorman, Grant, Sherman, Banks and Burbridge are as truly worthy of applause as ever fell to the lot of a regiment. The command was mustered out at Louisville on the 4th of September, 1865.

THE 47TH was organized at Anderson, under Col. I. R. Slack, early in October, 1862. Arriving at Bardstown, Kentucky, on the 21st of December, it was attached to Gen. Buell's army; but within two months was assigned to Gen. Pope, under whom it proved the first regiment to enter Fort Thompson near New Madrid. In 1864 the command visited Indianapolis on veteran furlough and was enthusiastically received by Governor Morton and the people. Returning to the front it engaged heartily in Gen. Banks' company. In December, Col. Slack received his commission as Brigadier-General, and was succeeded on the regimental command by Col. J. A. McLaughlin; at Shreveport under General Heron it received the submission of General Price and his army, and there also was it mustered out of service on the 23d of October, 1865.

THE 48TH REGIMENT, organized at Goshen the 6th of December, 1861, under Col. Norman Eddy, entered on its duties during the siege of Corinth in May, and again in October, 1862. The record of this battalion may be said to be unsurpassed in its every feature, so that the grand ovation extended to the returned soldiers in 1865 at Indianapolis, is not a matter for surprise.

THE 49TH REGIMENT, organized at Jeffersonville, under Col. J. W. Ray, and mustered in on the 21st of November, 1861, for service, left *en route* for the camp at Bardstown. A month later it arrived at the unfortunate camp-ground of Cumberland Ford, where disease carried off a number of gallant soldiers. The regiment, however, survived the dreadful scourge and won its laurels on many

a well-fought field until September, 1865, when it was mustered out at Louisville.

The 50TH REGIMENT, under Col. Cyrus L. Dunham, organized during the month of September, 1861, at Seymour, left *en route* to Bardstown for a course of military instruction. On the 20th of August, 1862, a detachment of the 50th, under Capt. Atkinson, was attacked by Morgan's Cavalry near Edgefield Junction; but the gallant few repulsed their oft-repeated onsets and finally drove them from the field. The regiment underwent many changes in organization, and may be said to muster out on the 10th of September, 1865.

The 51ST REGIMENT, under Col. Abel D. Streight, left Indianapolis on the 14th of December, 1861, for the South. After a short course of instruction at Bardstown, the regiment joined General Buell's and acted with great effect during the campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee. Ultimately it became a participator in the work of the Fourth Corps, or Army of Occupation, and held the post of San Antonio until peace was doubly assured.

The 52D REGIMENT was partially raised at Rushville, and the organization completed at Indianapolis, where it was consolidated with the Railway Brigade, or 56th Regiment, on the 2d of February, 1862. Going to the front immediately after, it served with marked distinction throughout the war, and was mustered out at Montgomery on the 10th of September, 1865. Returning to Indianapolis six days later, it was welcomed by Gov. Morton and a most enthusiastic reception accorded to it.

The 53RD BATTALION was raised at New Albany, and with the addition of recruits raised at Rockport formed a standard regiment, under command of Col. W. Q. Gresham. Its first duty was that of guarding the rebels confined on Camp Morton, but on going to the front it made for itself an enduring name. It was mustered out in July, 1865, and returned to Indianapolis on the 25th of the same month.

The 54TH REGIMENT was raised at Indianapolis on the 10th of June, 1862, for three months' service under Col. D. G. Rose. The succeeding two months saw it in charge of the prisoners at Camp Morton, and in August it was pushed forward to aid in the defense of Kentucky against the Confederate General, Kirby Smith. The remainder of its short term of service was given to the cause. On the muster out of the three months' service regiment it was reorgan-

ized for one year's service and gained some distinction, after which it was mustered out in 1863 at New Orleans.

The 55TH REGIMENT, organized for three months' service, retains the brief history applicable to the first organization of the 54th. It was mustered in on the 16th of June, 1862, under Col. J. R. Mahon, disbanded on the expiration of its term and was not reorganized.

The 56TH REGIMENT, referred to in the sketch of the 52nd, was designed to be composed of railroad men, marshalled under J. M. Smith as Colonel, but owing to the fact that many railroaders had already volunteered into other regiments, Col. Smith's volunteers were incorporated with the 52nd, and this number left blank in the army list.

The 57TH BATTALION, actually organized by two ministers of the gospel,—the Rev. I. W. T. McMullen and Rev. F. A. Hardin, of Richmond, Ind., mustered into service on the 18th of November, 1861, under the former named reverend gentleman as Colonel, who was, however, succeeded by Col. Cyrus C. Haynes, and he in turn by G. W. Leonard, Willis Blanch and John S. McGrath, the latter holding command until the conclusion of the war. The history of this battalion is extensive, and if participation in a number of battles with the display of rare gallantry wins fame, the 57th may rest assured of its possession of this fragile yet coveted prize. Like many other regiments it concluded its military labors in the service of General Sheridan, and held the post of Port Lavaca in conjunction with another regiment until peace dwelt in the land.

The 58TH REGIMENT, of Princeton, was organized there early in October, 1861, and was mustered into service under the Colonelcy of Henry M. Carr. In December it was ordered to join General Buell's army, after which it took a share in the various actions of the war, and was mustered out on the 25th of July, 1865, at Louisville, having gained a place on the roll of honor.

The 59TH BATTALION was raised under a commission issued by Gov. Morton to Jesse I. Alexander, creating him Colonel. Owing to the peculiarities hampering its organization, Col. Alexander could not succeed in having his regiment prepared to muster in before the 17th of February, 1862. However, on that day the equipment was complete, and on the 18th it left *en route* to Commerce, where on its arrival, it was incorporated under General Pope's command. The list of its casualties speaks a history,—no less than 793 men were lost during the campaign. The regiment, after a term char-

acterized by distinguished service, was mustered out at Louisville on the 17th of July, 1865.

The 60TH REGIMENT was partially organized under Lieut.-Col. Richard Owen at Evansville during November 1861, and perfected at Camp Morton during March, 1862. Its first experience was its gallant resistance to Bragg's army investing Munfordsville, which culminated in the unconditional surrender of its first seven companies on the 14th of September. An exchange of prisoners took place in November, which enabled it to join the remaining companies in the field. The subsequent record is excellent, and forms, as it were, a monument to their fidelity and heroism. The main portion of this battalion was mustered out at Indianapolis, on the 21st of March, 1865.

The 61ST was partially organized in December, 1861, under Col. B. F. Mullen. The failure of thorough organization on the 22d of May, 1862, led the men and officers to agree to incorporation with the 35th Regiment of Volunteers.

The 62D BATTALION, raised under a commission issued to William Jones, of Rockport, authorizing him to organize this regiment in the First Congressional District was so unsuccessful that consolidation with the 53d Regiment was resolved upon.

The 63D REGIMENT, of Covington, under James McManomy, Commandant of Camp, and J. S. Williams, Adjutant, was partially organized on the 31st of December, 1861, and may be considered on duty from its very formation. After guarding prisoners at Camp Morton and Lafayette, and engaging in battle on Manassas Plains on the 30th of August following, the few companies sent out in February, 1862, returned to Indianapolis to find six new companies raised under the call of July, 1862, ready to embrace the fortunes of the 63d. So strengthened, the regiment went forth to battle, and continued to lead in the paths of honor and fidelity until mustered out in May and June, 1865.

The 64TH REGIMENT failed in organization as an artillery corps; but orders received from the War Department prohibiting the consolidation of independent batteries, put a stop to any further move in the matter. However, an infantry regiment bearing the same number was afterward organized.

The 65TH was mustered in at Princeton and Evansville, in July and August, 1862, under Col. J. W. Foster, and left at once *en route* for the front. The record of this battalion is creditable, not only to its members, but also to the State which claimed it. Its

last action during the war was on the 18th and 20th of February, 1865, at Fort Anderson and Town creek, after which, on the 22d June, it was disbanded at Greensboro.

The 66TH REGIMENT partially organized at New Albany, under Commandant Roger Martin, was ordered to leave for Kentucky on the 19th of August, 1862, for the defense of that State against the incursions of Kirby Smith. After a brilliant career it was mustered out at Washington on the 3d of June, 1865, after which it returned to Indianapolis to receive the thanks of a grateful people.

The 67TH REGIMENT was organized within the Third Congressional District under Col. Frank Emerson, and was ordered to Louisville on the 20th of August, 1862, whence it marched to Munfordville, only to share the same fate with the other gallant regiments engaged against Gen. Bragg's advance. Its roll of honor extends down the years of civil disturbance,—always adding garlands, until Peace called a truce in the fascinating race after fame, and insured a term of rest, wherein its members could think on comrades forever vanished, and temper the sad thought with the sublime memories born of that chivalrous fight for the maintenance and integrity of a great Republic. At Galveston on the 19th of July, 1865, the gallant 67th Regiment was mustered out, and returning within a few days to its State received the enthusiastic ovations of her citizens.

The 68TH REGIMENT, organized at Greensburg under Major Benjamin C. Shaw, was accepted for general service the 19th of August, 1862, under Col. Edward A. King, with Major Shaw as Lieutenant Colonel; on the 25th its arrival at Lebanon was reported and within a few days it appeared at the defense of Munfordville; but sharing in the fate of all the defenders, it surrendered unconditionally to Gen. Bragg and did not participate further in the actions of that year, nor until after the exchange of prisoners in 1863. From this period it may lay claim to an enviable history extending to the end of the war, when it was disembodied.

The 69TH REGIMENT, of Richmond, Ind., under Col. A. Bickle, left for the front on the 20th of August, 1862, and ten days later made a very brilliant stand at Richmond, Kentucky, against the advance of Gen. Kirby Smith, losing in the engagement two hundred and eighteen men and officers together with its liberty. After an exchange of prisoners the regiment was reorganized under Col. T. W. Bennett and took the field in December, 1862, under

Generals Sheldon, Morgan and Sherman of Grant's army. Chickasaw, Vicksburg, Blakely and many other names testify to the valor of the 69th. The remnant of the regiment was in January, 1865, formed into a battalion under Oran Perry, and was mustered out in July following.

The 70TH REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis on the 12th of August, 1862, under Col. B. Harrison, and leaving for Louisville on the 13th, shared in the honors of Bruce's division at Franklin and Russellville. The record of the regiment is brimful of honor. It was mustered out at Washington, June 8, 1865, and received at Indianapolis with public honors.

The 71ST OR SIXTH CAVALRY was organized as an infantry regiment, at Terre Haute, and mustered into general service at Indianapolis on the 18th of August, 1862, under Lieut.-Col. Melville D. Topping. Twelve days later it was engaged outside Richmond, Kentucky, losing two hundred and fifteen officers and men, including Col. Topping and Major Conklin, together with three hundred and forty-seven prisoners, only 225 escaping death and capture. After an exchange of prisoners the regiment was re-formed under Col. I. Bittle, but on the 28th of December it surrendered to Gen. J. H. Morgan, who attacked its position at Muldraugh's Hill with a force of 1,000 Confederates. During September and October, 1863, it was organized as a cavalry regiment, won distinction throughout its career, and was mustered out the 15th of September, 1865, at Murfreesboro.

The 77TH REGIMENT was organized at Lafayette, and left *en route* to Lebanon, Kentucky, on the 17th of August, 1862. Under Col. Miller it won a series of honors, and mustered out at Nashville on the 26th of June, 1865.

The 73RD REGIMENT, under Col. Gilbert Hathaway, was mustered in at South Bend on the 16th of August, 1862, and proceeded immediately to the front. Day's Gap, Crooked Creek, and the high eulogies of Generals Rosencrans and Granger speak its long and brilliant history, nor were the welcoming shouts of a great people and the congratulations of Gov. Morton, tendered to the regiment on its return home, in July, 1865, necessary to sustain its well won reputation.

The 74TH REGIMENT, partially organized at Fort Wayne and made almost complete at Indianapolis, left for the seat of war on the 22d of August, 1862, under Col. Charles W. Chapman. The desperate opposition to Gen. Bragg, and the magnificent defeat of Morgan,

together with the battles of Dallas, Chattahoochie river, Kenesaw and Atlanta, where Lient. Col. Myron Baker was killed, all bear evidence of its never surpassed gallantry. It was mustered out of service on the 9th of June, 1865, at Washington. On the return of the regiment to Indianapolis, the war Governor and people tendered it special honors, and gave expression to the admiration and regard in which it was held.

The 75TH REGIMENT was organized within the Eleventh Congressional District, and left Wabash, on the 21st of August, 1862, for the front, under Col. I. W. Petit. It was the first regiment to enter Tullahoma, and one of the last engaged in the battles of the Republic. After the submission of Gen. Johnson's army, it was mustered out at Washington, on the 8th of June 1865.

The 76TH BATTALION was solely organized for thirty days' service under Colonel James Gavin, for the purpose of pursuing the rebel guerrillas, who plundered Newburg on the 13th July, 1862. It was organized and equipped within forty-eight hours, and during its term of service gained the name, "The Avengers of Newburg."

The 77TH, OR FOURTH CAVALRY, was organized at the State capital in August, 1862, under Colonel Isaac P. Gray. It carved its way to fame over twenty battlefields, and retired from service at Edgefield, on the 29th June, 1865.

The 79TH REGIMENT was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 2nd September, 1862, under Colonel Fred Knefler. Its history may be termed a record of battles, as the great numbers of battles, from 1862 to the conclusion of hostilities, were participated in by it. The regiment received its discharge on the 11th June, 1865, at Indianapolis. During its continued round of field duty it captured eighteen guns and over one thousand prisoners.

The 80TH REGIMENT was organized within the First Congressional District under Col. C. Denby, and equipped at Indianapolis, when, on the 8th of September, 1862, it left for the front. During its term it lost only two prisoners; but its list of casualties sums up 325 men and officers killed and wounded. The regiment may be said to muster out on the 22nd of June, 1865, at Saulsbury.

The 81ST REGIMENT, of New Albany, under Colonel W. W. Caldwell, was organized on the 29th August, 1862, and proceeded at once to join Buell's headquarters, and join in the pursuit of General Bragg. Throughout the terrific actions of the war its influence was felt, nor did its labors cease until it aided in driving the rebels across the Tennessee. It was disembodied at Nashville

on the 13th June, 1865, and returned to Indianapolis on the 15th, to receive the well-merited congratulations of Governor Morton and the people.

The 82ND REGIMENT, under Colonel Morton C. Hunter, was mustered in at Madison, Ind., on the 30th August, 1862, and leaving immediately for the seat of war, participated in many of the great battles down to the return of peace. It was mustered out at Washington on the 9th June, 1865, and soon returned to its State to receive a grand recognition of its faithful service.

The 83RD REGIMENT, of Lawrenceburg, under Colonel Ben. J. Spooner, was organized in September, 1862, and soon left *en route* to the Mississippi. Its subsequent history, the fact of its being under fire for a total term of 4,800 hours, and its wanderings over 6,285 miles, leave nothing to be said in its defense. Master of a thousand honors, it was mustered out at Louisville, on the 15th July, 1865, and returned home to enjoy a well-merited repose.

The 84TH REGIMENT was mustered in at Richmond, Ind., on the 8th September, 1862, under Colonel Nelson Trusler. Its first military duty was on the defenses of Covington, in Kentucky, and Cincinnati; but after a short time its labors became more congenial, and tended to the great disadvantage of the slaveholding enemy on many well-contested fields. This, like the other State regiments, won many distinctions, and retired from the service on the 14th of June, 1865, at Nashville.

The 85TH REGIMENT was mustered at Terre Haute, under Colonel John P. Bayard, on the 2d September, 1862. On the 4th March, 1863, it shared in the unfortunate affair at Thompson's Station, when in common with the other regiments forming Coburn's Brigade, it surrendered to the overpowering forces of the rebel General, Forrest. In June, 1863, after an exchange, it again took the field, and won a large portion of that renown accorded to Indiana. It was mustered out on the 12th of June, 1865.

The 86TH REGIMENT, of La Fayette, left for Kentucky on the 26th August, 1862, under Colonel Orville S. Hamilton, and shared in the duties assigned to the 84th. Its record is very creditable, particularly that portion dealing with the battles of Nashville on the 15th and 16th December, 1864. It was mustered out on the 6th of June, 1865, and reported within a few days at Indianapolis for discharge.

The 87TH REGIMENT, organized at South Bend, under Colonels Kline G. Sherlock and N. Gleason, was accepted at Indianapolis on the 31st of August, 1862, and left on the same day *en route* to

the front. From Springfield and Perryville on the 6th and 8th of October, 1862, to Mission Ridge, on the 25th of November, 1863, thence through the Atlanta campaign to the surrender of the Southern armies, it upheld a gallant name, and met with a true and enthusiastic welcome home on the 21st of June, 1865, with a list of absent comrades aggregating 451.

The 88TH REGIMENT, organized within the Fourth Congressional District, under Col. Geo. Humphrey, entered the service on the 29th of August, 1862, and presently was found among the front ranks in war. It passed through the campaign in brilliant form down to the time of Gen. Johnson's surrender to Gen. Grant, after which, on the 7th of June, 1865, it was mustered out at Washington.

The 89TH REGIMENT, formed from the material of the Eleventh Congressional District, was mustered in at Indianapolis, on the 28th of August, 1862, under Col. Chas. D. Murray, and after an exceedingly brilliant campaign was discharged by Gov. Morton on the 4th of August, 1865.

The 90TH REGIMENT, OR FIFTH CAVALRY, was organized at Indianapolis under the Colonelcy of Felix W. Graham, between August and November, 1862. The different companies, joining headquarters at Louisville on the 11th of March, 1863, engaged in observing the movements of the enemy in the vicinity of Cumberland river until the 19th of April, when a first and successful brush was had with the rebels. The regiment had been in 22 engagements during the term of service, captured 640 prisoners, and claimed a list of casualties mounting up to the number of 829. It was mustered out on the 16th of June, 1865, at Pulaski.

The 91ST BATTALION, of seven companies, was mustered into service at Evansville, the 1st of October, 1862, under Lieut.-Colonel John Mehringer, and in ten days later left for the front. In 1863 the regiment was completed, and thenceforth took a very prominent position in the prosecution of the war. During its service it lost 81 men, and retired from the field on the 26th of June, 1865.

The 92D REGIMENT failed in organizing.

The 93D REGIMENT was mustered in at Madison, Ind., on the 20th of October, 1862, under Col. De Witt C. Thomas and Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Carr. On the 9th of November it began a movement south, and ultimately allied itself to Buckland's Brigade of

Gen. Sherman's. On the 14th of May it was among the first regiments to enter Jackson, the capital of Mississippi; was next present at the assault on Vicksburg, and made a stirring campaign down to the storming of Fort Blakely on the 9th of April, 1865. It was discharged on the 11th of August, that year, at Indianapolis, after receiving a public ovation.

The 94TH AND 95TH REGIMENTS, authorized to be formed within the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts, respectively, were only partially organized, and so the few companies that could be mustered were incorporated with other regiments.

The 96TH REGIMENT could only bring together three companies, in the Sixth Congressional District, and these becoming incorporated with the 99th then in process of formation at South Bend, the number was left blank.

The 97TH REGIMENT, raised in the Seventh Congressional District, was mustered into service at Terre Haute, on the 20th of September, 1861, under Col. Robert F. Catterson. Reaching the front within a few days, it was assigned a position near Memphis, and subsequently joined in Gen. Grant's movement on Vicksburg, by overland route. After a succession of great exploits with the several armies to which it was attached, it completed its list of battles at Bentonville, on the 21st of March, 1865, and was disembodied at Washington on the 9th of June following. During its term of service the regiment lost 341 men, including the three Ensigns killed during the assaults on rebel positions along the Augusta Railway, from the 15th to the 27th of June, 1864.

The 98TH REGIMENT, authorized to be raised within the Eighth Congressional District, failed in its organization, and the number was left blank in the army list. The two companies answering to the call of July, 1862, were consolidated with the 100th Regiment then being organized at Fort Wayne.

The 99TH BATTALION, recruited within the Ninth Congressional District, completed its muster on the 21st of October, 1862, under Col. Alex. Fowler, and reported for service a few days later at Memphis, where it was assigned to the 16th Army Corps. The varied vicissitudes through which this regiment passed and its remarkable gallantry upon all occasions, have gained for it a fair fame. It was disembodied on the 5th of June, 1865, at Washington, and returned to Indianapolis on the 11th of the same month.

The 100TH REGIMENT, recruited from the Eighth and Tenth Congressional Districts, under Col. Sanford J. Stoughton, mustered

into the service on the 10th of September, left for the front on the 11th of November, and became attached to the Army of Tennessee on the 26th of that month, 1862. The regiment participated in twenty-five battles, together with skirmishing during fully one-third of its term of service, and claimed a list of casualties mounting up to four hundred and sixty-four. It was mustered out of the service at Washington on the 9th of June, and reported at Indianapolis for discharge on the 14th of June, 1865.

The 101ST REGIMENT was mustered into service at Wabash on the 7th of September, 1862, under Col. William Garver, and proceeded immediately to Covington, Kentucky. Its early experiences were gained in the pursuit of Bragg's army and John Morgan's cavalry, and these experiences tendered to render the regiment one of the most valuable in the war for the Republic. From the defeat of John Morgan at Milton on the 18th of March, 1863, to the fall of Savannah on the 23rd of September, 1863, the regiment won many honors, and retired from the service on the 25th of June, 1865, at Indianapolis.

THE MORGAN RAID REGIMENTS—MINUTE MEN.

The 102D REGIMENT, organized under Col. Benjamin M. Gregory from companies of the Indiana Legion, and numbering six hundred and twenty-three men and officers, left Indianapolis for the front early in July, and reported at North Vernon on the 12th of July, 1863, and having completed a round of duty, returned to Indianapolis on the 17th to be discharged.

The 103D, comprising seven companies from Hendricks county, two from Marion and one from Wayne counties, numbering 681 men and officers, under Col. Lawrence S. Shuler, was contemporary with the 102d Regiment, varying only in its service by being mustered out one day before, or on the 16th of July, 1863.

The 104TH REGIMENT OF MINUTE MEN was recruited from members of the Legion of Decatur, La Fayette, Madison, Marion and Rush counties. It comprised 714 men and officers under the command of Col. James Gavin, and was organized within forty hours after the issue of Governor Morton's call for minute men to protect Indiana and Kentucky against the raids of Gen. John H. Morgan's rebel forces. After Morgan's escape into Ohio the command returned and was mustered out on the 18th of July, 1863.

The 105th REGIMENT consisted of seven companies of the Legion and three of Minute Men, furnished by Hancock, Union, Randolph,

Putnam, Wayne, Clinton and Madison counties. The command numbered seven hundred and thirteen men and officers, under Col. Sherlock, and took a leading part in the pursuit of Morgan. Returning on the 18th of July to Indianapolis it was mustered out.

The 106TH REGIMENT, under Col. Isaac P. Gray, consisted of one company of the Legion and nine companies of Minute Men, aggregating seven hundred and ninety-two men and officers. The counties of Wayne, Randolph, Hancock, Howard, and Marion were represented in its rank and file. Like the other regiments organized to repel Morgan, it was disembodied in July, 1863.

The 107TH REGIMENT, under Col. De Witt C. Rugg, was organized in the city of Indianapolis from the companies' Legion, or Ward Guards. The successes of this promptly organized regiment were unquestioned.

The 108TH REGIMENT comprised five companies of Minute Men, from Tippecanoe county, two from Hancock, and one from each of the counties known as Carroll, Montgomery and Wayne, aggregating 710 men and officers, and all under the command of Col. W. C. Wilson. After performing the only duties presented, it returned from Cincinnati on the 18th of July, and was mustered out.

The 109TH REGIMENT, composed of Minute Men from Coles county, Ill., La Porte, Hamilton, Miami and Randolph counties, Ind., showed a roster of 709 officers and men, under Col. J. R. Mahon. Morgan having escaped from Ohio, its duties were at an end, and returning to Indianapolis was mustered out on the 17th of July, 1863, after seven days' service.

The 110TH REGIMENT of Minute Men comprised volunteers from Henry, Madison, Delaware, Cass, and Monroe counties. The men were ready and willing, if not really anxious to go to the front. But happily the swift-winged Morgan was driven away, and consequently the regiment was not called to the field.

The 111TH REGIMENT, furnished by Montgomery, Lafayette, Rush, Miami, Monroe, Delaware and Hamilton counties, numbering 733 men and officers, under Col. Robert Canover, was not requisitioned.

The 112TH REGIMENT was formed from nine companies of Minute Men, and the Mitchell Light Infantry Company of the Legion. Its strength was 703 men and officers, under Col. Hiram F. Braxton. Lawrence, Washington, Monroe and Orange counties were represented on its roster, and the historic names of North Vernon and Sunman's Station on its banner. Returning from the South

after seven days' service, it was mustered out on the 17th of July, 1863.

The 113TH REGIMENT, furnished by Daviess, Martin, Washington, and Monroe counties, comprised 526 rank and file under Col. Geo. W. Burge. Like the 112th, it was assigned to Gen. Hughes' Brigade, and defended North Vernon against the repeated attacks of John H. Morgan's forces.

The 114TH REGIMENT was wholly organized in Johnson county, under Col. Lambertson, and participated in the affair of North Vernon. Returning on the 21st of July, 1863, with its brief but faithful record, it was disembodied at Indianapolis, 11 days after its organization.

All these regiments were brought into existence to meet an emergency, and it must be confessed, that had not a sense of duty, military instinct and love of country animated these regiments, the rebel General, John H. Morton, and his 6,000 cavalry, would doubtless have carried destruction as far as the very capital of their State.

SIX MONTHS' REGIMENTS.

The 115TH REGIMENT, organized at Indianapolis in answer to the call of the President in June, 1863, was mustered into service on the 17th of August, under Col. J. R. Mahon. Its service was short but brilliant, and received its discharge at Indianapolis the 10th of February, 1864.

The 116TH REGIMENT, mustered in on the 17th of August, 1863, moved to Detroit, Michigan, on the 30th, under Col. Charles Wise. During October it was ordered to Nicholasville, Kentucky, where it was assigned to Col. Mahon's Brigade, and with Gen. Willcox's entire command, joined in the forward movement to Cumberland Gap. After a term on severe duty it returned to Lafayette and there was disembodied on the 24th of February, 1864, whither Gov. Morton hastened, to share in the ceremonies of welcome.

The 117TH REGIMENT of Indianapolis was mustered into service on the 17th of September, 1863, under Col. Thomas J. Brady. After surmounting every obstacle opposed to it, it returned on the 6th of February, 1864, and was treated to a public reception on the 9th.

The 118TH REGIMENT, whose organization was completed on the 3d of September, 1863, under Col. Geo. W. Jackson, joined the 116th at Nicholasville, and sharing in its fortunes, returned to the

State capital on the 14th of February, 1864. Its casualties were comprised in a list of 15 killed and wounded.

The 119TH, or SEVENTH CAVALRY, was recruited under Col. John P. C. Shanks, and its organization completed on the 1st of October, 1863. The rank and file numbered 1,213, divided into twelve companies. On the 7th of December its arrival at Louisville was reported, and on the 14th it entered on active service. After the well-fought battle of Guntown, Mississippi, on the 10th of June, 1864, although it only brought defeat to our arms, General Grierson addressed the Seventh Cavalry, saying: "Your General congratulates you upon your noble conduct during the late expedition. Fighting against overwhelming numbers, under adverse circumstances, your prompt obedience to orders and unflinching courage commanding the admiration of all, made even defeat almost a victory. For hours on foot you repulsed the charges of the enemies' infantry, and again in the saddle you met his cavalry and turned his assaults into confusion. Your heroic perseverance saved hundreds of your fellow-soldiers from capture. You have been faithful to your honorable reputation, and have fully justified the confidence, and merited the high esteem of your commander."

Early in 1865, a number of these troops, returning from imprisonment in Southern bastiles, were lost on the steamer "Sultana." The survivors of the campaign continued in the service for a long period after the restoration of peace, and finally mustered out.

The 120TH REGIMENT. In September, 1863, Gov. Morton received authority from the War Department to organize eleven regiments within the State for three years' service. By April, 1864, this organization was complete, and being transferred to the command of Brigadier General Alvin P. Hovey, were formed by him into a division for service with the Army of Tennessee. Of those regiments, the 120th occupied a very prominent place, both on account of its numbers, its perfect discipline and high reputation. It was mustered in at Columbus, and was in all the great battles of the latter years of the war. It won high praise from friend and foe, and retired with its bright roll of honor, after the success of Right and Justice was accomplished.

The 121ST, OR NINTH CAVALRY, was mustered in March 1, 1864, under Col. George W. Jackson, at Indianapolis, and though not numerically strong, was so well equipped and possessed such excellent material that on the 3rd of May it was ordered to the front. The record of the 121st, though extending over a brief period, is

pregnant with deeds of war of a high character. On the 26th of April, 1865, these troops, while returning from their labors in the South, lost 55 men, owing to the explosion of the engines of the steamer "*Sultana*." The return of the 386 survivors, on the 5th of September, 1865, was hailed with joy, and proved how well and dearly the citizens of Indiana loved their soldiers.

The 122D REGIMENT ordered to be raised in the Third Congressional District, owing to very few men being then at home, failed in organization, and the regimental number became a blank.

The 123D REGIMENT was furnished by the Fourth and Seventh Congressional Districts during the winter of 1863-'64, and mustered, March 9, 1864, at Greensburg, under Col. John C. McQuiston. The command left for the front the same day, and after winning rare distinction during the last years of the campaign, particularly in its gallantry at Atlanta, and its daring movement to escape Forrest's 15,000 rebel horsemen near Franklin, this regiment was discharged on the 30th of August, 1865, at Indianapolis, being mustered out on the 25th, at Raleigh, North Carolina.

The 124TH REGIMENT completed its organization by assuming three companies raised for the 125th Regiment (which was intended to be cavalry), and was mustered in at Richmond, on the 10th of March, 1864, under Colonel James Burgess, and reported at Louisville within nine days. From Buzzard's Roost, on the 8th of May, 1864, under General Schofield, Lost Mountain in June, and the capture of Decatur, on the 15th July, to the 21st March, 1865, in its grand advance under General Sherman from Atlanta to the coast, the regiment won many laurel wreaths, and after a brilliant campaign, was mustered out at Greensboro on the 31st August, 1865.

The 125TH, OR TENTH CAVALRY, was partially organized during November and December, 1862, at Vincennes, and in February, 1863, completed its numbers and equipment at Columbus, under Colonel T. M. Pace. Early in May its arrival in Nashville was reported, and presently assigned active service. During September and October it engaged rebel contingents under Forrest and Hood, and later in the battles of Nashville, Reynold's Hill and Sugar Creek, and in 1865 Flint River, Courtland and Mount Hope. The explosion of the *Sultana* occasioned the loss of thirty-five men with Captain Gaffney and Lieutenants Twigg and Reeves, and in a collision on the Nashville & Louisville railroad, May, 1864, lost five men killed and several wounded. After a term of service un-

surpassed for its utility and character it was disembodied at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 31st August, 1863, and returning to Indianapolis early in September, was welcomed by the Executive and people.

The 126TH, OR ELEVENTH CAVALRY, was organized at Indianapolis under Colonel Robert R. Stewart, on the 1st of March, 1864, and left in May for Tennessee. It took a very conspicuous part in the defeat of Hood near Nashville, joining in the pursuit as far as Gravelly Springs, Alabama, where it was dismounted and assigned infantry duty. In June, 1865, it was remounted at St. Louis, and moved to Fort Riley, Kansas, and thence to Leavenworth, where it was mustered out on the 19th September, 1865.

The 127TH, OR TWELFTH CAVALRY, was partially organized at Kendallville, in December, 1863, and perfected at the same place, under Colonel Edward Anderson, in April, 1864. Reaching the front in May, it went into active service, took a prominent part in the march through Alabama and Georgia, and after a service brilliant in all its parts, retired from the field, after discharge, on the 22d of November, 1865.

The 128TH REGIMENT was raised in the Tenth Congressional District of the period, and mustered at Michigan City, under Colonel R. P. De Hart, on the 18th March, 1864. On the 25th it was reported at the front, and assigned at once to Schofield's Division. The battles of Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Dalton, Bréntwood Hills, Nashville, and the six days' skirmish of Columbia, were all participated in by the 128th, and it continued in service long after the termination of hostilities, holding the post of Raleigh, North Carolina.

The 129TH REGIMENT was, like the former, mustered in at Michigan City about the same time, under Colonel Charles Case, and moving to the front on the 7th April, 1864, shared in the fortunes of the 128th until August 29, 1865, when it was disembodied at Charlotte, North Carolina.

The 130TH REGIMENT, mustered at Kokomo on the 12th March, 1864, under Colonel C. S. Parrish, left *en route* to the seat of war on the 16th, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, at Nashville, on the 19th. During the war it made for itself a brilliant history, and returned to Indianapolis with its well-won honors on the 13th December, 1865.

The 131st, OR THIRTEENTH CAVALRY, under Colonel G. M. L. Johnson, was the last mounted regiment recruited within the State.

It left Indianapolis on the 30th of April, 1864, in infantry trim, and gained its first honors on the 1st of October in its magnificent defense of Huntsville, Alabama, against the rebel division of General Buford, following a line of first-rate military conduct to the end. In January, 1865, the regiment was remounted, won some distinction in its modern form, and was mustered out at Vicksburg on the 18th of November, 1865. The *morale* and services of the regiment were such that its Colonel was promoted Brevet Brigadier-General in consideration of its merited honors.

THE ONE HUNDRED-DAYS VOLUNTEERS.

Governor Morton, in obedience to the offer made under his auspices to the general Government to raise volunteer regiments for one hundred days' service, issued his call on the 23rd of April, 1864. This movement suggested itself to the inventive genius of the war Governor as a most important step toward the subjection or annihilation of the military supporters of slavery within a year, and thus conclude a war, which, notwithstanding its holy claims to the name of Battles for Freedom, was becoming too protracted, and proving too detrimental to the best interests of the Union. In answer to the esteemed Governor's call eight regiments came forward, and formed The Grand Division of the Volunteers.

The 132d REGIMENT, under Col. S. C. Vance, was furnished by Indianapolis, Shelbyville, Franklin and Danville, and leaving on the 18th of May, 1864, reached the front where it joined the forces acting in Tennessee.

The 133d REGIMENT, raised at Richmond on the 17th of May, 1864, under Col. R. N. Hudson, comprised nine companies, and followed the 132d.

The 134th REGIMENT, comprising seven companies, was organized at Indianapolis on the 25th of May, 1864, under Col. James Gavin, and proceeded immediately to the front.

The 135th REGIMENT was raised from the volunteers of Bedford, Noblesville and Goshen, with seven companies from the First Congressional District, under Col. W. C. Wilson, on the 25th of May, 1864, and left at once *en route* to the South.

The 136th REGIMENT comprised ten companies, raised in the same districts as those contributing to the 135th, under Col. J. W. Foster, and left for Tennessee on the 24th of May, 1864.

The 137th REGIMENT, under Col. E. J. Robinson, comprising volunteers from Kokomo, Zanesville, Medora, Sullivan, Rockville,

and Owen and Lawrence counties, left *en route* to Tennessee on the 28th of May, 1864, having completed organization the day previous.

The 138TH REGIMENT was formed of seven companies from the Ninth, with three from the Eleventh Congressional District (unreformed), and mustered in at Indianapolis on the 27th of May, 1864, under Col. J. H. Shannon. This fine regiment was reported at the front within a few days.

The 139TH REGIMENT, under Col. Geo. Humphrey, was raised from volunteers furnished by Kendallville, Lawrenceburg, Elizaville, Knightstown, Connersville, Newcastle, Portland, Vevay, New Albany, Metamora, Columbia City, New Haven and New Philadelphia. It was constituted a regiment on the 8th of June, 1864, and appeared among the defenders in Tennessee during that month.

All these regiments gained distinction, and won an enviable position in the glorious history of the war and the no less glorious one of their own State in its relation thereto.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL OF JULY, 1864.

The 140th REGIMENT was organized with many others, in response to the call of the nation. Under its Colonel, Thomas J. Brady, it proceeded to the South on the 15th of November, 1864. Having taken a most prominent part in all the desperate struggles, round Nashville and Murfreesboro in 1864, to Town Creek Bridge on the 20th of February, 1865, and completed a continuous round of severe duty to the end, arrived at Indianapolis for discharge on the 21st of July, where Governor Morton received it with marked honors.

The 141ST REGIMENT was only partially raised, and its few companies were incorporated with Col Brady's command.

The 142D REGIMENT was recruited at Fort Wayne, under Col. I. M. Comparet, and was mustered into service at Indianapolis on the 1st of November, 1864. After a steady and exceedingly effective service, it returned to Indianapolis on the 16th of July, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL OF DECEMBER, 1864,

Was answered by Indiana in the most material terms. No less than fourteen serviceable regiments were placed at the disposal of the General Government.

The 143D REGIMENT was mustered in, under Col. J. T. Grill, on the 21st February, 1865, reported at Nashville on the 24th, and after a brief but brilliant service returned to the State on the 21st October, 1865.

The 144TH REGIMENT, under Col. G. W. Riddle, was mustered in on the 6th March, 1865, left on the 9th for Harper's Ferry, took an effective part in the close of the campaign and reported at Indianapolis for discharge on the 9th August, 1865.

The 145TH REGIMENT, under Col. W. A. Adams, left Indianapolis on the 18th of February, 1865, and joining Gen. Steadman's division at Chattanooga on the 23d was sent on active service. Its duties were discharged with rare fidelity until mustered out in January, 1866.

The 146TH REGIMENT, under Col. M. C. Welsh, left Indianapolis on the 11th of March *en route* to Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to the army of the Shenandoah. The duties of this regiment were severe and continuous, to the period of its muster out at Baltimore on the 31st of August, 1865.

The 147TH REGIMENT, comprised among other volunteers from Benton, Lafayette and Henry counties, organized under Col. Milton Peden on the 13th of March, 1865, at Indianapolis. It shared a fortune similar to that of the 146th, and returned for discharge on the 9th of August, 1865.

The 148TH REGIMENT, under Col. N. R. Ruckle, left the State capital on the 28th of February, 1865, and reporting at Nashville, was sent on guard and garrison duty into the heart of Tennessee. Returning to Indianapolis on the 8th of September, it received a final discharge.

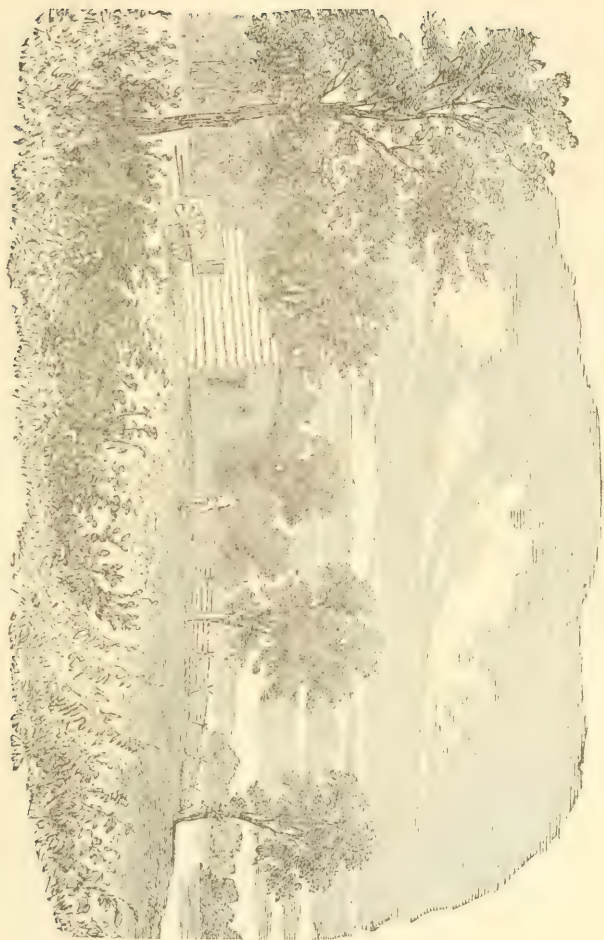
The 149TH REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis by Col. W. H. Fairbanks, and left on the 3d of March, 1865, for Tennessee, where it had the honor of receiving the surrender of the rebel forces, and military stores of Generals Roddy and Polk. The regiment was welcomed home by Morton on the 29th of September.

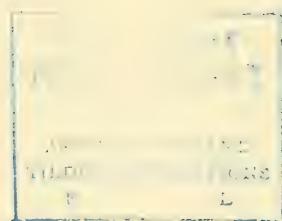
The 150TH REGIMENT, under Col. M. B. Taylor, mustered in on the 9th of March, 1865, left for the South on the 13th and reported at Harper's Ferry on the 17th. This regiment did guard duty at Charleston, Winchester, Stevenson Station, Gordon's Springs, and after a service characterized by utility, returned on the 9th of August to Indianapolis for discharge.

The 151ST REGIMENT, under Col. J. Healy, arrived at Nashville on the 9th of March, 1865. On the 14th a movement on Tullahoma was undertaken, and three months later returned to Nashville for garrison duty to the close of the war. It was mustered out on the 22d of September, 1865.

The 152D REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis, under Col.

A PIONEER DWELLING.





W. W. Griswold, and left for Harper's Ferry on the 18th of March, 1865. It was attached to the provisional divisions of Shenandoah Army, and engaged until the 1st of September, when it was discharged at Indianapolis.

The 153D REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis on the 1st of March, 1865, under Col. O. H. P. Carey. It reported at Louisville, and by order of Gen. Palmer, was held on service in Kentucky, where it was occupied in the exciting but very dangerous pastime of fighting Southern guerrillas. Later it was posted at Louisville, until mustered out on the 4th of September, 1865.

The 154TH REGIMENT, organized under Col. Frank Wilcox, left Indianapolis under Major Simpson, for Parkersburg, W. Virginia, on the 28th of April, 1865. It was assigned to guard and garrison duty until its discharge on the 4th of August, 1865.

The 155TH REGIMENT, recruited throughout the State, left on the 26th of April for Washington, and was afterward assigned to a provisional Brigade of the Ninth Army Corps at Alexandria. The companies of this regiment were scattered over the country,—at Dover, Centreville, Wilmington, and Salisbury, but becoming reunited on the 4th of August, 1865, it was mustered out at Dover, Delaware.

The 156TH BATTALION, under Lieut.-Colonel Charles M. Smith, left *en route* to the Shenandoah Valley on the 27th of April, 1865, where it continued doing guard duty to the period of its muster out the 4th of August, 1865, at Winchester, Virginia.

On the return of these regiments to Indianapolis, Gov. Morton and the people received them with all that characteristic cordiality and enthusiasm peculiarly their own.

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY COMPANY OF INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The people of Crawford county, animated with that inspiring patriotism which the war drew forth, organized this mounted company on the 25th of July, 1863, and placed it at the disposal of the Government, and it was mustered into service by order of the War Secretary, on the 13th of August, 1863, under Captain L. Lamb. To the close of the year it engaged in the laudable pursuit of arresting deserters and enforcing the draft; however, on the 18th of January, 1864, it was reconstituted and incorporated with the Thirteenth Cavalry, with which it continued to serve until the treason of Americans against America was conquered.

OUR COLORED TROOPS.

The 28TH REGIMENT OF COLORED TROOPS was recruited throughout the State of Indiana, and under Lieut.-Colonel Charles S. Russell, left Indianapolis for the front on the 24th of April, 1864. The regiment acted very well in its first engagement with the rebels at White House, Virginia, and again with Gen. Sheridan's Cavalry, in the swamps of the Chickahominy. In the battle of the "Crater," it lost half its roster; but their place was soon filled by other colored recruits from the State, and Russell promoted to the Colonelcy, and afterward to Brevet Brigadier-General, when he was succeeded in the command by Major Thomas H. Logan. During the few months of its active service it accumulated quite a history, and was ultimately discharged, on the 8th of January, 1866, at Indianapolis.

BATTERIES OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

FIRST BATTERY, organized at Evansville, under Captain Martin Klauss, and mustered in on the 16th of August, 1861, joined Gen. Fremont's army immediately, and entering readily upon its salutary course, aided in the capture of 950 rebels and their position at Blackwater creek. On March the 6th, 1862 at Elkhorn Tavern, and on the 8th at Pea Ridge, the battery performed good service. Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Jackson, the Teche country, Sabine Cross Roads, Grand Encore, all tell of its efficacy. In 1864 it was subjected to reorganization, when Lawrence Jacoby was raised to the Captancy, *vice* Klauss resigned. After a long term of useful service, it was mustered out at Indianapolis on the 18th of August, 1865.

SECOND BATTERY was organized, under Captain D. G. Rabb, at Indianapolis on the 9th of August, 1861, and one month later proceeded to the front. It participated in the campaign against Col. Coffee's irregular troops and the rebellious Indians of the Cherokee nation. From Lone Jack, Missouri, to Jenkin's Ferry and Fort Smith it won signal honors until its reorganization in 1864, and even after, to June, 1865, it maintained a very fair reputation.

The THIRD BATTERY, under Capt. W. W. Frybarger, was organized and mustered in at Connersville on the 24th of August, 1861, and proceeded immediately to join Fremont's Army of the Missouri. Moon's Mill, Kirksville, Meridian, Fort de Russy, Alexandria, Round Lake, Tupelo, Clinton and Tallahatchie are names

which may be engraven on its guns. It participated in the affairs before Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, when General Hood's Army was put to route, and at Fort Blakely, outside Mobile, after which it returned home to report for discharge, August 21, 1865.

THE FOURTH BATTERY, recruited in La Porte, Porter and Lake counties, reported at the front early in October, 1861, and at once assumed a prominent place in the army of Gen. Buell. Again under Rosencrans and McCook and under General Sheridan at Stone River, the services of this battery were much praised, and it retained its well-earned reputation to the very day of its muster out—the 1st of August, 1865. Its first organization was completed under Capt. A. K. Bush, and reorganized in Oct., 1864, under Capt. B. F. Johnson.

THE FIFTH BATTERY was furnished by La Porte, Allen, Whitley and Noble counties, organized under Capt. Peter Simonson, and mustered into service on the 22d of November, 1861. It comprised four six pounders, two being rifled cannon, and two twelve-pounder Howitzers with a force of 158 men. Reporting at Camp Gilbert, Louisville, on the 29th, it was shortly after assigned to the division of Gen. Mitchell, at Bacon Creek. During its term, it served in twenty battles and numerous petty actions, losing its Captain at Pine Mountain. The total loss accruing to the battery was 84 men and officers and four guns. It was mustered out on the 20th of July, 1864.

THE SIXTH BATTERY was recruited at Evansville, under Captain Frederick Behr, and left, on the 2d of Oct., 1861, for the front, reporting at Henderson, Kentucky, a few days after. Early in 1862 it joined Gen. Sherman's army at Paducah, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April. Its history grew in brilliancy until the era of peace insured a cessation of its great labors.

THE SEVENTH BATTERY comprised volunteers from Terre Haute, Arcadia, Evansville, Salem, Lawrenceburg, Columbus, Vincennes and Indianapolis, under Samuel J. Harris as its first Captain, who was succeeded by G. R. Shallow and O. H. Morgan after its reorganization. From the siege of Corinth to the capture of Atlanta it performed vast services, and returned to Indianapolis on the 11th of July, 1865, to be received by the people and hear its history from the lips of the veteran patriot and Governor of the State.

The EIGHTH BATTERY, under Captain G. T. Cochran, arrived at the front on the 26th of February, 1862, and subsequently entered upon its real duties at the siege of Corinth. It served with distinction throughout, and concluded a well-made campaign under Will Stokes, who was appointed Captain of the companies with which it was consolidated in March, 1865.

The NINTH BATTERY. The organization of this battery was perfected at Indianapolis, on the 1st of January, 1862, under Capt. N. S. Thompson. Moving to the front it participated in the affairs of Shiloh, Corinth, Queen's Hill, Meridian, Fort Dick Taylor, Fort de Russy, Henderson's Hill, Pleasant Hill, Cotile Landing, Bayou Rapids, Mansura, Chicot, and many others, winning a name in each engagement. The explosion of the steamer Eclipse at Johnsonville, above Paducah, on Jan. 27, 1865, resulted in the destruction of 58 men, leaving only ten to represent the battery. The survivors reached Indianapolis on the 6th of March, and were mustered out.

The TENTH BATTERY was recruited at Lafayette, and mustered in under Capt. Jerome B. Cox, in January, 1861. Having passed through the Kentucky campaign against Gen. Bragg, it participated in many of the great engagements, and finally returned to report for discharge on the 6th of July, 1864, having, in the meantime, won a very fair fame.

The ELEVENTH BATTERY was organized at Lafayette, and mustered in at Indianapolis under Capt. Arnold Sutermeister, on the 17th of December, 1861. On most of the principal battle-fields, from Shiloh, in 1862, to the capture of Atlanta, it maintained a high reputation for military excellence, and after consolidation with the Eighteenth, mustered out on the 7th of June, 1865.

The TWELFTH BATTERY was recruited at Jeffersonville and subsequently mustered in at Indianapolis. On the 6th of March, 1862, it reached Nashville, having been previously assigned to Buell's Army. In April its Captain, G. W. Sterling, resigned, and the position devolved on Capt. James E. White, who, in turn, was succeeded by James A. Dunwoody. The record of the battery holds a first place in the history of the period, and enabled both men and officers to look back with pride upon the battle-fields of the land. It was ordered home in June, 1865, and on reaching Indianapolis, on the 1st of July, was mustered out on the 7th of that month.

The THIRTEENTH BATTERY was organized under Captain Sewell Coulson, during the winter of 1861, at Indianapolis, and proceeded to the front in February, 1862. During the subsequent months it

was occupied in the pursuit of John H. Morgan's raiders, and aided effectively in driving them from Kentucky. This artillery company returned from the South on the 4th of July, 1865, and were discharged the day following.

The **FOURTEENTH BATTERY**, recruited in Wabash, Miami, Lafayette, and Huntington counties, under Captain M. H. Kidd, and Lieutenant J. W. H. McGuire, left Indianapolis on the 11th of April, 1862, and within a few months one portion of it was captured at Lexington by Gen. Forrest's great cavalry command. The main battery lost two guns and two men at Guntown, on the Mississippi, but proved more successful at Nashville and Mobile. It arrived home on the 29th of August, 1865, received a public welcome, and its final discharge.

The **FIFTEENTH BATTERY**, under Captain I. C. H. Von Sehlin, was retained on duty from the date of its organization, at Indianapolis, until the 5th of July, 1862, when it was moved to Harper's Ferry. Two months later the gallant defense of Maryland Heights was set at naught by the rebel Stonewall Jackson, and the entire garrison surrendered. Being paroled, it was reorganized at Indianapolis, and appeared again in the field in March, 1863, where it won a splendid renown on every well-fought field to the close of the war. It was mustered out on the 24th of June, 1865.

The **SIXTEENTH BATTERY** was organized at Lafayette, under Capt. Charles A. Naylor, and on the 1st of June, 1862, left for Washington. Moving to the front with Gen. Pope's command, it participated in the battle of Slaughter Mountain, on the 9th of August, and South Mountain, and Antietam, under Gen. McClellan. This battery was engaged in a large number of general engagements and flying column affairs, won a very favorable record, and returned on the 5th of July, 1865.

The **SEVENTEENTH BATTERY**, under Capt. Milton L. Miner, was mustered in at Indianapolis, on the 20th of May, 1862, left for the front on the 5th of July, and subsequently engaged in the Gettysburg expedition, was present at Harper's Ferry, July 6, 1863, and at Opequan on the 19th of September. Fisher's Hill, New Market, and Cedar Creek brought it additional honors, and won from Gen. Sheridan a tribute of praise for its service on these battle grounds. Ordered from Winchester to Indianapolis it was mustered out there on the 3d of July, 1865.

The **EIGHTEENTH BATTERY**, under Capt. Eli Lilly, left for the

front in August, 1862, but did not take a leading part in the campaign until 1863, when, under Gen. Rosencrans, it appeared prominent at Hoover's Gap. From this period to the affairs of West Point and Macon, it performed first-class service, and returned to its State on the 25th of June, 1865.

The NINETEENTH BATTERY was mustered into service at Indianapolis, on the 5th of August, 1862, under Capt. S. J. Harris, and proceeded immediately afterward to the front, where it participated in the campaign against Gen. Bragg. It was present at every post of danger to the end of the war, when, after the surrender of Johnson's army, it returned to Indianapolis. Reaching that city on the 6th of June, 1865, it was treated to a public reception and received the congratulations of Gov. Morton. Four days later it was discharged.

The TWENTIETH BATTERY, organized under Capt. Frank A. Rose, left the State capital on the 17th of December, 1862, for the front, and reported immediately at Henderson, Kentucky. Subsequently Captain Rose resigned, and, in 1863, under Capt. Osborn, turned over its guns to the 11th Indiana Battery, and was assigned to the charge of siege guns at Nashville. Gov. Morton had the battery supplied with new field pieces, and by the 5th of October, 1863, it was again in the field, where it won many honors under Sherman, and continued to exercise a great influence until its return on the 23d of June, 1865.

The TWENTY FIRST BATTERY recruited at Indianapolis, under the direction of Captain W. W. Andrew, left on the 9th of September, 1862, for Covington, Kentucky, to aid in its defense against the advancing forces of Gen. Kirby Smith. It was engaged in numerous military affairs and may be said to acquire many honors, although its record is stained with the names of seven deserters. The battery was discharged on the 21st of June, 1865.

The TWENTY-SECOND BATTERY was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 15th of December, 1862, under Capt. B. F. Denning, and moved at once to the front. It took a very conspicuous part in the pursuit of Morgan's Cavalry, and in many other affairs. It threw the first shot into Atlanta, and lost its Captain, who was killed in the skirmish line, on the 1st of July. While the list of casualties numbers only 35, that of desertions numbers 37. This battery was received with public honors on its return, the 25th of June, 1865, and mustered out on the 7th of the same month.

The TWENTY-THIRD BATTERY, recruited in October 1862, and mustered in on the 8th of November, under Capt. I. H. Myers, proceeded south, after having rendered very efficient services at home in guarding the camps of rebel prisoners. In July, 1865, the battery took an active part, under General Boyle's command, in routing and capturing the raiders at Brandenburg, and subsequently to the close of the war performed very brilliant exploits, reaching Indianapolis in June, 1865. It was discharged on the 27th of that month.

The TWENTY-FOURTH BATTERY, under Capt. I. A. Simms, was enrolled for service on the 29th of November, 1862; remained at Indianapolis on duty until the 13th of March, 1863, when it left for the field. From its participation in the Cumberland River campaign, to its last engagement at Columbia, Tennessee, it aided materially in bringing victory to the Union ranks and made for itself a widespread fame. Arriving at Indianapolis on the 28th of July, it was publicly received, and in five days later disembodied.

The TWENTY-FIFTH BATTERY was recruited in September and October, 1864, and mustered into service for one year, under Capt. Frederick C. Sturm. December 13th, it reported at Nashville, and took a prominent part in the defeat of Gen. Hood's army. Its duties until July, 1865, were continuous, when it returned to report for final discharge.

The TWENTY-SIXTH BATTERY, or "WILDER'S BATTERY," was recruited under Capt. I. T. Wilder, of Greensburg, in May, 1861; but was not mustered in as an artillery company. Incorporating itself with a regiment then forming at Indianapolis it was mustered as company "A," of the 17th Infantry, with Wilder as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. Subsequently, at Elk Water, Virginia, it was converted into the "First Independent Battery," and became known as "Rigby's Battery." The record of this battery is as brilliant as any won during the war. On every field it has won a distinct reputation; it was well worthy the enthusiastic reception given to it on its return to Indianapolis on the 11th and 12th of July, 1865. During its term of service it was subject to many transmutations; but in every phase of its brief history, a reputation for gallantry and patriotism was maintained which now forms a living testimonial to its services to the public.

The total number of battles in the "War of the Rebellion" in which the patriotic citizens of the great and noble State of Indiana were more or less engaged, was as follows:

Locality.	No. of Battles.	Locality.	No. of Battles.
Virginia.....	90	Maryland.....	7
Tennessee.....	51	Texas.....	3
Georgia.....	41	South Carolina.....	2
Mississippi.....	24	Indian Territory.....	2
Arkansas.....	19	Pennsylvania.....	1
Kentucky.....	16	Ohio.....	1
Louisiana.....	15	Indiana.....	1
Missouri.....	9		
North Carolina.....	8	Total.....	308

The regiments sent forth to the defense of the Republic in the hour of its greatest peril, when a host of her own sons, blinded by some unholy infatuation, leaped to arms that they might trample upon the liberty-giving principles of the nation, have been passed in very brief review. The authorities chosen for the dates, names, and figures are the records of the State, and the main subject is based upon the actions of those 267,000 gallant men of Indiana who rushed to arms in defense of all for which their fathers bled, leaving their wives and children and homes in the guardianship of a truly paternal Government.

The relation of Indiana to the Republic was then established; for when the population of the State, at the time her sons went forth to participate in war for the maintenance of the Union, is brought into comparison with all other States and countries, it will be apparent that the sacrifices made by Indiana from 1861-'65 equal, if not actually exceed, the noblest of those recorded in the history of ancient or modern times.

Unprepared for the terrible inundation of modern wickedness, which threatened to deluge the country in a sea of blood and rob, a people of their richest, their most prized inheritance, the State rose above all precedent, and under the benign influence of patriotism, guided by the well-directed zeal of a wise Governor and Government, sent into the field an army that in numbers was gigantic, and in moral and physical excellence never equaled.

It is laid down in the official reports, furnished to the War Department, that over 200,000 troops were specially organized to aid in crushing the legions of the slave-holder; that no less than 50,000 militia were armed to defend the State, and that the large, but absolutely necessary number of commissions issued was 17,114. All this proves the scientific skill and military economy exercised by the Governor, and brought to the aid of the people in a most terrible emergency; for he, with some prophetic sense of the gravity of the situation, saw that unless the greatest powers of the Union were put forth to crush the least justifiable and most pernicious

of all rebellions holding a place in the record of nations, the best blood of the country would flow in a vain attempt to avert a catastrophe which, if prolonged for many years, would result in at least the moral and commercial ruin of the country.

The part which Indiana took in the war against the Rebellion is one of which the citizens of the State may well be proud. In the number of troops furnished, and in the amount of voluntary contributions rendered, Indiana, in proportion and wealth, stands equal to any of her sister States. "It is also a subject of gratitude and thankfulness," said Gov. Morton, in his message to the Legislature, "that, while the number of troops furnished by Indiana alone in this great contest would have done credit to a first-class nation, measured by the standard of previous wars, not a single battery or battalion from this State has brought reproach upon the national flag, and no disaster of the war can be traced to any want of fidelity, courage or efficiency on the part of any Indiana officer. The endurance, heroism, intelligence and skill of the officers and soldiers sent forth by Indiana to do battle for the Union, have shed a luster on our beloved State, of which any people might justly be proud. Without claiming superiority over our loyal sister States, it is but justice to the brave men who have represented us on almost every battle-field of the war, to say that their deeds have placed Indiana in the front rank of those heroic States which rushed to the rescue of the imperiled Government of the nation. The total number of troops furnished by the State for all terms of service exceeds 200,000 men, much the greater portion of them being for three years; and in addition thereto not less than 50,000 State militia have from time to time been called into active service to repel rebel raids and defend our southern border from invasion."

AFTER THE WAR.

In 1867 the Legislature comprised 91 Republicans and 59 Democrats. Soon after the commencement of the session, Gov. Morton resigned his office in consequence of having been elected to the U. S. Senate, and Lieut.-Gov. Conrad Baker assumed the Executive chair during the remainder of Morton's term. This Legislature, by a very decisive vote, ratified the 14th amendment to the Federal Constitution, constituting all persons born in the country or subject to its jurisdiction, citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside, without regard to race or color; reduc-

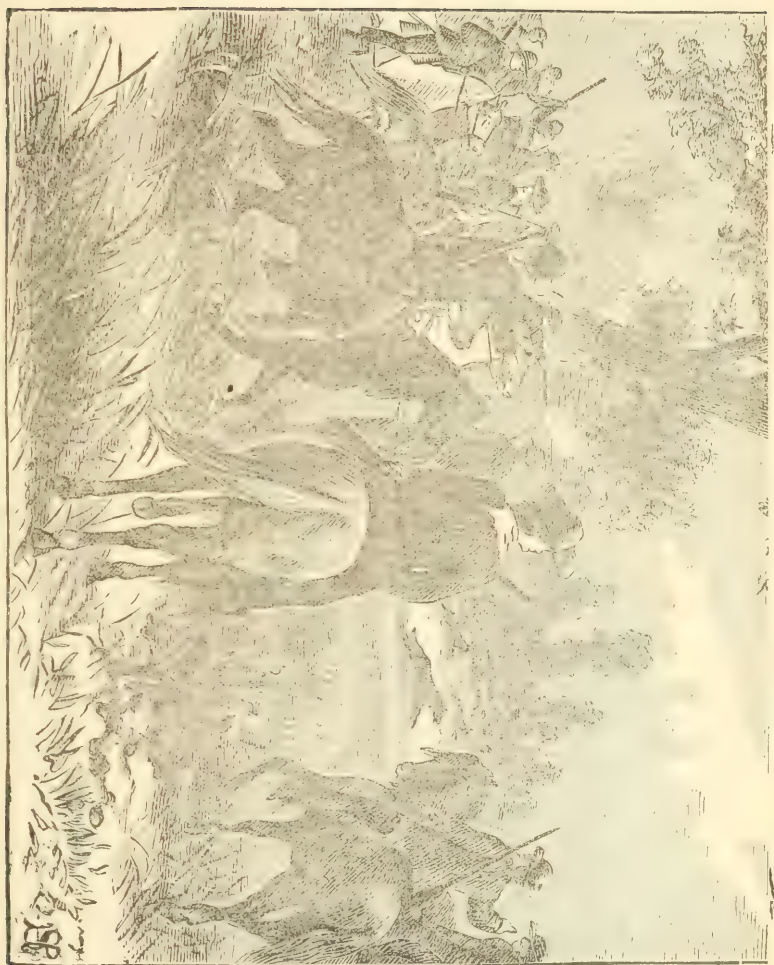
ing the Congressional representation in any State in which there should be a restriction of the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race or color; disfranchising persons therein named who shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States; and declaring that the validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, shall not be questioned.

This Legislature also passed an act providing for the registry of votes, the punishment of fraudulent practices at elections, and for the apportionment and compensation of a Board of Registration; this Board to consist, in each township, of two freeholders appointed by the County Commissioners, together with the trustee of such township; in cities the freeholders are to be appointed in each ward by the city council. The measures of this law are very strict, and are faithfully executed. No cries of fraud in elections are heard in connection with Indiana.

This Legislature also divided the State into eleven Congressional Districts and apportioned their representation; enacted a law for the protection and indemnity of all officers and soldiers of the United States and soldiers of the Indiana Legion, for acts done in the military service of the United States, and in the military service of the State, and in enforcing the laws and preserving the peace of the country; made definite appropriations to the several benevolent institutions of the State, and adopted several measures for the encouragement of education, etc.

In 1868, Indiana was the first in the field of national politics, both the principal parties holding State conventions early in the year. The Democrats nominated T. A. Hendricks for Governor, and denounced in their platform the reconstruction policy of the Republicans; recommended that United States treasury notes be substituted for national bank currency; denied that the General Government had a right to interfere with the question of suffrage in any of the States, and opposed negro suffrage, etc.; while the Republicans nominated Conrad Baker for Governor, defended its reconstruction policy, opposed a further contraction of the currency, etc. The campaign was an exciting one, and Mr. Baker was elected Governor by a majority of only 961. In the Presidential election that soon followed the State gave Grant 9,572 more than Seymour.

During 1868 Indiana presented claims to the Government for about three and a half millions dollars for expenses incurred in the war, and \$1,958,917.94 was allowed. Also, this year, a legislative



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

commission reported that \$413,599.48 were allowed to parties suffering loss by the Morgan raid.

This year Governor Baker obtained a site for the House of Refuge. (See a subsequent page.) The Soldiers' and Seamen's Home, near Knightstown, originally established by private enterprise and benevolence, and adopted by the Legislature of the previous year, was in a good condition. Up to that date the institution had afforded relief and temporary subsistence to 400 men who had been disabled in the war. A substantial brick building had been built for the home, while the old buildings were used for an orphans' department, in which were gathered 86 children of deceased soldiers.

DIVORCE LAWS.

By some mistake or liberal design, the early statute laws of Indiana on the subject of divorce were rather more loose than those of most other States in this Union; and this subject had been a matter of so much jest among the public, that in 1870 the Governor recommended to the Legislature a reform in this direction, which was pretty effectually carried out. Since that time divorces can be granted only for the following causes: 1. Adultery. 2. Impotency existing at the time of marriage. 3. Abandonment for two years. 4. Cruel and inhuman treatment of one party by the other. 5. Habitual drunkenness of either party, or the failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for the family. 6 The failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for the family for a period of two years. 7. The conviction of either party of an infamous crime.

FINANCIAL.

Were it not for political government the pioneers would have got along without money much longer than they did. The pressure of governmental needs was somewhat in advance of the monetary income of the first settlers, and the little taxation required to carry on the government seemed great and even oppressive, especially at certain periods.

In November, 1821, Gov. Jennings convened the Legislature in extra session to provide for the payment of interest on the State debt and a part of the principal, amounting to \$20,000. It was thought that a sufficient amount would be realized in the notes of the State bank and its branches, although they were considerably depreciated. Said the Governor: "It will be oppressive if the State, after the paper of this institution (State bank) was authorized to be circulated in revenue, should be prevented by any assignment of the evidences of existing debt, from discharging at least so much of that debt with the paper of the bank as will absorb the collections of the present year; especially when their notes, after being made receivable by the agents of the State, became greatly depreciated by great mismanagement on the part of the bank itself. It ought not to be expected that a public loss to the State should be avoided by resorting to any measures which would not comport with correct views of public justice; nor should it be anticipated that the treasury of the United States would ultimately adopt measures to secure an uncertain debt which would interfere with arrangements calculated to adjust the demand against the State without producing any additional embarrassment."

The state of the public debt was indeed embarrassing, as the bonds which had been executed in its behalf had been assigned. The exciting cause of this proceeding consisted in the machinations of unprincipled speculators. Whatever disposition the principal bank may have made of the funds deposited by the United States, the connection of interest between the steam-mill company and the bank, and the extraordinary accommodations, as well as their amount, effected by arrangements of the steam-mill agency and some of the officers of the bank, were among the principal causes which

had prostrated the paper circulating medium of the State, so far as it was dependent on the State bank and its branches. An abnormal state of affairs like this very naturally produced a blind disbursement of the fund to some extent, and this disbursement would be called by almost every one an "unwise administration."

During the first 16 years of this century, the belligerent condition of Europe called for agricultural supplies from America, and the consequent high price of grain justified even the remote pioneers of Indiana in undertaking the tedious transportation of the products of the soil which the times forced upon them. The large disbursements made by the general Government among the people naturally engendered a rage for speculation; numerous banks with fictitious capital were established; immense issues of paper were made; and the circulating medium of the country was increased fourfold in the course of two or three years. This inflation produced the consequences which always follow such a scheme, namely, unfounded visions of wealth and splendor and the wild investments which result in ruin to the many and wealth to the few. The year 1821 was consequently one of great financial panic, and was the first experienced by the early settlers of the West.

In 1822 the new Governor, William Hendricks, took a hopeful view of the situation, referring particularly to the "agricultural and social happiness of the State." The crops were abundant this year, immigration was setting in heavily and everything seemed to have an upward look. But the customs of the white race still compelling them to patronize European industries, combined with the remoteness of the surplus produce of Indiana from European markets, constituted a serious drawback to the accumulation of wealth. Such a state of things naturally changed the habits of the people to some extent, at least for a short time, assimilating them to those of more primitive tribes. This change of custom, however, was not severe and protracted enough to change the intelligent and social nature of the people, and they arose to their normal height on the very first opportunity.

In 1822-'3, before speculation started up again, the surplus money was invested mainly in domestic manufactories instead of other and wilder commercial enterprises. Home manufactories were what the people needed to make them more independent. They not only gave employment to thousands whose services were before that valueless, but also created a market for a great portion

of the surplus produce of the farmers. A part of the surplus capital, however, was also sunk in internal improvements, some of which were unsuccessful for a time, but eventually proved remunerative.

Noah Noble occupied the Executive chair of the State from 1831 to 1837, commencing his duties amid peculiar embarrassments. The crops of 1832 were short, Asiatic cholera came sweeping along the Ohio and into the interior of the State, and the Black Hawk war raged in the Northwest,—all these at once, and yet the work of internal improvements was actually begun.

STATE BANK.

The State bank of Indiana was established by law January 28, 1834. The act of the Legislature, by its own terms, ceased to be a law, January 1, 1857. At the time of its organization in 1834, its outstanding circulation was \$4,208,725, with a debt due to the institution, principally from citizens of the State, of \$6,095,368. During the years 1857-'58 the bank redeemed nearly its entire circulation, providing for the redemption of all outstanding obligations; at this time it had collected from most of its debtors the money which they owed. The amounts of the State's interest in the stock of the bank was \$1,390,000, and the money thus invested was procured by the issue of five per cent bonds, the last of which was payable July 1, 1866. The nominal profits of the bank were \$2780,604.36. By the law creating the sinking fund, that fund was appropriated, first, to pay the principal and interest on the bonds; secondly, the expenses of the Commissioners; and lastly the cause of common-school education.

The stock in all the branches authorized was subscribed by individuals, and the installment paid as required by the charter. The loan authorized for the payment on the stock allotted to the State, amounting to \$500,000, was obtained at a premium of 1.05 per per cent. on five per cent. stock, making the sum of over \$5,000 on the amount borrowed. In 1836 we find that the State bank was doing good service; agricultural products were abundant, and the market was good; consequently the people were in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of a free government.

By the year 1843 the State was experiencing the disasters and embarrassment consequent upon a system of over-banking, and its natural progeny, over-trading and deceptive speculation. Such a state of things tends to relax the hand of industry by creating false

notions of wealth, and tempt to sudden acquisitions by means as delusive in their results as they are contrary to a primary law of nature. The people began more than ever to see the necessity of falling back upon that branch of industry for which Indiana, especially at that time, was particularly fitted, namely, agriculture, as the true and lasting source of substantial wealth.

Gov. Whitecomb, 1843-'49, succeeded well in maintaining the credit of the State. Measures of compromise between the State and its creditors were adopted by which, ultimately, the public works, although incomplete, were given in payment for the claims against the Government.

At the close of his term, Gov. Whitecomb was elected to the Senate of the United States, and from December, 1848, to December, 1849, Lieut-Gov. Paris C. Dunning was acting Governor.

In 1851 a general banking law was adopted which gave a new impetus to the commerce of the State, and opened the way for a broader volume of general trade; but this law was the source of many abuses; currency was expanded, a delusive idea of wealth again prevailed, and as a consequence, a great deal of damaging speculation was indulged in.

In 1857 the charter of the State bank expired, and the large gains to the State in that institution were directed to the promotion of common-school education.

WEALTH AND PROGRESS.

During the war of the Rebellion the financial condition of the people was of course like that of the other Northern States generally. 1870 found the State in a very prosperous condition. October 31 of this year, the date of the fiscal report, there was a surplus of \$373,249 in the treasury. The receipts of the year amounted to \$3,605,639, and the disbursements to \$2,943,600, leaving a balance of \$1,035,288. The total debt of the State in November, 1871, was \$3,937,821.

At the present time the principal articles of export from the State are flour and pork. Nearly all the wheat raised within the State is manufactured into flour within its limits, especially in the northern part. The pork business is the leading one in the southern part of the State.

When we take into consideration the vast extent of railroad lines in this State, in connection with the agricultural and mineral resources, both developed and undeveloped, as already noted, we can

see what a substantial foundation exists for the future welfare of this great commonwealth. Almost every portion of the State is coming up equally. The disposition to monopolize does not exist to a greater degree than is desirable or necessary for healthy competition. Speculators in flour, pork and other commodities appeared during the war, but generally came to ruin at their own game. The agricultural community here is an independent one, understanding its rights, and "knowing them will maintain them."

Indiana is more a manufacturing State, also, than many imagine. It probably has the greatest wagon and carriage manufactory in the world. In 1875 the total number of manufacturing establishments in this State was 16,812; number of steam engines, 3,684, with a total horse-power of 114,961; the total horse-power of water wheels, 38,614; number of hands employed in the manufactories, 86,402; capital employed, is \$117,462,161; wages paid, \$35,461,987; cost of material, \$104,321,632; value of products, \$301,304,271. These figures are on an average about twice what they were only five years previously, at which time they were about double what they were ten years before that. In manufacturing enterprise, it is said that Indiana, in proportion to her population, is considerably in advance of Illinois and Michigan.

In 1870 the assessed valuation of the real estate in Indiana was \$460,120,974; of personal estate, \$203,334,070; true valuation of both, \$1,268,180,543. According to the evidences of increase at that time, the value of taxable property in this State must be double the foregoing figures. This is utterly astonishing, especially when we consider what a large matter it is to double the elements of a large and wealthy State, compared with its increase in infancy.

The taxation for State purposes in 1870 amounted to \$2,943,078; for county purposes, \$4,654,476; and for municipal purposes, \$3,193,577. The total county debt of Indiana in 1870 was \$1,127,269, and the total debt of towns, cities, etc., was \$2,523,934.

In the compilation of this statistical matter we have before us the statistics of every element of progress in Indiana, in the U. S. Census Reports; but as it would be really improper for us further to burden these pages with tables or columns of large numbers, we will conclude by remarking that if any one wishes further details in these matters, he can readily find them in the Census Reports of the Government in any city or village in the country. Besides, almost any one can obtain, free of charge, from his representative in

Congress, all these and other public documents in which he may be interested.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

This subject began to be agitated as early as 1818, during the administration of Governor Jennings, who, as well as all the Governors succeeding him to 1843, made it a special point in their messages to the Legislature to urge the adoption of measures for the construction of highways and canals and the improvement of the navigation of rivers. Gov. Hendricks in 1822 specified as the most important improvement the navigation of the Falls of the Ohio, the Wabash and White rivers, and other streams, and the construction of the National and other roads through the State.

In 1826 Governor Ray considered the construction of roads and canals as a necessity to place the State on an equal financial footing with the older States East, and in 1829 he added: "This subject can never grow irksome, since it must be the source of the blessings of civilized life. To secure its benefits is a duty enjoined upon the Legislature by the obligations of the social compact."

In 1830 the people became much excited over the project of connecting the streams of the country by "The National New York & Mississippi railroad." The National road and the Michigan and Ohio turnpike were enterprises in which the people and Legislature of Indiana were interested. The latter had already been the cause of much bitter controversy, and its location was then the subject of contention.

In 1832 the work of internal improvements fairly commenced, despite the partial failure of the crops, the Black Hawk war and the Asiatic cholera. Several war parties invaded the Western settlements, exciting great alarm and some suffering. This year the canal commissioners completed the task assigned them and had negotiated the canal bonds in New York city, to the amount of \$100,000, at a premium of $13\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., on terms honorable to the State and advantageous to the work. Before the close of this year \$54,000 were spent for the improvement of the Michigan road, and \$52,000 were realized from the sale of lands appropriated for its construction. In 1832, 32 miles of the Wabash and Erie canal was placed under contract and work commenced. A communication was addressed to the Governor of Ohio, requesting him to call the attention of the Legislature of that State to the subject of the extension of the canal from the Indiana line through Ohio to the

Lake. In compliance with this request, Governor Lucas promptly laid the subject before the Legislature of the State, and, in a spirit of courtesy, resolutions were adopted by that body, stipulating that if Ohio should ultimately decline to undertake the completion of that portion of the work within her limits before the time fixed by the act of Congress for the completion of the canal, she would, on just and equitable terms, enable Indiana to avail herself of the benefit of the lands granted, by authorizing her to sell them and invest the proceeds in the stock of a company to be incorporated by Ohio; and that she would give Indiana notice of her final determination on or before January 1, 1838. The Legislature of Ohio also authorized and invited the agent of the State of Indiana to select, survey and set apart the lands lying within that State. In keeping with this policy Governor Noble, in 1834, said: "With a view of engaging in works of internal improvement, the propriety of adopting a general plan or system, having reference to the several portions of the State, and the connection of one with the other, naturally suggests itself. No work should be commenced but such as would be of acknowledged public utility, and when completed would form a branch of some general system. In view of this object, the policy of organizing a Board of Public Works is again respectfully suggested." The Governor also called favorable attention to the Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis railway, for which a charter had been granted.

In 1835 the Wabash & Erie canal was pushed rapidly forward. The middle division, extending from the St. Joseph dam to the forks of the Wabash, about 32 miles, was completed, for about \$232,000, including all repairs. Upon this portion of the line navigation was opened on July 4, which day the citizens assembled "to witness the mingling of the waters of the St. Joseph with those of the Wabash, uniting the waters of the northern chain of lakes with those of the Gulf of Mexico in the South." On other parts of the line the work progressed with speed, and the sale of canal lands was unusually active.

In 1836 the first meeting of the State Board of Internal Improvement was convened and entered upon the discharge of its numerous and responsible duties. Having assigned to each member the direction and superintendence of a portion of the work, the next duty to be performed preparatory to the various spheres of active service, was that of procuring the requisite number of engineers. A delegation was sent to the Eastern cities, but returned

without engaging an Engineer-in-Chief for the roads and railways, and without the desired number for the subordinate station; but after considerable delay the Board was fully organized and put in operation. Under their management work on public improvements was successful; the canal progressed steadily; the navigation of the middle division, from Fort Wayne to Huntington, was uninterrupted; 16 miles of the line between Huntington and La Fontaine creek were filled with water this year and made ready for navigation; and the remaining 20 miles were completed, except a portion of the locks; from La Fontaine creek to Logansport progress was made; the line from Georgetown to Lafayette was placed under contract; about 30 miles of the Whitewater canal, extending from Lawrenceburg through the beautiful valley of the Whitewater to Brookville, were also placed under contract, as also 23 miles of the Central canal, passing through Indianapolis, on which work was commenced; also about 20 miles of the southern division of this work, extending from Evansville into the interior, were also contracted for; and on the line of the Cross-Cut canal, from Terre Haute to the intersection of the Central canal, near the mouth of Eel river, a commencement was also made on all the heavy sections. All this in 1836.

Early in this year a party of engineers was organized, and directed to examine into the practicability of the Michigan & Erie canal line, then proposed. The report of their operations favored its expediency. A party of engineers was also fitted out, who entered upon the field of service of the Madison & Lafayette railroad, and contracts were let for its construction from Madison to Vernon, on which work was vigorously commenced. Also, contracts were let for grading and bridging the New Albany & Vincennes road from the former point to Paoli, about 40 miles. Other roads were also undertaken and surveyed, so that indeed a stupendous system of internal improvement was undertaken, and as Gov. Noble truly remarked, upon the issue of that vast enterprise the State of Indiana staked her fortune. She had gone too far to retreat.

In 1837, when Gov. Wallace took the Executive chair, the reaction consequent upon "over-work" by the State in the internal improvement scheme began to be felt by the people. They feared a State debt was being incurred from which they could never be extricated; but the Governor did all he could throughout the term of his administration to keep up the courage of the citizens. He

told them that the astonishing success so far, surpassed even the hopes of the most sanguine, and that the flattering auspices of the future were sufficient to dispel every doubt and quiet every fear. Notwithstanding all his efforts, however, the construction of public works continued to decline, and in his last message he exclaimed: "Never before—I speak it advisedly—never before have you witnessed a period in our local history that more urgently called for the exercise of all the soundest and best attributes of grave and patriotic legislators than the present. * * * The truth is—and it would be folly to conceal it—we have our hands full—full to overflowing; and therefore, to sustain ourselves, to preserve the credit and character of the State unimpaired, and to continue her hitherto unexampled march to wealth and distinction, we have not an hour of time, nor a dollar of money, nor a hand employed in labor, to squander and dissipate upon mere objects of idleness, or taste, or amusement."

The State had borrowed \$3,827,000 for internal improvement purposes, of which \$1,327,000 was for the Wabash & Erie canal and the remainder for other works. The five per cent. interest on debts—about \$200,000—which the State had to pay, had become burdensome, as her resources for this purpose were only two, besides direct taxation, and they were small, namely, the interest on the balances due for canal lands, and the proceeds of the third installment of the surplus revenue, both amounting, in 1838, to about \$45,000.

In August, 1839, all work ceased on these improvements, with one or two exceptions, and most of the contracts were surrendered to the State. This was done according to an act of the Legislature providing for the compensation of contractors by the issue of treasury notes. In addition to this state of affairs, the Legislature of 1839 had made no provision for the payment of interest on the State debt incurred for internal improvements. Concerning this situation Gov. Bigger, in 1840, said that either to go ahead with the works or to abandon them altogether would be equally ruinous to the State, the implication being that the people should wait a little while for a breathing spell and then take hold again.

Of course much individual indebtedness was created during the progress of the work on internal improvement. When operations ceased in 1839, and prices fell at the same time, the people were left in a great measure without the means of commanding money to pay their debts. This condition of private enterprise more than

ever rendered direct taxation inexpedient. Hence it became the policy of Gov. Bigger to provide the means of paying the interest on the State debt without increasing the rate of taxation, and to continue that portion of the public works that could be immediately completed, and from which the earliest returns could be expected.

In 1840 the system embraced ten different works, the most important of which was the Wabash & Erie canal. The aggregate length of the lines embraced in the system was 1,160 miles, and of this only 140 miles had been completed. The amount expended had reached the sum of \$5,600,000, and it required at least \$14,000,000 to complete them. Although the crops of 1841 were very remunerative, this perquisite alone was not sufficient to raise the State again up to the level of going ahead with her gigantic works.

We should here state in detail the amount of work completed and of money expended on the various works up to this time, 1841, which were as follows:

1. The Wabash & Erie canal, from the State line to Tippecanoe, 129 miles in length, completed and navigable for the whole length, at a cost of \$2,041,012. This sum includes the cost of the steamboat lock afterward completed at Delphi.

2. The extension of the Wabash & Erie canal from the mouth of the Tippecanoe to Terre Haute, over 104 miles. The estimated cost of this work was \$1,500,000; and the amount expended for the same \$408,855. The navigation was at this period opened as far down as Lafayette, and a part of the work done in the neighborhood of Covington.

3. The cross-cut canal from Terre Haute to Central canal, 49 miles in length; estimated cost, \$718,672; amount expended, \$420,679; and at this time no part of the course was navigable.

4. The White Water canal, from Lawrenceburg to the mouth of Nettle creek, $76\frac{1}{2}$ miles; estimated cost, \$1,675,738; amount expended to that date, \$1,099,867; and 31 miles of the work was navigable, extending from the Ohio river to Brookville.

5. The Central canal, from the Wabash & Erie canal, to Indianapolis, including the feeder bend at Muncietown, 124 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$2,299,853; amount expended, \$568,046; eight miles completed at that date, and other portions nearly done.

6. Central canal, from Indianapolis to Evansville on the Ohio river, 194 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$3,532,394; amount expended, \$831,302, 19 miles of which was completed at that date, at the southern end, and 16 miles, extending south from Indianapolis, were nearly completed.

7. Erie & Michigan canal, 182 miles in length; estimated cost, \$2,624,823; amount expended, \$156,394. No part of this work finished.

8. The Madison & Indianapolis railroad, over 85 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$2,046,600; amount expended, \$1,493,013. Road finished and in operation for about 28 miles; grading nearly finished for 27 miles in addition, extending to Edenburg.

9. Indianapolis & Lafayette turnpike road, 73 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$593,737; amount expended, \$72,118. The bridging and most of the grading was done on 27 miles, from Crawfordsville to Lafayette.

10. New Albany & Vincennes turnpike road, 105 miles in length; estimated cost, \$1,127,295; amount expended, \$654,411. Forty-one miles graded and macadamized, extending from New Albany to Paoli, and 27 miles in addition partly graded.

11. Jeffersonville & Crawfordsville road, over 164 miles long; total estimated cost, \$1,651,800; amount expended, \$372,737. Forty-five miles were partly graded and bridged, extending from Jeffersonville to Salem, and from Greencastle north.

12. Improvement of the Wabash rapids, undertaken jointly by Indiana and Illinois; estimated cost to Indiana, \$102,500; amount expended by Indiana, \$9,539.

Grand totals: Length of roads and canals, 1,289 miles, only 281 of which have been finished; estimated cost of all the works, \$19,914,424; amount expended, \$8,164,528. The State debt at this time amounted to \$18,469,146. The two principal causes which aggravated the embarrassment of the State at this juncture were, first, paying most of the interest out of the money borrowed, and, secondly, selling bonds on credit. The first error subjected the State to the payment of compound interest, and the people, not feeling the pressure of taxes to discharge the interest, naturally became inattentive to the public policy pursued. Postponement of the payment of interest is demoralizing in every way. During this period the State was held up in an unpleasant manner before the gaze of the world; but be it to the credit of this great

and glorious State, she would not repudiate, as many other States and municipalities have done.

By the year 1850, the so-called "internal improvement" system having been abandoned, private capital and ambition pushed forward various "public works." During this year about 400 miles of plank road were completed, at a cost of \$1,200 to \$1,500 per mile, and about 1,200 miles more were surveyed and in progress. There were in the State at this time 212 miles of railroad in successful operation, of which 124 were completed this year. More than 1,000 miles of railroad were surveyed and in progress.

An attempt was made during the session of the Legislature in 1869 to re-burden the State with the old canal debt, and the matter was considerably agitated in the canvass of 1870. The subject of the Wabash & Erie canal was lightly touched in the Republican platform, occasioning considerable discussion, which probably had some effect on the election in the fall. That election resulted in an average majority in the State of about 2,864 for the Democracy. It being claimed that the Legislature had no authority under the constitution to tax the people for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, the Supreme Court, in April, 1871, decided adversely to such a claim.

GEOLOGY.

In 1869 the development of mineral resources in the State attracted considerable attention. Rich mines of iron and coal were discovered, as also fine quarries of building stone. The Vincennes railroad passed through some of the richest portions of the mineral region, the engineers of which had accurately determined the quality of richness of the ores. Near Brooklyn, about 20 miles from Indianapolis, is a fine formation of sandstone, yielding good material for buildings in the city; indeed, it is considered the best building stone in the State. The limestone formation at Gosport, continuing 12 miles from that point, is of great variety, and includes the finest and most durable building stone in the world. Portions of it are susceptible only to the chisel; other portions are soft and can be worked with the ordinary tools. At the end of this limestone formation there commences a sandstone series of strata which extends seven miles farther, to a point about 60 miles from Indianapolis. Here an extensive coal bed is reached consisting of seven distinct veins. The first is about two feet thick, the next three feet, another four feet, and the others of various thicknesses.

These beds are all easily worked, having a natural drain, and they yield heavy profits. In the whole of the southwestern part of the State and for 300 miles up the Wabash, coal exists in good quality and abundance.

The scholars, statesmen and philanthropists of Indiana worked hard and long for the appointment of a State Geologist, with sufficient support to enable him to make a thorough geological survey of the State. A partial survey was made as early as 1837-'8, by David Dale Owen, State Geologist, but nothing more was done until 1869, when Prof. Edward T. Cox was appointed State Geologist. For 20 years previous to this date the Governors urged and insisted in all their messages that a thorough survey should be made, but almost, if not quite, in vain. In 1852, Dr. Ryland T. Brown delivered an able address on this subject before the Legislature, showing how much coal, iron, building stone, etc., there were probably; in the State, but the exact localities and qualities not ascertained, and how millions of money could be saved to the State by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars; but "they answered the Doctor in the negative. It must have been because they hadn't time to pass the bill. They were very busy. They had to pass all sorts of regulations concerning the negro. They had to protect a good many white people from marrying negroes. And as they didn't need any labor in the State, if it was 'colored,' they had to make regulations to shut out all of that kind of labor, and to take steps to put out all that unfortunately got in, and they didn't have time to consider the scheme proposed by the white people"—*W. W. Clayton.*

In 1853, the State Board of Agriculture employed Dr. Brown to make a partial examination of the geology of the State, at a salary of \$500 a year, and to this Board the credit is due for the final success of the philanthropists, who in 1869 had the pleasure of witnessing the passage of a Legislative act "to provide for a Department of Geology and Natural Science, in connection with the State Board of Agriculture." Under this act Governor Baker immediately appointed Prof. Edward T. Cox the State Geologist, who has made an able and exhaustive report of the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources of this State, world-wide in its celebrity, and a work of which the people of Indiana may be very proud. We can scarcely give even the substance of his report in a work like this, because it is of necessity deeply scientific and made up entirely of local detail.

COAL.

The coal measures, says Prof. E. T. Cox, cover an area of about 6,500 square miles, in the southwestern part of the State, and extend from Warren county on the north to the Ohio river on the south, a distance of about 150 miles. This area comprises the following counties: Warren, Fountain, Parke, Vermillion, Vigo, Clay, Sullivan, Greene, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Vanderburg, Warrick, Spencer, Perry and a small part of Crawford, Monroe, Putnam and Montgomery.

This coal is all bituminous, but is divisible into three well-marked varieties: caking-coal, non-caking-coal or block coal and cannel coal. The total depth of the seams or measures is from 600 to 800 feet, with 12 to 14 distinct seams of coal; but these are not all to be found throughout the area; the seams range from one foot to eleven feet in thickness. The caking coal prevails in the western portion of the area described, and has from three to four workable seams, ranging from three and a half to eleven feet in thickness. At most of the places where these are worked the coal is mined by adits driven in on the face of the ridges, and the deepest shafts in the State are less than 300 feet, the average depth for successful mining not being over 75 feet. This is a bright, black, sometimes glossy, coal, makes good coke and contains a very large percentage of pure illuminating gas. One pound will yield about $4\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of gas, with a power equal to 15 standard sperm candles. The average calculated calorific power of the caking coals is 7,745 heat units, pure carbon being 8,080. Both in the northern and southern portions of the field, the caking coals present similar good qualities, and are a great source of private and public wealth.

The block coal prevails in the eastern part of the field and has an area of about 450 square miles. This is excellent, in its raw state, for making pig iron. It is indeed peculiarly fitted for metallurgical purposes. It has a laminated structure with carbonaceous matter, like charcoal, between the lamina, with slaty cleavage, and it rings under the stroke of the hammer. It is "free-burning," makes an open fire, and without caking, swelling, scaffolding in the furnace or changing form, burns like hickory wood until it is consumed to a white ash and leaves no clinkers. It is likewise valuable for generating steam and for household uses. Many of the principal railway lines in the State are using it in preference to any other coal, as it does not burn out the fire-boxes, and gives as little trouble as wood.

There are eight distinct seams of block coal in this zone, three of which are workable, having an average thickness of four feet. In some places this coal is mined by adits, but generally from shafts, 40 to 80 feet deep. The seams are crossed by cleavage lines, and the coal is usually mined without powder, and may be taken out in blocks weighing a ton or more. When entries or rooms are driven angling across the cleavage lines, the walls of the mine present a zigzag, notched appearance resembling a Virginia worm fence.

In 1871 there were about 24 block coal mines in operation, and about 1,500 tons were mined daily. Since that time this industry has vastly increased. This coal consists of $81\frac{1}{2}$ to $83\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of carbon, and not quite three fourths of one per cent. of sulphur. Calculated calorific power equal to 8,283 heat units. This coal also is equally good both in the northern and southern parts of the field.

The great Indiana coal field is within 150 miles of Chicago or Michigan City, by railroad, from which ports the Lake Superior specular and red hematite ores are landed from vessels that are able to run in a direct course from the ore banks. Considering the proximity of the vast quantities of iron in Michigan and Missouri, one can readily see what a glorious future awaits Indiana in respect to manufactories.

Of the cannel coal, one of the finest seams to be found in the country is in Daviess county, this State. Here it is three and a half feet thick, underlaid by one and a half feet of a beautiful, jet-black caking coal. There is no clay, shale or other foreign matter intervening, and fragments of the caking coal are often found adhering to the cannel. There is no gradual change from one to the other, and the character of each is homogeneous throughout.

The cannel coal makes a delightful fire in open grates, and does not pop and throw off scales into the room, as is usual with this kind of coal. This coal is well adapted to the manufacture of illuminating gas, in respect to both quantity and high illuminating power. One ton of 2,000 pounds of this coal yields 10,400 feet of gas, while the best Pennsylvania coal yields but 8,680 cubic feet. This gas has an illuminating power of 25 candles, while the best Pennsylvania coal gas has that of only 17 candles.

Cannel coal is also found in great abundance in Perry, Greene, Parke and Fountain counties, where its commercial value has already been demonstrated.

Numerous deposits of bog iron ore are found in the northern part of the State, and clay iron-stones and impure carbonates and brown

oxides are found scattered in the vicinity of the coal field. In some places the beds are quite thick and of considerable commercial value.

An abundance of excellent lime is also found in Indiana, especially in Huntington county, where many large kilns are kept in profitable operation.

AGRICULTURAL.

In 1852 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the organization of county and district agricultural societies, and also establishing a State Board, the provisions of which act are substantially as follows:

1. Thirty or more persons in any one or two counties organizing into a society for the improvement of agriculture, adopting a constitution and by-laws agreeable to the regulations prescribed by the State Board, and appointing the proper officers and raising a sum of \$50 for its own treasury, shall be entitled to the same amount from the fund arising from show licenses in their respective counties.

2. These societies shall offer annual premiums for improvement of soils, tillage, crops, manures, productions, stock, articles of domestic industry, and such other articles, productions and improvements as they may deem proper; they shall encourage, by grant of rewards, agricultural and household manufacturing interests, and so regulate the premiums that small farmers will have equal opportunity with the large; and they shall pay special attention to cost and profit of the inventions and improvements, requiring an exact, detailed statement of the processes competing for rewards.

3. They shall publish in a newspaper annually their list of awards and an abstract of their treasurers' accounts, and they shall report in full to the State Board their proceedings. Failing to do the latter they shall receive no payment from their county funds.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The act of Feb. 17, 1852, also established a State Board of Agriculture, with perpetual succession; its annual meetings to be held at Indianapolis on the first Thursday after the first Monday in January, when the reports of the county societies are to be received and agricultural interests discussed and determined upon; it shall make an annual report to the Legislature of receipts, expenses, proceedings, etc., of its own meeting as well as of those of the local

societies; it shall hold State fairs, at such times and places as they may deem proper; may hold two meetings a year, certifying to the State Auditor their expenses, who shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer for the same.

In 1861 the State Board adopted certain rules, embracing ten sections, for the government of local societies, but in 1868 they were found inexpedient and abandoned. It adopted a resolution admitting delegates from the local societies.

THE EXPOSITION.

As the Board found great difficulty in doing justice to exhibitors without an adequate building, the members went earnestly to work in the fall of 1872 to get up an interest in the matter. They appointed a committee of five to confer with the Council or citizens of Indianapolis as to the best mode to be devised for a more thorough and complete exhibition of the industries of the State. The result of the conference was that the time had arrived for a regular "exposition," like that of the older States. At the January meeting in 1873, Hon. Thomas Dowling, of Terre Haute, reported for the committee that they found a general interest in this enterprise, not only at the capital, but also throughout the State. A sub-committee was appointed who devised plans and specifications for the necessary structure, taking lessons mainly from the Kentucky Exposition building at Louisville. All the members of the State Board were in favor of proceeding with the building except Mr. Poole, who feared that, as the interest of the two enterprises were somewhat conflicting, and the Exposition being the more exciting show, it would swallow up the State and county fairs.

The Exposition was opened Sept. 10, 1873, when Hon. John Sutherland, President of the Board, the Mayor of Indianapolis, Senator Morton and Gov. Hendricks delivered addresses. Senator Morton took the high ground that the money spent for an exposition is spent as strictly for educational purposes as that which goes directly into the common school. The exposition is not a mere show, to be idly gazed upon, but an industrial school where one should study and learn. He thought that Indiana had less untillable land than any other State in the Union; 'twas as rich as any and yielded a greater variety of products; and that Indiana was the most prosperous agricultural community in the United States.

The State had nearly 3,700 miles of railroad, not counting side-track, with 400 miles more under contract for building. In 15 or 18 months one can go from Indianapolis to every county in the State by railroad. Indiana has 6,500 square miles of coal field, 450 of which contain block coal, the best in the United States for manufacturing purposes.

On the subject of cheap transportation, he said: "By the census of 1870, Pennsylvania had, of domestic animals of all kinds, 4,006,589, and Indiana, 4,511,094. Pennsylvania had grain to the amount of 60,460,000 bushels, while Indiana had 79,350,454. The value of the farm products of Pennsylvania was estimated to be \$183,946,000; those of Indiana, \$122,914,000. Thus you see that while Indiana had 505,000 head of live stock more, and 19,000,000 bushels of grain more than Pennsylvania, yet the products of Pennsylvania are estimated at \$183,946,000, on account of her greater proximity to market, while those of Indiana are estimated at only \$122,914,000. Thus you can understand the importance of cheap transportation to Indiana.

"Let us see how the question of transportation affects us on the other hand, with reference to the manufacturer of Bessemer steel. Of the 174,000 tons of iron ore used in the blast furnaces of Pittsburgh last year, 84,000 tons came from Lake Superior, 64,000 tons from Iron Mountain, Missouri, 20,000 tons from Lake Champlain, and less than 5,000 tons from the home mines of Pennsylvania. They cannot manufacture their iron with the coal they have in Pennsylvania without coking it. We have coal in Indiana with which we can, in its raw state, make the best of iron; while we are 250 miles nearer Lake Superior than Pittsburgh, and 430 miles nearer to Iron Mountain. So that the question of transportation determines the fact that Indiana must become the great center for the manufacture of Bessemer steel."

"What we want in this country is diversified labor."

The grand hall of the Exposition buildings is on elevated ground at the head of Alabama street, and commands a fine view of the city. The structure is of brick, 308 feet long by 150 in width, and two stories high. Its elevated galleries extend quite around the building, under the roof, thus affording visitors an opportunity to secure the most commanding view to be had in the city. The lower floor of the grand hall is occupied by the mechanical, geological and miscellaneous departments, and by the offices of the Board, which extend along the entire front. The second floor, which is

approached by three wide stairways, accommodates the fine art, musical and other departments of light mechanics, and is brilliantly lighted by windows and skylights. But as we are here entering the description of a subject magnificent to behold, we enter a description too vast to complete, and we may as well stop here as anywhere.

The Presidents of the State Fairs have been: Gov. J. A. Wright, 1852-'4; Gen. Jos. Orr, 1855; Dr. A. C. Stevenson, 1856-'8; G. D. Wagner, 1859-60; D. P. Holloway, 1861; Jas. D. Williams, 1862, 1870-'1; A. D. Hamrick, 1863, 1867-'9; Stearns Fisher, 1864-'6; John Sutherland, 1872-'4; Wm. Crim, 1875. Secretaries: John B. Dillon, 1852-'3, 1855, 1858-'9; Ignatius Brown, 1856-'7; W. T. Dennis, 1854, 1860-'1; W. H. Loomis, 1862-'6; A. J. Holmes, 1867-'9; Joseph Poole, 1870-'1; Alex. Heron, 1872-'5. Place of fair, Indianapolis every year except: Lafayette, 1853; Madison, 1854; New Albany, 1859; Fort Wayne, 1865; and Terre Haute, 1867. In 1861 there was no fair. The gate and entry receipts increased from \$4,651 in 1852 to \$45,330 in 1874.

On the opening of the Exposition, Oct. 7, 1874, addresses were delivered by the President of the Board, Hon. John Sutherland, and by Govs. Hendricks, Bigler and Pollock. Yvon's celebrated painting, the "Great Republic," was unveiled with great ceremony, and many distinguished guests were present to witness it.

The exhibition of 1875 showed that the plate glass from the southern part of the State was equal to the finest French plate; that the force-blowers made in the eastern part of the State was of a world-wide reputation; that the State has within its bounds the largest wagon manufactory in the world; that in other parts of the State there were all sorts and sizes of manufactories, including rolling mills and blast furnaces, and in the western part coal was mined and shipped at the rate of 2,500 tons a day from one vicinity; and many other facts, which "would astonish the citizens of Indiana themselves even more than the rest of the world."

INDIANA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1842, thus taking the lead in the West. At this time Henry Ward Beecher was a resident of Indianapolis, engaged not only as a minister but also as editor of the *Indiana Farmer and Gardener*, and his influence was very extensive in the interests of horticulture, floriculture and farming. Prominent among his pioneer co-laborers were Judge Coburn,

Aaron Aldridge, Capt. James Sigarson, D. V. Culley, Reuben Ragan, Stephen Hampton, Cornelius Ratliff, Joshua Lindley, Abner Pope and many others. In the autumn of this year the society held an exhibition, probably the first in the State, if not in the West, in the hall of the new State house. The only premium offered was a set of silver teaspoons for the best seedling apple, which was won by Reuben Ragan, of Putnam county, for an apple christened on this occasion the "Osceola."

The society gave great encouragement to the introduction of new varieties of fruit, especially of the pear, as the soil and climate of Indiana were well adapted to this fruit. But the bright horizon which seemed to be at this time looming up all around the field of the young society's operations was suddenly and thoroughly darkened by the swarm of noxious insects, diseases, blasts of winter and the great distance to market. The prospects of the cause scarcely justified a continuation of the expense of assembling from remote parts of the State, and the meetings of the society therefore soon dwindled away until the organization itself became quite extinct.

But when, in 1852 and afterward, railroads began to traverse the State in all directions, the Legislature provided for the organization of a State Board of Agriculture, whose scope was not only agriculture but also horticulture and the mechanic and household arts. The rapid growth of the State soon necessitated a differentiation of this body, and in the autumn of 1860, at Indianapolis, there was organized the

INDIANA POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

October 18, Reuben Ragan was elected President and Wm H. Loomis, of Marion county, Secretary. The constitution adopted provided for biennial meetings in January, at Indianapolis. At the first regular meeting, Jan. 9, 1861, a committee-man for each congressional district was appointed, all of them together to be known as the "State Fruit Committee," and twenty-five members were enrolled during this session. At the regular meeting in 1863 the constitution was so amended as to provide for annual sessions, and the address of the newly elected President, Hon. I. G. D. Nelson, of Allen county, urged the establishment of an agricultural college. He continued in the good cause until his work was crowned with success.

In 1864 there was but little done on account of the exhaustive demands of the great war; and the descent of mercury 60° in eighteen hours did so much mischief as to increase the discouragement to the verge of despair. The title of the society was at this meeting, Jan., 1864 changed to that of the Indiana Horticultural Society.

The first several meetings of the society were mostly devoted to revision of fruit lists; and although the good work, from its vastness and complication, became somewhat monotonous, it has been no exception in this respect to the law that all the greatest and most productive labors of mankind require perseverance and toil.

In 1866, George M. Beeler, who had so indefatigably served as secretary for several years, saw himself hastening to his grave, and showed his love for the cause of fruit culture by bequeathing to the society the sum of \$1,000. This year also the State Superintendent of Public Instruction was induced to take a copy of the Society's transactions for each of the township libraries in the State, and this enabled the Society to bind its volume of proceedings in a substantial manner.

At the meeting in 1867 many valuable and interesting papers were presented, the office of corresponding secretary was created, and the subject of Legislative aid was discussed. The State Board of Agriculture placed the management of the horticultural department of the State fair in the care of the Society.

The report for 1868 shows for the first time a balance on hand, after paying expenses, the balance being \$61.55. Up to this time the Society had to take care of itself,—meeting current expenses, doing its own printing and binding, “boarding and clothing itself,” and diffusing annually an amount of knowledge utterly incalculable. During the year called meetings were held at Salem, in the peach and grape season, and evenings during the State fair, which was held in Terre Haute the previous fall. The State now assumed the cost of printing and binding, but the volume of transactions was not quite so valuable as that of the former year.

In 1870 \$160 was given to this Society by the State Board of Agriculture, to be distributed as prizes for essays, which object was faithfully carried out. The practice has since then been continued.

In 1871 the Horticultural Society brought out the best volume of papers and proceedings it ever has had published.

In 1872 the office of corresponding secretary was discontinued; the appropriation by the State Board of Agriculture diverted to the payment of premiums on small fruits given at a show held the previous summer; results of the exhibition not entirely satisfactory.

In 1873 the State officials refused to publish the discussions of the members of the Horticultural Society, and the Legislature appropriated \$500 for the purpose for each of the ensuing two years.

In 1875 the Legislature enacted a law requiring that one of the trustees of Purdue University shall be selected by the Horticultural Society.

The aggregate annual membership of this society from its organization in 1860 to 1875 was 1,225.

EDUCATION.

The subject of education has been referred to in almost every gubernatorial message from the organization of the Territory to the present time. It is indeed the most favorite enterprise of the Hoosier State. In the first survey of Western lands, Congress set apart a section of land in every township, generally the 16th, for school purposes, the disposition of the land to be in hands of the residents of the respective townships. Besides this, to this State were given two entire townships for the use of a State Seminary, to be under the control of the Legislature. Also, the State constitution provides that all fines for the breach of law and all commutations for militia service be appropriated to the use of county seminaries. In 1825 the common-school lands amounted to 680,207 acres, estimated at \$2 an acre, and valued therefore at \$1,216,044. At this time the seminary at Bloomington, supported in part by one of these township grants, was very flourishing. The common schools, however, were in rather a poor condition.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In 1852 the free-school system was fully established, which has resulted in placing Indiana in the lead of this great nation. Although this is a pleasant subject, it is a very large one to treat in a condensed notice, as this has to be.

The free-school system of Indiana first became practically operative the first Monday of April, 1853, when the township trustees

for school purposes were elected through the State. The law committed to them the charge of all the educational affairs in their respective townships. As it was feared by the opponents of the law that it would not be possible to select men in all the townships capable of executing the school laws satisfactorily, the people were thereby awakened to the necessity of electing their very best men; and although, of course, many blunders have been made by trustees, the operation of the law has tended to elevate the adult population as well as the youth; and Indiana still adheres to the policy of appointing its best men to educational positions. The result is a grand surprise to all old fogies, who indeed scarcely dare to appear such any longer.

To instruct the people in the new law and set the educational machinery going, a pamphlet of over 60 pages, embracing the law, with notes and explanations, was issued from the office of a superintendent of public instruction, and distributed freely throughout the State. The first duty of the Board of Trustees was to establish and conveniently locate a sufficient number of schools for the education of all the children of their township. But where were the school-houses, and what were they? Previously they had been erected by single districts, but under this law districts were abolished, their lines obliterated, and houses previously built by districts became the property of the township, and all the houses were to be built at the expense of the township by an appropriation of township funds by the trustees. In some townships there was not a single school-house of any kind, and in others there were a few old, leaky, dilapidated log cabins, wholly unfit for use even in summer, and in "winter worse than nothing." Before the people could be tolerably accommodated with schools at least 3,500 school-houses had to be erected in the State.

By a general law, enacted in conformity to the constitution of 1852, each township was made a municipal corporation, and every voter in the township a member of the corporation; the Board of Trustees constituted the township legislature as well as the executive body, the whole body of voters, however, exercising direct control through frequent meetings called by the trustees. Special taxes and every other matter of importance were directly voted upon.

Some tax-payers, who were opposed to special townships' taxes, retarded the progress of schools by refusing to pay their assessment. Contracts for building school-houses were given up, houses

half finished were abandoned, and in many townships all school operations were suspended. In some of them, indeed, a rumor was circulated by the enemies of the law that the entire school law from beginning to end had been declared by the Supreme Court unconstitutional and void; and the Trustees, believing this, actually dismissed their schools and considered themselves out of office. Hon. W. C. Larrabee, the (first) Superintendent of Public Instruction, corrected this error as soon as possible.

But while the voting of special taxes was doubted on a constitutional point, it became evident that it was weak in a practical point; for in many townships the opponents of the system voted down every proposition for the erection of school-houses.

Another serious obstacle was the great deficiency in the number of qualified teachers. To meet the newly created want, the law authorized the appointment of deputies in each county to examine and license persons to teach, leaving it in their judgment to lower the standard of qualification sufficiently to enable them to license as many as were needed to supply all the schools. It was therefore found necessary to employ many "unqualified" teachers, especially in the remote rural districts. But the progress of the times enabled the Legislature of 1853 to erect a standard of qualification and give to the county commissioners the authority to license teachers; and in order to supply every school with a teacher, while there might not be a sufficient number of properly qualified teachers, the commissioners were authorized to grant temporary licenses to take charge of particular schools not needing a high grade of teachers.

In 1854 the available common-school fund consisted of the congressional township fund, the surplus revenue fund, the saline fund, the bank tax fund and miscellaneous fund, amounting in all to \$2,460,600. This amount, from many sources, was subsequently increased to a very great extent. The common-school fund was intrusted to the several counties of the State, which were held responsible for the preservation thereof and for the payment of the annual interest thereon. The fund was managed by the auditors and treasurers of the several counties, for which these officers were allowed one-tenth of the income. It was loaned out to the citizens of the county in sums not exceeding \$300, on real estate security. The common-school fund was thus consolidated and the proceeds equally distributed each year to all the townships, cities and towns

of the State, in proportion to the number of children. This phase of the law met with considerable opposition in 1854.

The provisions of the law for the establishment of township libraries was promptly carried into effect, and much time, labor and thought were devoted to the selection of books, special attention being paid to historical works.

The greatest need in 1854 was for qualified teachers; but nevertheless the progress of public education during this and following years was very great. School-houses were erected, many of them being fine structures, well furnished, and the libraries were considerably enlarged.

The city school system of Indiana received a heavy set-back in 1858, by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, that the law authorizing cities and townships to levy a tax additional to the State tax was not in conformity with that clause in the Constitution which required uniformity in taxation. The schools were stopped for want of adequate funds. For a few weeks in each year thereafter the feeble "uniform" supply from the State fund enabled the people to open the schools, but considering the returns the public realizes for so small an outlay in educational matters, this proved more expensive than ever. Private schools increased, but the attendance was small. Thus the interests of popular education languished for years. But since the revival of the free schools, the State fund has grown to vast proportions, and the schools of this intelligent and enterprising commonwealth compare favorably with those of any other portion of the United States.

There is no occasion to present all the statistics of school progress in this State from the first to the present time, but some interest will be taken in the latest statistics, which we take from the 9th Biennial Report (for 1877-'8) by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. James H. Smart. This report, by the way, is a volume of 480 octavo pages, and is free to all who desire a copy.

The rapid, substantial and permanent increase which Indiana enjoys in her school interests is thus set forth in the above report.

Year.	Length of School in Days.	No of Teachers.	Attendance at School.	School Enumeration.	Total Am't Paid Teachers.
1855	61	4,016	206,994	445,791	\$ 239,924
1860	65	7,649	303,744	495,019	481,020
1865	66	9,493	402,812	557,092	1,020,440
1870	97	11,826	462,527	619,627	1,810,866
1875	130	13,133	502,362	667,736	2,830,747
1878	129	13,676	512,535	699,153	3,065,968

The increase of school population during the past ten years has been as follows:

Total in 1868, 592,865.			
Increase for year ending		Increase for year ending	
Sept. 1, 1869.....	17,699	May 1, 1874.....	13,922
" 1, 1870.....	9,063	" 1, 1875.....	13,372
" 1, 1871.....	3,101	" 1, 1876.....	11,494
" 1, 1872.....	8,811	" 1, 1877.....	15,476
May 1, 1873 (8 months).....	8,903	" 1, 1878.....	4,447
		Total, 1878.....	699,153
No. of white males.....	354,271; females.....	333,033.....	687,304
" " colored ".....	5,937; ".....	5,912.....	11,849
			699,153

Twenty-nine per cent. of the above are in the 49 cities and 212 incorporated towns, and 71 per cent. in the 1,011 townships.

The number of white males enrolled in the schools in 1878 was 267,315, and of white females, 237,739; total, 505,054; of colored males, 3,794; females, 3,687; total, 7,481; grand total, 512,535.

The average number enrolled in each district varies from 51 to 56, and the average daily attendance from 32 to 35; but many children reported as absent attend parochial or private schools. Seventy-three per cent. of the white children and 63 per cent. of the colored, in the State, are enrolled in the schools.

The number of days taught vary materially in the different townships, and on this point State Superintendent Smart iterates: "As long as the schools of some of our townships are kept open but 60 days and others 220 days, we do not have a uniform system,—such as was contemplated by the constitution. The school law requires the trustee of a township to maintain each of the schools in his corporation an equal length of time. This provision cannot be so easily applied to the various counties of the State, for the reason that there is a variation in the density of the population, in the wealth of the people, and the amount of the township funds. I think, however, there is scarcely a township trustee in the State who cannot, under the present law, if he chooses to do so, bring his schools up to an average of six months. I think it would be wise to require each township trustee to levy a sufficient local tax to maintain the schools at least six months of the year, provided this can be done without increasing the local tax beyond the amount now permitted by law. This would tend to bring the poorer schools up to the standard of the best, and would thus unify the system, and make it indeed a common-school system."

The State, however, averages six and a half months school per year to each district.

The number of school districts in the State in 1878 was 9,380, in all but 34 of which school was taught during that year. There are 396 district and 151 township graded schools. Number of white male teachers, 7,977, and of female, 5,699; colored, male, 62, and female, 43; grand total, 13,781. For the ten years ending with 1878 there was an increase of 409 male teachers and 811 female teachers. All these teachers, except about 200, attend normal institutes,—a showing which probably surpasses that of any other State in this respect.

The average daily compensation of teachers throughout the State in 1878 was as follows: In townships, males, \$1.90; females, \$1.70; in towns, males, \$3.09; females, \$1.81; in cities, males, \$4.06; females, \$2.29.

In 1878 there were 89 stone school-houses, 1,724 brick, 7,608 frame, and 124 log; total, 9,545, valued at \$11,536,647.39.

And lastly, and best of all, we are happy to state that Indiana has a larger school fund than any other State in the Union. In 1872, according to the statistics before us, it was larger than that of any other State by \$2,000,000! the figures being as follows:

Indiana.....	\$8,437,593.47	Michigan.....	\$2,500,214.91
Ohio.....	6,614,816.50	Missouri.....	2,525,252.52
Illinois.....	6,348,538.32	Minnesota.....	2,471,199.31
New York.....	2,880,017.01	Wisconsin.....	2,237,414.37
Connecticut.....	2,809,770.70	Massachusetts.....	2,210,864.09
Iowa.....	4,274,581.93	Arkansas.....	2,000,900.00

Nearly all the rest of the States have less than a million dollars in their school fund.

In 1872 the common-school fund of Indiana consisted of the following:

Non-negotiable bonds.....	\$3,591,316.15	Escheated estates.....	17,866.55
Common-school fund,....	1,666,245.50	Sinking fund, last distribution.....	67,068.72
Sinking fund, at 8 per cent	569,139.94	Sinking fund undistributed.....	100,165.92
Congressional township fund.....	2,281,076.69	Swamp land fund.....	42,418.40
Value of unsold Congressional township lands..	94,245.00		
Saline fund.....	5,727.66		\$8,437,593.47
Bank tax fund.....	1,744.94		

In 1878 the grand total was \$8,974,455.55.

The origin of the respective school funds of Indiana is as follows:

1. The "Congressional township" fund is derived from the proceeds of the 16th sections of the townships. Almost all of these

• have been sold and the money put out at interest. The amount of this fund in 1877 was \$2,452,936.82.

2. The "saline" fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of salt springs, and the land adjoining necessary for working them to the amount of 36 entire sections, authorized by the original act of Congress. By authority of the same act the Legislature has made these proceeds a part of the permanent school fund.

3. The "surplus revenue" fund. Under the administration of President Jackson, the national debt, contracted by the Revolutionary war and the purchase of Louisiana, was entirely discharged, and a large surplus remained in the treasury. In June, 1836, Congress distributed this money among the States in the ratio of their representation in Congress, subject to recall, and Indiana's share was \$860,254. The Legislature subsequently set apart \$573,502.96 of this amount to be a part of the school fund. It is not probable that the general Government will ever recall this money.

4. "Bank tax" fund. The Legislature of 1834 chartered a State Bank, of which a part of the stock was owned by the State and a part by individuals. Section 15 of the charter required an annual deduction from the dividends, equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents on each share not held by the State, to be set apart for common-school education. This tax finally amounted to \$80,000, which now bears interest in favor of education.

5. "Sinking" fund. In order to set the State bank under good headway, the State at first borrowed \$1,300,000, and out of the unapplied balances a fund was created, increased by unapplied balances also of the principal, interest and dividends of the amount lent to the individual holders of stock, for the purpose of sinking the debt of the bank; hence the name sinking fund. The 114th section of the charter provided that after the full payment of the bank's indebtedness, principal, interest and incidental expenses, the residue of said fund should be a permanent fund, appropriated to the cause of education. As the charter extended through a period of 25 years, this fund ultimately reached the handsome amount of \$5,000,000.

The foregoing are all interest-bearing funds; the following are additional school funds, but not productive:

6. "Seminary" fund. By order of the Legislature in 1852, all county seminaries were sold, and the net proceeds placed in the common-school fund.

7. All fines for the violation of the penal laws of the State are placed to the credit of the common-school fund

8. All recognizances of witnesses and parties indicted for crime, when forfeited, are collectible by law and made a part of the school fund. These are reported to the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction annually. For the five years ending with 1872, they averaged about \$34,000 a year.

9. Escheats. These amount to \$17,865.55, which was still in the State treasury in 1872 and unapplied.

10. The "swamp-land" fund arises from the sale of certain Congressional land grants, not devoted to any particular purpose by the terms of the grant. In 1872 there was \$42,418.40 of this money, subject to call by the school interests.

11. Taxes on corporations are to some extent devoted by the Constitution to school purposes, but the clause on this subject is somewhat obscure, and no funds as yet have been realized from this source. It is supposed that several large sums of money are due the common-school fund from the corporations.

Constitutionally, any of the above funds may be increased, but never diminished.

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

So early as 1802 the U. S. Congress granted lands and a charter to the people of that portion of the Northwestern Territory residing at Vincennes, for the erection and maintenance of a seminary of learning in that early settled district; and five years afterward an act incorporating the Vincennes University asked the Legislature to appoint a Board of Trustees for the institution and order the sale of a single township in Gibson county, granted by Congress in 1802, so that the proceeds might be at once devoted to the objects of education. On this Board the following gentlemen were appointed to act in the interests of the institution: William H. Harrison, John Gibson, Thomas H. Davis, Henry Vanderburgh, Waller Taylor, Benjamin Parke, Peter Jones, James Johnson, John Rice Jones, George Wallace, William Bullitt, Elias McNamee, John Badolett, Henry Hurst, Gen. W. Johnston, Francis Vigo, Jacob Kuykendall, Samuel McKee, Nathaniel Ewing, George Leech, Luke Decker, Samuel Gwathmey and John Johnson.

The sale of this land was slow and the proceeds small. The members of the Board, too, were apathetic, and failing to meet, the institution fell out of existence and out of memory.

In 1816 Congress granted another township in Monroe county, located within its present limits, and the foundation of a university was laid. Four years later, and after Indiana was erected into a State, an act of the local Legislature appointing another Board of Trustees and authorizing them to select a location for a university and to enter into contracts for its construction, was passed. The new Board met at Bloomington and selected a site at that place for the location of the present building, entered into a contract for the erection of the same in 1822, and in 1825 had the satisfaction of being present at the inauguration of the university. The first session was commenced under the Rev. Baynard R. Hall, with 20 students, and when the learned professor could only boast of a salary of \$150 a year; yet, on this very limited sum the gentleman worked with energy and soon brought the enterprise through all its elementary stages to the position of an academic institution. Dividing the year into two sessions of five months each, the Board acting under his advice, changed the name to the "Indiana Academy," under which title it was duly chartered. In 1827 Prof. John H. Harney was raised to the chairs of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy, at a salary of \$300 a year; and the salary of Mr. Hall raised to \$400 a year. In 1828 the name was again changed by the Legislature to the "Indiana College," and the following professors appointed over the different departments: Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D., Prof. of mental and moral philosophy and belles lettres; John H. Harney, Prof. of mathematics and natural philosophy; and Rev. Bayard R. Hall, Prof. of ancient languages. This year, also, dispositions were made for the sale of Gibson county lands and for the erection of a new college building. This action was opposed by some legal difficulties, which after a time were overcome, and the new college building was put under construction, and continued to prosper until 1854, when it was destroyed by fire, and 9,000 volumes, with all the apparatus, were consumed. The curriculum was then carried out in a temporary building, while a new structure was going up.

In 1873 the new college, with its additions, was completed, and the routine of studies continued. A museum of natural history, a laboratory and the Owen cabinet added, and the standard of the studies and *moral* generally increased in excellence and in strictness.

Bloomington is a fine, healthful locality, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railway. The University buildings are in the

collegiate Gothic style, simply and truly carried out. The building, fronting College avenue is 145 feet in front. It consists of a central building 60 feet by 53, with wings each 38 feet by 26, and the whole, three stories high. The new building, fronting the west, is 130 feet by 50. Buildings lighted by gas.

The faculty numbers thirteen. Number of students in the collegiate department in 1879-'80, 183; in preparatory, 169; total, 349, allowing for three counted twice.

The university may now be considered on a fixed foundation, carrying out the intention of the President, who aimed at scholarship rather than numbers, and demands the attention of eleven professors, together with the State Geologist, who is ex-officio member of the faculty, and required to lecture at intervals and look after the geological and mineralogical interests of the institution. The faculty of medicine is represented by eleven leading physicians of the neighborhood. The faculty of law requires two resident professors, and the other chairs remarkably well represented.

The university received from the State annually about \$15,000, and promises with the aid of other public grants and private donations to vie with any other State university within the Republic.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

This is a "college for the benefit of agricultural and the mechanic arts," as provided for by act of Congress, July 2, 1862, donating lands for this purpose to the extent of 30,000 acres of the public domain to each Senator and Representative in the Federal assembly. Indiana having in Congress at that time thirteen members, became entitled to 390,000 acres; but as there was no Congress land in the State at this time, scrip had to be taken, and it was upon the following condition (we quote the act):

"SECTION 4. That all moneys derived from the sale of land scrip shall be invested in the stocks of the United States, or of some other safe stocks, yielding no less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain undiminished, except so far as may be provided in section 5 of this act, and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State, which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and

classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such a manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

“Sec. 5. That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as the provision hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by Legislative act: /

“First. If any portion of the funds invested as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest shall be regularly applied, without diminution, to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective Legislatures of said States.

“Second. No portion of said fund, nor interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

“Third. Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act, shall provide, within five years at least, not less than one college, as provided in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease and said State be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchase under the States shall be valid.

“Fourth. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and result, and such other matter, including State industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior.

“Fifth. When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price in consequence of railroad

grants, that they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionately diminished.

"Sixth. No State, while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

"Seventh. No State shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its Legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President."

The foregoing act was approved by the President, July 2, 1862. It seemed that this law, amid the din of arms with the great Rebellion, was about to pass altogether unnoticed by the next General Assembly, January, 1863, had not Gov. Morton's attention been called to it by a delegation of citizens from Tippecanoe county, who visited him in the interest of Battle Ground. He thereupon sent a special message to the Legislature, upon the subject, and then public attention was excited to it everywhere, and several localities competed for the institution; indeed, the rivalry was so great that this session failed to act in the matter at all, and would have failed to accept of the grant within the two years prescribed in the last clause quoted above, had not Congress, by a supplementary act, extended the time two years longer.

March 6, 1865, the Legislature accepted the conditions of the national gift, and organized the Board of "Trustees of the Indiana Agricultural College." This Board, by authority, sold the scrip April 9, 1867, for \$212,238.50, which sum, by compounding, has increased to nearly \$400,000, and is invested in U. S. bonds. Not until the special session of May, 1869, was the locality for this college selected, when John Purdue, of Lafayette, offered \$150,000 and Tippecanoe county \$50,000 more, and the title of the institution changed to "Purdue University." Donations were also made by the Battle Ground Institute and the Battle Ground Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The building was located on a 100-acre tract near Chauncey, which Purdue gave in addition to his magnificent donation, and to which 86½ acres more have since been added on the north. The boarding-house, dormitory, the laboratory, boiler and gas house, a frame armory and gymnasium, stable with shed and work-shop are all to the north of the gravel road, and form a group of buildings within a circle of 600 feet. The boiler and gas house occupy a rather central position, and supply steam and gas to the boarding-house, dormitory and laboratory. A description of these buildings

may be apropos. The boarding-house is a brick structure, in the modern Italian style, planked by a turret at each of the front angles and measuring 120 feet front by 68 feet deep. The dormitory is a quadrangular edifice, in the plain Elizabethan style, four stories high, arranged to accommodate 125 students. Like the other buildings, it is heated by steam and lighted by gas. Bathing accommodations are in each end of all the stories. The laboratory is almost a duplicate of a similar department in Brown University, R. I. It is a much smaller building than the boarding-house, but yet sufficiently large to meet the requirements. A collection of minerals, fossils and antiquities, purchased from Mr. Richard Owen, former President of the institution, occupies the temporary cabinet or museum, pending the construction of a new building. The military hall and gymnasium is 100 feet frontage by 50 feet deep, and only one story high. The uses to which this hall is devoted are exercises in physical and military drill. The boiler and gas house is an establishment replete in itself, possessing every facility for supplying the buildings of the university with adequate heat and light. It is further provided with pumping works. Convenient to this department is the retort and great meters of the gas house, capable of holding 9,000 cubic feet of gas, and arranged upon the principles of modern science. The barn and shed form a single building, both useful, convenient and ornamental.

In connection with the agricultural department of the university, a brick residence and barn were erected and placed at the disposal of the farm superintendent, Maj. L. A. Burke.

The buildings enumerated above have been erected at a cost approximating the following: boarding-house, \$37,807.07; laboratory, \$15,000; dormitory, \$32,000; military hall and gymnasium, \$6,410.47; boiler and gas house, \$4,814; barn and shed, \$1,500; work-shop, \$1,000; dwelling and barn, \$2,500.

Besides the original donations, Legislative appropriations, varying in amount, have been made from time to time, and Mr. Pierce, the treasurer, has donated his official salary, \$600 a year, for the time he served, for decorating the grounds,—if necessary.

The opening of the university was, owing to varied circumstances, postponed from time to time, and not until March, 1874, was a class formed, and this only to comply with the act of Congress in that connection in its relation to the university. However, in September following a curriculum was adopted, and the first regular term of the Purdue University entered upon. This curriculum

comprises the varied subjects generally pertaining to a first-class university course, namely: in the school of natural science—physics and industrial mechanics, chemistry and natural history; in the school of engineering—civil and mining, together with the principles of architecture; in the school of agriculture—theoretical and practical agriculture, horticulture and veterinary science; in the military school—the mathematical sciences, German and French literature, free-hand and mechanical drawing, with all the studies pertaining to the natural and military sciences. Modern languages and natural history embrace their respective courses to the fullest extent.

There are this year (1880) eleven members of the faculty, 86 students in the regular courses, and 117 other students. In respect to attendance there has been a constant increase from the first. The first year, 1874-'5, there were but 64 students.

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution was founded at Terre Haute in 1870, in accordance with the act of the Legislature of that year. The building is a large brick edifice situated upon a commanding location and possessing some architectural beauties. From its inauguration many obstacles opposed its advance toward efficiency and success; but the Board of Trustees, composed of men experienced in educational matters, exercised their strength of mind and body to overcome every difficulty, and secure for the State Normal School every distinction and emolument that lay within their power. their efforts to this end being very successful; and it is a fact that the institution has arrived at, if not eclipsed, the standard of their expectations. Not alone does the course of study embrace the legal subjects known as reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, United States history, English grammar, physiology, manners and ethics, but it includes also universal history, the mathematical sciences and many other subjects foreign to older institutions. The first studies are prescribed by law and must be inculcated; the second are optional with the professors, and in the case of Indiana generally hold place in the curriculum of the normal school.

The model, or training school, specially designed for the training of teachers, forms a most important factor in State educational matters, and prepares teachers of both sexes for one of the most important positions in life; viz., that of educating the youth of the

State. The advanced course of studies, together with the higher studies of the normal school, embraces Latin and German, and prepares young men and women for entrance to the State University.

The efficiency of this school may be elicited from the following facts, taken from the official reports: out of 41 persons who had graduated from the elementary course, nine, after teaching successfully in the public schools of this State from two terms to two years, returned to the institution and sought admission to the advanced classes. They were admitted; three of them were gentlemen and six ladies. After spending two years and two terms in the elementary course, and then teaching in the schools during the time already mentioned they returned to spend two and a half or three years more, and for the avowed purpose of qualifying themselves for teaching in the most responsible positions of the public school service. In fact, no student is admitted to the school who does not in good faith declare his intention to qualify himself for teaching in the schools of the State. This the law requires, and the rule is adhered to literally.

The report further says, in speaking of the government of the school, that the fundamental idea is rational freedom, or that freedom which gives exemption from the power of control of one over another, or, in other words, the self-limiting of themselves, in their acts, by a recognition of the rights of others who are equally free. The idea and origin of the school being laid down, and also the means by which scholarship can be realized in the individual, the student is left to form his own conduct, both during session hours and while away from school. The teacher merely stands between this scholastic idea and the student's own partial conception of it, as expositor or interpreter. The teacher is not legislator, executor or police officer; he is expounder of the true idea of school law, so that the only test of the student's conduct is obedience to, or nonconformity with, that law as interpreted by the teacher. This idea once inculcated in the minds of the students, insures industry, punctuality and order.

NORTHERN INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL AND BUSINESS INSTITUTE,
VALPARAISO.

This institution was organized Sept. 16, 1873, with 35 students in attendance. The school occupied the building known as the Valparaiso Male and Female College building. Four teachers

were employed. The attendance, so small at first, increased rapidly and steadily, until at the present writing, the seventh year in the history of the school, the yearly enrollment is more than three thousand. The number of instructors now employed is 23.

From time to time, additions have been made to the school buildings, and numerous boarding halls have been erected, so that now the value of the buildings and grounds owned by the school is one hundred thousand dollars.

A large library has been collected, and a complete equipment of philosophical and chemical apparatus has been purchased. The department of physiology is supplied with skeletons, manikins, and everything necessary to the demonstration of each branch of the subject. A large cabinet is provided for the study of geology. In fact, each department of the school is completely furnished with the apparatus needed for the most approved presentation of every subject.

There are 15 chartered departments in the institution. These are in charge of thorough, energetic, and scholarly instructors, and send forth each year as graduates, a large number of finely cultured young ladies and gentlemen, living testimonials of the efficiency of the course of study and the methods used.

The Commercial College in connection with the school is in itself a great institution. It is finely fitted up and furnished, and ranks foremost among the business colleges of the United States.

The expenses for tuition, room and board, have been made so low that an opportunity for obtaining a thorough education is presented to the poor and the rich alike.

All of this work has been accomplished in the short space of seven years. The school now holds a high place among educational institutions, and is the largest normal school in the United States.

This wonderful growth and development is wholly due to the energy and faithfulness of its teachers, and the unparalleled executive ability of its proprietor and principal. The school is not endowed.

DENOMINATIONAL AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Nor is Indiana behind in literary institutions under denominational auspices. It is not to be understood, however, at the present day, that sectarian doctrines are insisted upon at the so-called "denominational" colleges, universities and seminaries; the youth at these places are influenced only by Christian example.

Notre Dame University, near South Bend, is a Catholic institution, and is one of the most noted in the United States. It was founded in 1842 by Father Sorin. The first building was erected in 1843, and the university has continued to grow and prosper until the present time, now having 35 professors, 26 instructors, 9 tutors, 213 students and 12,000 volumes in library. At present the main building has a frontage of 224 feet and a depth of 155. Thousands of young people have received their education here, and a large number have been graduated for the priesthood. A chapter was held here in 1872, attended by delegates from all parts of the world. It is worthy of mention that this institution has a bell weighing 13,000 pounds, the largest in the United States and one of the finest in the world.

The *Indiana Asbury University*, at Greencastle, is an old and well-established institution under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, named after its first bishop, Asbury. It was founded in 1835, and in 1872 it had nine professors and 172 students.

Howard College, not denominational, is located at Kokomo, and was founded in 1869. In 1872 it had five professors, four instructors, and 69 students.

Union Christian College, Christian, at Merom, was organized in 1858, and in 1872 had four resident professors, seven instructors and 156 students.

Moore's Hill College, Methodist Episcopal, is situated at Moore's Hill, was founded in 1854, and in 1872 had five resident professors, five instructors, and 142 students.

Earlham's College, at Richmond, is under the management of the Orthodox Friends, and was founded in 1859. In 1872 they had six resident professors and 167 students, and 3,300 volumes in library.

Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, was organized in 1834, and had in 1872, eight professors and teachers, and 231 students, with about 12,000 volumes in the library. It is under Presbyterian management.

Concordia College, Lutheran, at Fort Wayne, was founded in 1850; in 1872 it had four professors and 148 students: 3,000 volumes in library.

Hanover College, Presbyterian, was organized in 1833, at Hanover, and in 1872 had seven professors and 118 students, and 7,000 volumes in library.

Hartsville University, United Brethren, at Hartsville, was founded in 1854, and in 1872 had seven professors and 117 students.

Northwestern Christian University, Disciples, is located at Irvington, near Indianapolis. It was founded in 1854, and by 1872 it had 15 resident professors, 181 students, and 5,000 volumes in library.

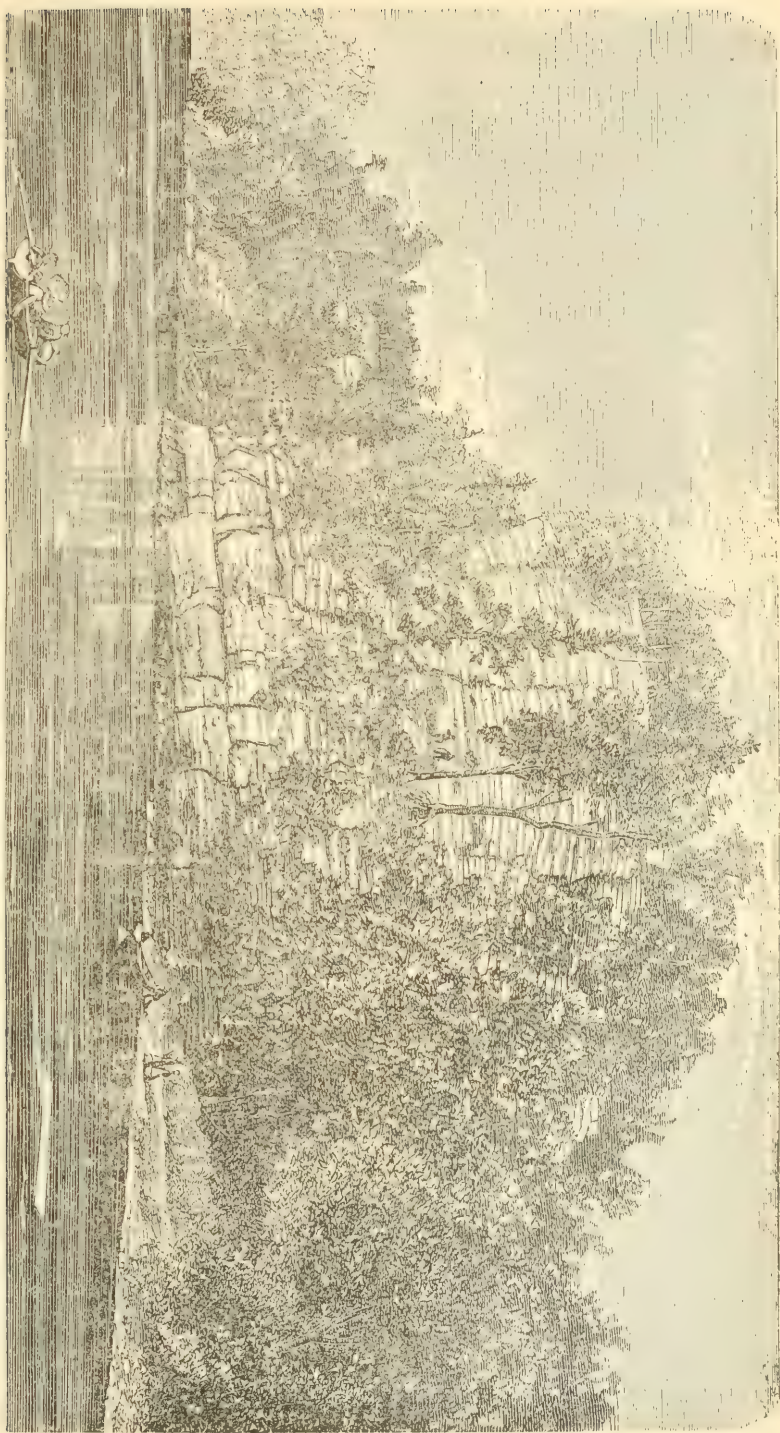
BENEVOLENT AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

By the year 1830, the influx of paupers and invalid persons was so great that the Governor called upon the Legislature to take steps toward regulating the matter, and also to provide an asylum for the poor, but that body was very slow to act on the matter. At the present time, however, there is no State in the Union which can boast a better system of benevolent institutions. The Benevolent Society of Indianapolis was organized in 1843. It was a pioneer institution; its field of work was small at first, but it has grown into great usefulness.

INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

In behalf of the blind, the first effort was made by James M. Ray, about 1846. Through his efforts William H. Churchman came from Kentucky with blind pupils and gave exhibitions in Mr. Beecher's church, in Indianapolis. These entertainments were attended by members of the Legislature, for whom indeed they were especially intended; and the effect upon them was so good, that before they adjourned the session they adopted measures to establish an asylum for the blind. The commission appointed to carry out these measures, consisting of James M. Ray, Geo. W. Mears, and the Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor of State, engaged Mr. Churchman to make a lecturing tour through the State and collect statistics of the blind population.

The "Institute for the Education of the Blind" was founded by the Legislature of 1847, and first opened in a rented building Oct. 1, of that year. The permanent buildings were opened and occupied in February, 1853. The original cost of the buildings and ground was \$110,000, and the present valuation of buildings and grounds approximates \$300,000. The main building is 90 feet long by 61 deep, and with its right and left wings, each 30 feet in front and 83 in depth, give an entire frontage of 150 feet. The main building is five stories in height, surmounted by a cupola of



SCENE ON THE OHIO RIVER.

the Corinthian style, while each wing is similarly overcapped. The porticoes, cornices and verandahs are gotten up with exquisite taste, and the former are molded after the principle of Ionic architecture. The building is very favorably situated, and occupies a space of eight acres.

The nucleus of a fund for supplying indigent graduates of the institution with an outfit suitable to their trades, or with money in lieu thereof, promises to meet with many additions. The fund is the out-come of the benevolence of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, a resident of Delaware, in this State, and appears to be suggested by the fact that her daughter, who was smitten with blindness, studied as a pupil in the institute, and became singularly attached to many of its inmates. The following passage from the lady's will bears testimony not only to her own sympathetic nature but also to the efficiency of the establishment which so won her esteem. "I give to each of the following persons, friends and associates of my blind daughter, Margaret Louisa, the sum of \$100 to each, to wit, viz: Melissa and Phœbe Garrettson, Frances Cundiff, Dallas Newland, Naomi Unthunk, and a girl whose name before marriage was Rachel Martin, her husband's name not recollected. The balance of my estate, after paying the expenses of administering, I give to the superintendent of the blind asylum and his successor, in trust, for the use and benefit of the indigent blind of Indiana who may attend the Indiana blind asylum, to be given to them on leaving in such sums as the superintendent may deem proper, but not more than \$50 to any one person. I direct that the amount above directed be loaned at interest, and the interest and principal be distributed as above, agreeably to the best judgment of the superintendent, so as to do the greatest good to the greatest number of blind persons."

The following rules, regulating the institution, after laying down in preamble that the institute is strictly an educational establishment, having its main object the moral, intellectual and physical training of the young blind of the State, and is not an asylum for the aged and helpless, nor an hospital wherein the diseases of the eye may be treated, proceed as follows:

1. The school year commences the first Wednesday after the 15th day of September, and closes on the last Wednesday in June, showing a session of 40 weeks, and a vacation term of 84 days.

2. Applicants for admission must be from 9 to 21 years of age; but the trustees have power to admit blind students under 9 or

over 21 years of age; but this power is extended only in very extreme cases.

3. Imbecile or unsound persons, or confirmed immoralists, cannot be admitted knowingly; neither can admitted pupils who prove disobedient or incompetent to receive instruction be retained on the roll.

4. No charge is made for the instruction and board given to pupils from the State of Indiana; and even those without the State have only to pay \$200 for board and education during the 40 weeks' session.

5. An abundant and good supply of comfortable clothing for both summer and winter wear, is an indispensable adjunct of the pupil.

6. The owner's name must be distinctly marked on each article of clothing.

7. In cases of extreme indigence the institution may provide clothing and defray the traveling expenses of such pupil and levy the amount so expended on the county wherein his or her home is situated.

8. The pupil, or friends of the pupil, must remove him or her from the institute during the annual vacation, and in case of their failure to do so, a legal provision enables the superintendent to forward such pupil to the trustee of the township where he or she resides, and the expense of such transit and board to be charged to the county.

9. Friends of the pupils accompanying them to the institution, or visiting them thereat, cannot enter as boarders or lodgers.

10. Letters to the pupils should be addressed to the care of the Superintendent of the Institute for the Education of the Blind, so as the better to insure delivery.

11. Persons desirous of admission of pupils should apply to the superintendent for a printed copy of instructions, and no pupil should be sent thereto until the instructions have been complied with.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In 1843 the Governor was also instructed to obtain plans and information respecting the care of mutes, and the Legislature also levied a tax to provide for them. The first one to agitate the subject was William Willard, himself a mute, who visited Indiana in 1843, and opened a school for mutes on his own account, with 16 pupils.

The next year the Legislature adopted this school as a State institution, appointing a Board of Trustees for its management, consisting of the Governor and Secretary of State, ex-officio, and Revs. Henry Ward Beecher, Phineas D. Gurley, L. H. Jameson, Dr. Dunlap, Hon. James Morrison and Rev. Matthew Simpson. They rented the large building on the southeast corner of Illinois and Maryland streets, and opened the first State asylum there in 1844; but in 1846, a site for a permanent building just east of Indianapolis was selected, consisting first of 30 acres, to which 100 more have been added. On this site the two first structures were commenced in 1849, and completed in the fall of 1850, at a cost of \$30,000. The school was immediately transferred to the new building, where it is still flourishing, with enlarged buildings and ample facilities for instruction in agriculture. In 1869-'70, another building was erected, and the three together now constitute one of the most beneficent and beautiful institutions to be found on this continent, at an aggregate cost of \$220,000. The main building has a façade of 260 feet. Here are the offices, study rooms, the quarters of officers and teachers, the pupils' dormitories and the library. The center of this building has a frontage of eighty feet, and is five stories high, with wings on either side 60 feet in frontage. In this Central structure are the store rooms, dining-hall, servants' rooms, hospital, laundry, kitchen, bakery and several school-rooms. Another structure known as the "rear building" contains the chapel and another set of school-rooms. It is two stories high, the center being 50 feet square and the wings 40 by 20 feet. In addition to these there are many detached buildings, containing the shops of the industrial department, the engine-house and wash-house.

The grounds comprise 105 acres, which in the immediate vicinity of the buildings partake of the character of ornamental or pleasure gardens, comprising a space devoted to fruits, flowers and vegetables, while the greater part is devoted to pasture and agriculture.

The first instructor in the institution was Wm. Willard, a deaf mute, who had up to 1844 conducted a small school for the instruction of the deaf at Indianapolis, and now is employed by the State, at a salary of \$800 per annum, to follow a similar vocation in its service. In 1853 he was succeeded by J. S. Brown, and subsequently by Thomas McIntire, who continues principal of the institution.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Legislature of 1832-'3 adopted measures providing for a State hospital for the insane. This good work would have been done much earlier had it not been for the hard times of 1837, intensified by the results of the gigantic scheme of internal improvement. In order to survey the situation and awaken public sympathy, the county assessors were ordered to make a return of the insane in their respective counties. During the year 1842 the Governor, acting under the direction of the Legislature, procured considerable information in regard to hospitals for the insane in other States; and Dr. John Evans lectured before the Legislature on the subject of insanity and its treatment. As a result of these efforts the authorities determined to take active steps for the establishment of such a hospital. Plans and suggestions from the superintendents and hospitals of other States were submitted to the Legislature in 1844, which body ordered the levy of a tax of one cent on the \$100 for the purpose of establishing the hospital. In 1845 a commission was appointed to obtain a site not exceeding 200 acres. Mount Jackson, then the residence of Nathaniel Bolton, was selected, and the Legislature in 1846 ordered the commissioners to proceed with the erection of the building. Accordingly, in 1847, the central building was completed, at a cost of \$75,000. It has since been enlarged by the addition of wings, some of which are larger than the old central building, until it has become an immense structure, having cost over half a million dollars.

The wings of the main building are four stories high, and entirely devoted to wards for patients, being capable of accommodating 500.

The grounds of the institution comprise 160 acres, and, like those of the institute for the deaf and dumb, are beautifully laid out.

This hospital was opened for the reception of patients in 1848. The principal structure comprises what is known as the central building and the right and left wings, and like the institute for the deaf and dumb, erected at various times and probably under various adverse circumstances, it certainly does not hold the appearance of any one design, but seems to be a combination of many. Notwithstanding these little defects in arrangement, it presents a very imposing appearance, and shows what may be termed a frontage

of 624 feet. The central building is five stories in height and contains the store-rooms, offices, reception parlors, medical dispensing rooms, mess-rooms and the apartments of the superintendent and other officers, with those of the female employes. Immediately in the rear of the central building, and connected with it by a corridor, is the chapel, a building 50 by 60 feet. This chapel occupies the third floor, while the under stories hold the kitchen, bakery, employes' dining-room, steward's office, employes' apartments and sewing rooms. In rear of this again is the engine-house, 60 by 50 feet, containing all the paraphernalia for such an establishment, such as boilers, pumping works, fire plugs, hose, and above, on the second floor, the laundry and apartments of male employes.

THE STATE PRISON SOUTH.

The first penal institution of importance is known as the "State Prison South," located at Jeffersonville, and was the only prison until 1859. It was established in 1821. Before that time it was customary to resort to the old-time punishment of the whipping-post. Later the manual labor system was inaugurated, and the convicts were hired out to employers, among whom were Capt. Westover, afterward killed at Alamo, Texas, with Crockett, James Keigwin, who in an affray was fired at and severely wounded by a convict named Williams, Messrs. Patterson Hensley, and Jos. R. Pratt. During the rule of the latter of these lessees, the attention of the authorities was turned to a more practical method of utilizing convict labor; and instead of the prisoners being permitted to serve private entries, their work was turned in the direction of their own prison, where for the next few years they were employed in erecting the new buildings now known as the "State Prison South." This structure, the result of prison labor, stands on 16 acres of ground, and comprises the cell houses and workshops, together with the prisoners' garden, or pleasure-ground.

It seems that in the erection of these buildings the aim of the overseers was to create so many petty dungeons and unventilated laboratories, into which disease in every form would be apt to creep. This fact was evident from the high mortality characterizing life within the prison; and in the efforts made by the Government to remedy a state of things which had been permitted to exist far too long, the advance in prison reform has become a reality. From 1857 to 1871 the labor of the prisoners was devoted

to the manufacture of wagons and farm implements; and again the old policy of hiring the convicts was resorted to; for in the latter year, 1871, the Southwestern Car Company was organized, and every prisoner capable of taking a part in the work of car-building was leased out. This did very well until the panic of 1873, when the company suffered irretrievable losses; and previous to its final down-fall in 1876 the warden withdrew convict labor a second time, leaving the prisoners to enjoy a luxurious idleness around the prison which themselves helped to raise.

In later years the State Prison South has gained some notoriety from the desperate character of some of its inmates. During the civil war a convict named Harding mutilated in a most horrible manner and ultimately killed one of the jailors named Tesley. In 1874, two prisoners named Kennedy and Applegate, possessing themselves of some arms, and joined by two other convicts named Port and Stanley, made a break for freedom, swept past the guard, Chamberlain, and gained the fields. Chamberlain went in pursuit but had not gone very far when Kennedy turned on his pursuer, fired and killed him instantly. Subsequently three of the prisoners were captured alive and one of them paid the penalty of death, while Kennedy, the murderer of Chamberlain, failing committal for murder, was sent back to his old cell to spend the remainder of his life. Bill Rodifer, better known as "The Hoosier Jack Sheppard," effected his escape in 1875, in the very presence of a large guard, but was recaptured and has since been kept in irons.

This establishment, owing to former mismanagement, has fallen very much behind, financially, and has asked for and received an appropriation of \$20,000 to meet its expenses, while the contrary is the case at the Michigan City prison.

THE STATE PRISON NORTH.

In 1859 the first steps toward the erection of a prison in the northern part of the State were taken, and by an act of the Legislature approved March 5, this year, authority was given to construct prison buildings at some point north of the National road. For this purpose \$50,000 were appropriated, and a large number of convicts from the Jeffersonville prison were transported northward to Michigan City, which was just selected as the location for the new penitentiary. The work was soon entered upon, and continued to meet with additions and improvements down to a very recent period. So late as 1875 the Legislature appropriated \$20,000

toward the construction of new cells, and in other directions also the work of improvement has been going on. The system of government and discipline is similar to that enforced at the Jeffersonville prison; and, strange to say, by its economical working has not only met the expenses of the administration, but very recently had amassed over \$11,000 in excess of current expenses, from its annual savings. This is due almost entirely to the continual employment of the convicts in the manufacture of cigars and chairs, and in their great prison industry, cooperage. It differs widely from the Southern, insomuch as its sanitary condition has been above the average of similar institutions. The strictness of its silent system is better enforced. The petty revolutions of its inmates have been very few and insignificant, and the number of punishments inflicted comparatively small. From whatever point this northern prison may be looked at, it will bear a very favorable comparison with the largest and best administered of like establishments throughout the world, and cannot fail to bring high credit to its Board of Directors and its able warden.

FEMALE PRISON AND REFORMATORY.

The prison reform agitation which in this State attained telling proportions in 1869, caused a Legislative measure to be brought forward, which would have a tendency to ameliorate the condition of female convicts. Gov. Baker recommended it to the General Assembly, and the members of that body showed their appreciation of the Governor's philanthropic desire by conferring upon the bill the authority of a statute; and further, appropriated \$50,000 to aid in carrying out the objects of the act. The main provisions contained in the bill may be set forth in the following extracts from the proclamation of the Governor:

"Whenever said institution shall have been proclaimed to be open for the reception of girls in the reformatory department thereof, it shall be lawful for said Board of Managers to receive them into their care and management, and the said reformatory department, girls under the age of 15 years who may be committed to their custody, in either of the following modes, to-wit:

"1. When committed by any judge of a Circuit or Common Pleas Court, either in term time or in vacation, on complaint and due proof by the parent or guardian that by reason of her incorrigible or vicious conduct she has rendered her control beyond the power of such parent or guardian, and made it manifestly requisite

that from regard to the future welfare of such infant, and for the protection of society, she should be placed under such guardianship.

"2. When such infant has been committed by such judge, as aforesaid, upon complaint by any citizen, and due proof of such complaint that such infant is a proper subject of the guardianship of such institution in consequence of her vagrancy or incorrigible or vicious conduct, and that from the moral depravity or otherwise of her parent or guardian in whose custody she may be, such parent or guardian is incapable or unwilling to exercise the proper care or discipline over such incorrigible or vicious infant.

"3. When such infant has been committed by such judge as aforesaid, on complaint and due proof thereof by the township trustee of the township where such infant resides, that such infant is destitute of a suitable home and of adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or that she is in danger of being brought up to lead an idle and immoral life."

In addition to these articles of the bill, a formal section of instruction to the wardens of State prisons was embodied in the act, causing such wardens to report the number of all the female convicts under their charge and prepare to have them transferred to the female reformatory immediately after it was declared to be ready for their reception. After the passage of the act the Governor appointed a Board of Managers, and these gentlemen, securing the services of Isaac Hodgson, caused him to draft a plan of the proposed institution, and further, on his recommendation, asked the people for an appropriation of another \$50,000, which the Legislature granted in February, 1873. The work of construction was then entered upon and carried out so steadily, that on the 6th of September, 1873, the building was declared ready for the reception of its future inmates. Gov. Baker lost no time in proclaiming this fact, and October 4 he caused the wardens of the State prisons to be instructed to transfer all the female convicts in their custody to the new institution which may be said to rest on the advanced intelligence of the age. It is now called the "Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls."

This building is located immediately north of the deaf and dumb asylum, near the arsenal, at Indianapolis. It is a three-story brick structure in the French style, and shows a frontage of 174 feet, comprising a main building, with lateral and transverse wings. In front of the central portion is the residence of the superintendent and his associate reformatory officers, while in the

rear is the engine house, with all the ways and means for heating the buildings. Enlargements, additions and improvements are still in progress. There is also a school and library in the main building, which are sources of vast good.

October 31, 1879, there were 66 convicts in the "penal" department and 147 in the "girls' reformatory" department. The "ticket-of-leave" system has been adopted, with entire satisfaction, and the conduct of the institution appears to be up with the times.

INDIANA HOUSE OF REFUGE.

In 1867 the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 to aid in the formation of an institution to be entitled a house for the correction and reformation of juvenile offenders, and vested with full powers in a Board of Control, the members of which were to be appointed by the Governor, and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This Board assembled at the Governor's house at Indianapolis, April 3, 1867, and elected Charles F. Coffin, as president, and visited Chicago, so that a visit to the reform school there might lead to a fuller knowledge and guide their future proceedings. The House of Refuge at Cincinnati, and the Ohio State Reform school were also visited with this design; and after full consideration of the varied governments of these institutions, the Board resolved to adopt the method known as the "family" system, which divides the inmates into fraternal bodies, or small classes, each class having a separate house, house father and family offices, —all under the control of a general superintendent. The system being adopted, the question of a suitable location next presented itself, and proximity to a large city being considered rather detrimental to the welfare of such an institution, Gov. Baker selected the site three-fourths of a mile south of Plainfield, and about fourteen miles from Indianapolis, which, in view of its eligibility and convenience, was fully concurred in by the Board of Control. Therefore, a farm of 225 acres, claiming a fertile soil and a most picturesque situation, and possessing streams of running water, was purchased, and on a plateau in its center a site for the proposed house of refuge was fixed.

The next movement was to decide upon a plan, which ultimately met the approval of the Governor. It favored the erection of one principal building, one house for a reading-room and hospital, two large mechanical shops and eight family houses. January 1, 1868,

three family houses and work-shop were completed; in 1869 the main building, and one additional family house were added; but previous to this, in August, 1867, a Mr. Frank P. Ainsworth and his wife were appointed by the Board, superintendent and matron respectively, and temporary quarters placed at their disposal. In 1869 they of course removed to the new building. This is 64 by 128 feet, and three stories high. In its basement are kitchen, laundry and vegetable cellar. The first floor is devoted to offices, visitors' room, house father and family dining-room and store-rooms. The general superintendent's private apartments, private offices and five dormitories for officers occupy the second floor; while the third floor is given up to the assistant superintendent's apartment, library, chapel and hospital.

The family houses are similar in style, forming rectangular buildings 36 by 58 feet. The basement of each contains a furnace room, a store-room and a large wash-room, which is converted into a play-room during inclement weather. On the first floor of each of these buildings are two rooms for the house father and his family, and a school-room, which is also convertible into a sitting-room for the boys. On the third floor is a family dormitory, a clothes-room and a room for the "elder brother," who ranks next to the house father. And since the reception of the first boy, from Hendricks county, January 23, 1868, the house plan has proved equally convenient, even as the management has proved efficient.

Other buildings have since been erected.

PART II.


HISTORY OF SHELBY COUNTY.



HISTORY OF SHELBY COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.*

GEOLOGY—SURFACE CONFIGURATION—GLACIAL DRIFT—GENERAL SECTION OF THE COUNTY—HOT WELLS—PALEOZOIC GEOLOGY—DEVONIAN AND SILURIAN AGES—FOSSILS—LOCAL DETAILS—CONN'S CREEK AND "WALDRON BEDS," ETC.

HELBY COUNTY was organized as a municipality, pursuant to an act of Legislature, in 1821, and contains an area of 408 square miles, or 261,120 acres. It is bounded on the north by Hancock, east by Rush and Decatur, south by Decatur and Bartholemew, and west by Johnson and Marion counties. Shelbyville, the county seat, is twenty-six miles southeast from Indianapolis. Sugar Creek, Big and Little Blue Rivers, and Flat Rock, are the principal water courses. These afford a large amount of water power, only a small part of which is properly utilized. Brooks and creeks ramify into all parts, affording stock-water and drainage to their respective districts.

To the casual visitor the surface configuration is uniform and monotonous, except in the vicinity of Flat Rock River, in the southeastern parts, where hills and boldly escarped bluffs give variety to the view. As a rule the uplands slope gently to the rivers and creeks, presenting to the observer a great plain, nearly level, but with gentle undulations hardly sufficient to discharge the rainfall, without artificial drainage. The upland divides attain a pretty uniform elevation of 900 feet above the ocean. The valley streams are usually from 100 to 175 feet lower. In some regions soils are made up from the destruction of local rocks, hence lean and thin, or, in other parts, the stiff, cold clays of unmodified glacial drift prevail. Remote from great rivers or actual beds of water, one is astonished to find almost the whole surface of the county covered with alluvium, either ancient or modern. This explains at once the uniform depth and fertility of the soil, and asks what great

*Adapted to this volume from the report of Prof. John Collett, state geologist for the year 1881.

floods of water and ice plowed out these valleys, contrary to the usual westsouth direction of the drift, and afterward covered the hill tops and glacial drift with clay sands of the loess?

The forest mould and peaty soils are caused by the decay of leaves, grass and other vegetable remains. The alluvial loams of creeks and river bottoms, are due to causes now in action. Water, in swift motion, grinds rolling rocks and pebbles to sand and clay, a slow, but sure and mighty mill, and these, by floods, are spread upon overflowed lands, blessing them with renewed fertility. These deposits are from two to ten, and, on the larger streams, twenty feet in thickness, and make a soil of unrivaled fertility, always productive, and commanding full prices.

There was a period when a great lake of fresh water covered southwestern Indiana, and adjoining regions in Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri, etc. A sub-tropic or tropic climate prevailed. A southern vegetation was known to exist, with the Elephant, Megalonyx, Peccary, etc. This lacustral deposit in these parts exhibits a summit level of about 800 feet above the ocean: hence, shallow on the elevated plateaus and dotted with island hills, it deeply covered with its waters the valleys previously eroded. The inflowing streams gave rise to slow currents, so that the deposits are often finely and distinctly laminated. Few or no pebbles, only fine sands, are found even upon its shores, for the temperature did not permit the transporting agency of ice. The loess deposit is seen on many of the highlands of the county, and is well exhibited in the wagon road cut at the hilltop near Mount Auburn. Long exposure to rainfall and other atmospheric conditions have removed most of the deposit from the slopes, and its material modified by fluvial action largely forms the tenacious soil of the "flat woods," or enriched by coarse sand, the loams of the river bottoms.

Glacial Drift.—The surface features of the county are largely due to the agencies of the great Ice Age. The underlying rocks, by parallelism of laminae and strata, indicate that when upheaved from their ocean birthplace the general surface was nearly level, and now their general elevation would exhibit a line 1,000 to 1,100 feet above the ocean, drawn from the highest points in Rush, Decatur and Shelby westward, to the knobs of Brown and Johnson counties, the intervening valleys being 300 to 500 feet deep. The hard-pan clays, gravel and boulders indicate the transporting and erosive powers of that slow, solemn river of icy mystery, and its summer sluices of torrent water, which has so wonderfully moulded the contour and blessed the soil of Indiana.

As a rule, the northern ice flow filled up ancient valleys, and river beds, as was determined by test bores and shafts in Knox,

Clay, Putnam, Vigo, Fountain and Tippecanoe counties, and as may be recognized in the sand and gravel pits near Waldron; pushing into such valleys, dividing hills and the masses of material beneath and at the foot of the glaciers and forming innumerable lakes, which dotted the entire surface of the State. At other times, the ice flow followed north and south valleys, or depressions parallel with the outcrops of the geological formations, as the rocks were more or less easily eroded by it and the existing conditions.

But all these elements and agencies cannot account for the results exhibited in this and adjoining counties. The trend of the streams and valleys do not coincide with the dip of the underlying rocks. On the other hand, with slight southern deflections, they are parallel with the western extension of the axis of Lake Erie, and parallel with the general trend of the great valleys or benches crossing the State from east to west. The northern ice flow brought white, gray and black granites, and a multitude of specimens, positively indicating the line of transit by Lakes Michigan and Superior. In Shelby County few such rocks are found, but instead, massive boulders, from small, to six, eight and ten feet in diameter, are constantly, abundantly seen in the southern parts, of red felspathic granite, enough laminated to fix their gneissic or sedimentary origin, closely resembling the red granites of Lower Canada and Vermont.

An inspection of the map of the state discloses the fact that the valleys of the actual streams crossing the county from northeast to southwest, have their sources near the eastern boundary of the State, and a water-shed, or general valley extends from the dividing ridge in Rush County to a similar divide in Hendricks County, conducting a central water-shed distinct from those of the Wabash and Ohio, with bluffs at the extreme barriers 1,000 to 1,200 feet above the ocean, and with a valley depth of 300 to 500 feet. Over much, or all, the included space, at various depths, are beds of gravel, sand and clays, showing that the whole included area has been subject to the denuding and modifying energy of currents of fresh water. This is especially true of Shelby County. Beds of gravel and sand are remarkably defined at Waldron and St. Paul, and in all the northwestern area: the irregularity of these pockets, of greater or less extent, often interrupted, very often partially removed, leaving mounds and knolls as the outliers at Waldron and St. Paul, indicates an inconstant stream, at one season with gentle current carrying only pebbles, sands and clays, but in the spring and summer, the season of melting ice, a mighty flood, with furious currents and sufficient volume to tear loose from the foot of the eastern glaciers great bergs and floating islands of ice, competent

to bear the boulders of red feldspathic granite, some of which contain 300 cubic feet, and would weigh from 40,000 to 60,000 pounds, and are common on denuded points in the south part of the county.

Collett Glacial River.—Crossing the western bounds of the county, this great stream of water and icebergs impinges against and is obstructed, by the hilly district of Johnson and Brown counties, having an elevation of 400 to 500 feet above the valley, and is deflected south perpendicular to the dip or along the strike of the rocks to the southern boundary of the State at Jeffersonville. This valley is a wonderful exhibition of energy and forces which have ceased to exist. The volume may be estimated by the amount of the erosion, which exhibits a width of five to ten miles, and depth of 300 to 500 feet as measured by the wall-like bluffs of the adjoining high lands. The mighty ships which sailed upon this river sea were silvery bergs of ice, scattering boulders along its shore line, or in its depths as discovered in deep wells in Scott and Clark counties, its broad eastern pathway indicated by lower silurian fossils, found in Ohio and eastern Indiana. Economically, it furnishes an inclined plane, utilized as the roadway of the railroad from Indianapolis to Jeffersonville. In the course of ages the valley was tapped by newer lines of drainage along the dip of the rocks by the east branch of White River, and the old bed silted up at and near Seymour, in Jackson County, depositing during this transition period of alternate eddy and current the vast hills and ridges of sand peculiar to that vicinage.

GENERAL SECTION.

1. Recent alluvium.....	20 to 10 ft.
2. Ancient alluvium.....	50 to 10 ft.
3. Lacustral Loess.....	0 to 10 ft.
4. Glacial drift.....	20 to 50 ft.

Devonian.

5. Magnesian limestone, upper beds of Geneva limestone, <i>Corniferous</i>	38 ft.
6. Rubble stone of Waldron and top of St. Paul quarries, <i>Corniferous?</i>	0 to 14 ft.

Upper Silurian.

7. Blue shale, Waldron fossil bed, <i>Niagari</i>	7 ft.
8. Blue limestone, <i>Niagari</i>	9 ft.
9. Cherty limestone, top of St. Paul quarry, <i>Niagari</i>	8 ft.
10. Laminated quarry strata at St. Pauls, <i>Niagari</i> ..	54 ft.

Total..... 191 ft.

The general section is an exhibit of all the strata and deposits of the county gathered from widely separated stations. The beds of recent or ancient alluvium have been generally referred to in the preliminary topographical description of the county. For specific information the survey is indebted to Mr. David Loudon for a statement of facts of high interest to science, but even more valuable economically to those who desire pure water free from organic matter from the lower beds. Mr. Loudon has bored more than a thousand wells in different parts of the county. In the valley of Lewis and Slash creeks, the wells sought water above the boulder clay, and along the bluffs or edges of these valleys and were from twelve to eighteen feet deep, but along the center of the valley required a depth of twenty-five to thirty-five feet, or twenty to twenty-five feet, below the present bed of the creek, showing that the ancient valley, two to three miles wide, had a riverway eroded through the boulder clay to a depth of thirty to seventy feet as compared with adjoining highlands or bluffs.

Average Section of Wells on Lewis and Slash Creeks.

Black peaty soil.....	6 ft.
Yellow clay.....	2 ft.
Sand and fine pebbles.....	27 ft.
Total.....	35 ft.

A similar state of affairs exists in the beautiful and productive valley of Blue River, as is shown by the following:

Average Section of Blue River Valley.

Alluvial loam.....	2 to 6 ft.
Yellow clay.....	2 to 6 ft.
Sand and fine gravel.....	30 to 23 ft.
Total.....	35 ft.

A well made for Jacob Henry gives the following exhibit:

Section at Manilla.

Soil.....	3 ft.
Yellow loamy clay.....	7 ft.
Loamy sand.....	10 ft.
Boulder drift blue clay.....	47 ft.
Fine quicksand.....	3 ft.
Snow white sand.....	1 ft.
Gravel and sand.....	2 ft.
Total.....	73 ft.

Water was here as usual at the bottom of boulder clay, found in large supply, neither increasing in wet years nor decreasing at time of drouth. It rises to within one foot of the surface, and indicates a perennial fountain of pure water. A well on the adjoining farms of Arbuckle and Mills, shows the following:

Section in Drift West of Manilla.

Soil.....	2 ft.
Clay.....	33 ft.
Quicksand.....	3 ft.
Blue clay.....	5 ft.
Clay and gravel.....	3 ft.
Boulder clay.....	17 ft.
Sand and gravel.....	3 ft.
Blue boulder clay.....	57 ft.
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Total	123 ft.

All these bores indicate a probability of an abundant supply of pure water below the glacial or boulder clay. At the residence of W. E. Teal, in the southwest part of the county seat, a bore gave the following results — commenced twelve feet above low water in Blue River:

Shelbyville Well.

Alluvial soil.....	8 ft.
Gravel.....	2 ft.
Fluvatile silt.....	1 ft.
Boulder clay.....	40 ft.
Sand and fine gravel.....	1 ft.
Limestone.....	1 ft.
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Total	53 ft.

The following section shows the depth of the ancient river valley in one of the lowest points, the farm of Wm. Rouse, Southeast quarter, Section 3, Township 13, Range 5, near northwest corner of Sugar Creek Township, a region of level, rich, agricultural farm land:

Section of Ancient Alluvium.

Black soil.....	25 ft.
Clay and sand.....	2 ft.
Gray clay and gravel.....	10 ft.
Quicksand.....	3 ft.
Gravel, fine, no bottom.....	5 ft.
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Total	45 ft.

At Waldron, an elevated station, the ancient fluvial action is well developed.

Section in Wells at Waldron.

Soil and loam.....	4 ft.
Yellow clay	6 ft.
Sand and gravel — fluvial.....	14 ft.
Gray clay	1 ft.
Soft eddy clay — plants	27 ft.
Sand — snow white.....	1 ft.
Flat biscuits — Medina sandstone.....	3 ft.
Total	56 ft.

In the northeast corner of the county a well bored gives the following:

Section at Gwynnville.

Soil	3 ft.
Yellow clay, Loess?	6 ft.
Sand, Lacustral.....	10 ft.
Boulder clay	35 to 47 ft.
White (and black magnetic) sand	1 ft.
Gravel and sand	3 ft.
Total.....	70 ft.

The ancient and recent alluvium of the river beds gives this exhibit, of alluvial deposits east of the railway in the southwestern parts:

Section in Alluvium at Flat Rock Station.

Loamy soil.....	3 ft.
Yellow clay	10 to 15 ft.
Sand	5 ft.
Gravel	1 ft.
Gray clay.....	1 ft.
Silt — fine clay and sand — Lacustral, deep, still water deposit	19 ft.
Total.....	44 ft.

Other wells in the same vicinity find limestone at a depth of sixty to seventy feet, passing through similar deposits, and show an extreme erosive depth here.

The "Haw Patch," a great alluvial plain of wonderful fertility, in the southwestern part of Shelby and the northwestern part of Bartholomew, has been pierced by wells to a depth of sixty to sev-

enty feet. It presents a similar general section, indicating, first, the erosive action and confluence of an ancient affluent to the great glacial river before Flat Rock River was in existence; second, the gradual silting up of the channel by decrease of water or change of current, and thence the deposit of underlying yellow clays and loess, during the subsequent lacustral period.

Section in Warner's Well.

Soil	3 ft.
Yellow clay — Loess?	2 ft.
Yellow sand — Loess?	30 to 20 ft.
Black muck	2 ft.
Snow white clay	½ ft.
Dark sand	4 ft.
Dark clay	½ ft.
Gravel washed clean	3 ft.
Total	35 ft.

Section in Scott's Well.

Soil	3 ft.
Yellow clay	3 ft.
Gravel and sand, level of stream	10 ft.
Gravel and dust, absolutely dried	27 ft.
Gray clay	½ ft.
White sand	½ ft.
Gravel	3 ft.
Limestone	0 ft.
Total	47 ft.

These bores show an erosion to a depth of thirty-seven to forty feet below the present deepest channel of the river. The greatest thickness of the glacial or boulder clays are shown in the following:

Section one mile west of Mt. Auburn.

Soil	4 ft.
Yellow clay	6 ft.
Sandy clay	10 ft.
Boulder clay	80 ft.
White sand	1 ft.
Sand gravel	7 ft.
Limestone	0 ft.
Total	108 ft.

This shows the ancient river bed had a depth of fifty feet below low-water mark of Blue River.

Hot Wells.—The construction of deep wells discovered the existence of thermal water quite unexpectedly. Although this fact has not attracted much attention, it is of economic importance. It is a well known fact that at the level of perpetual spring water a constant temperature of 52° F. is maintained in this latitude; thence downward, the temperature becomes higher with regular increments, and in this State the rate of increase has been found to be 1° F. for each space of seventy-nine feet of depth. By this law we may, without estimating the cooling effects of the stony walls of the fissure and the inflow of surface water, safely conclude that a change of 28° F. indicates the source of supply at a depth of 2,212 feet. The Shelbyville thermal well was put down in December, 1870, in the east part of the city, near Little Blue River bridge. At a depth of eighteen feet the water was found to be warm, and at the bottom, twenty-four feet from the surface, a constant temperature, winter and summer of 76° was maintained.

The Barlow thermal well is near Barlow's mill, Section 3, Township 13, Range 6, nearly four miles west of Shelbyville. An old well, twenty-three feet deep, at the residence of Henry Barlow, had been used for household purposes, and was favorably known for furnishing cold water, 52° F. Suddenly the water became warm, and no longer desirable; the thermometer indicating 65° F. A pipe was driven in November, 1870, from the bottom, through fine sand and pebbles, resting in a bed of gravel, to a depth of sixteen feet, or thirty-nine feet from the surface. The water was found to have a temperature of 80° F., and during the next winter attained a maximum heat of 86°. These wells were excavated for potable water only, and being unfit for this use, were neglected and allowed to be filled up. If found permanent, these springs will invite the attention of those needing hot baths, and suggest that it would be cheaper (and surely more efficacious) to use the thermal waters of Shelby County than the distant hot springs of southern regions.

Paleozoic Geology.—The rocks of this county comprise a portion of the strata of the Devonian and upper Silurian formations, and exhibit in outcrop a single group of each: the line of demarcation between the two formations will hereafter be seen to be the top of the Blue Shale fossil bed.

Devonian Age.—The rocks of this age, although in some force, generally contain but few fossils, obscurely replaced with calc spar, as in the Magnesian limestone, No. 5, of general section, east of Flat Rock Station, at Geneva, and thence to the railway bridge at St. Paul. These rocks, although unfit for masonry, are of great

economic importance, as will be seen, furnishing a lime which invites the attention of manufacturers and architects. At a few localities, as at Waldron and a short distance above Geneva, a rubble stone occurs, in convenient layers between the fossil beds and the Magnesian limestone, of excellent quality and well suited for walls, hammered masonry, etc., and extensively used for fence posts. No fossils were seen, but it is probably of Devonian age as well, and together they represent the corniferous group here. These rocks probably cap all the hills in the southern parts, although hidden by clays and soils; it is probable that outliers of the black Marcellus shale of the Hamilton group may yet be discovered by deep bores or wells in the extreme western parts, though now deeply covered with drift soils and consequently unseen.

At a few localities in the southeastern corner of the county and the contiguous portions of Rush and Decatur counties, the identifying fossils given in the following lists were seen:

RADIATA.

Amplexus yandelli, *Blothrophyllum decorticatum*, *Cystiphyllum americanum*, *Cystiphyllum sulcatum*, *Cystiphyllum vesiculosum*, *Clisiophyllum oneidense*, *Cyathophyllum corniculum*, *Cpathophyllum davidsoni*, *Cyathophyllum rugosum*, *Cyathophyllum juvenis*, *Cyathophyllum scyphus*, *Cladopora linneana*, *Diphyphyllum archiaci*, *Diphyphyllum straminium*, *Diphyphyllum simcoense*, *Favosites emmonsii*, *Favosites hemisphericus*, *Favosites canadensis*, *Favosites limitaris*, *Favosites clausus*, *Favosites epidermatus*, *Heliophyllum exiguum*, *Stromatopora tuberculata*, *Stromatopora nodulata*, *Zaphrentis conigera*, *Zaphrentis gigantea*, *Zaphrentis ungula*.

BRACHIOPODA.

Ambocelia umbonata, *Athyris vitata*, *Atrypa reticularis*, *Chonetes yandelliana*, *Productus spinulicostus*, *Rhynchonella tethys*, *Spirifera angusta*, *Spirifera segmenta*, *Spirifera varicosa*, *Spirifera oweni*, *Spirifera euruteines* (var *fornacula*), *Strophodonta demissa*, *Strophodonta arcuata*, *Strophodonta macronata*.

PTEROPODA.

Tentaculites fissurella.

GASTEROPODA.

Bellorophon patulus, *Euomphalus cyclostomus*, *Euomphalus decewi*, *Lexonema nexile*.

CEPHALOPODA.

Cyrtoceras (Sp.?), *Orthoceras* (Sp.).



Isaac H. Wilson

1000
1000

LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.

Conocardium trigonale, *Nucula lirata*, *Pterinea flabellum*.

CRUSTACEA.

Phacops bufo.

Upper Silurian Formation. Niagara Group.— This formation is seen almost exclusively in the valleys of the extreme southern part of the county. A single outcrop is reported at low water in the channel of Blue River above Shelbyville. Limited in exposure, these rocks are written all over in symbols of the "life and times" of silurian seas.

A great ocean prevailed. The cool or cold water was of sufficient depth to relieve the bottom life from the pulverizing force of surface waves. Gentle currents flowed from north to south, as is shown by the shapes of the clay-stone concretions, without sufficient power to carry sand and coarse material. It was filled with marine life which in death built up calcareous bottoms from the crushed shells and other organic remains. At the close of this period an event transpired which shows that the occurrences of our day are but repetitions of the past. A great tidal wave swept across the quiet sea. Violent currents prostrated the plant like crinoids, or tore them from their rock-anchored roots, separating the stems in sections. Impure water came laden with death, and muddy shoal waters ended the growth of corals, burying all in a sepulchre of clay, in which they are preserved with wonderful perfection. To the geologist and student these graves give up their dead to tell in resurrection how their obedience to the laws of reconstruction, oscillation and compensation, modify and vary the surface of the earth. Life in this ocean was annihilated, or unfavorable conditions followed, as but few animal remains are seen in the superimposed rocks.

The Waldron fossil bed, No. 7 of section, is the grand paleontological bed of the district. It is found with well preserved fossils at St. Paul, near French's Mills, just below the railway track at the bridge, thence west at every exposure in the bluffs of Flat Rock, till it passes beneath low water within half a mile of Geneva, showing a dip west southwest of about forty feet to the mile. Outcrops still richer in fossils are found on Deer Creek, and on Conn's Creek from its mouth to a point a short distance southwest of Waldron. It is a "Blue Shaly Soapstone," in regular beds, obscurely laminated, weathering to a light buff. Within its homely outcrop or breast are hidden the fossils which, to a large degree, have filled with beautiful specimens the cabinets of the world, and as developed have, like some old palimpsest, disclosed the still life

of the past—a new Rosetta stone giving a key to its history and culminating death. Prof. James Hall, the distinguished geologist of New York, was one of the first to recognize the importance of these beds. He has expended large sums of money in their development, and more important, has brought to bear the results of his long experience, wise reasoning, and covered Conn's Creek localities with a world-wide renown. The following is full though not complete list of fossils obtained to date, at Waldron and St. Paul, in strata Nos. 7 to 10 of general section, and comprises those actually in the State Museum:

PORIFERA.

Astylospongia præmorsa, *Astylospongia bursa*.

POLYPI.

Favosites forbesi (var *occidentalis*), *Favosites niagarensis*, *Favosites favosus*, *Favosites spongilla*, *Favosites pyriformis*, *Streptelasma spongiaxis*, *Stromatopora concentrica*, *Strombodes pentagonus*, *Cyathophyllum radicata*, *Duncanella borealis*, *Eridophyllum rugosum*, *Chetetes consimilis*, *Trematopora infrequens*, *Trematopora varia*, *Inocaulis bella*.

CRINOIDEA.

Cyathocrinus polyxo, *Cyathocrinus pucillus*, *Saccocinus christyi*, *Eucalyptocrinus crassus*, *Eucalyptocrinus calatus*, *Eucalyptocrinus ovatus*, *Rhodocrinus melissa*.

BRYOZOA.

Lichenalia concentrica, *Fenestella parvulipora*.

BRACHIOPODA.

Pholidops ovalis, *Eichwaldia reticulata*, *Anastrophia verneuili*, *Retzia evax*, *Crania siluriana*, *Crania setifera*, *Orthis elegantula*, *Orthis hybrida*, *Rhynchonella acinus*, *Rhynchonella cuneata*, *Rhynchonella neglecta*, *Rhynchonella whitii*, *Rhynchonella stricklandi*, *Rhynchonella indianensis*, *Meristina maria*, *Meristina nitida*, *Atrypa reticularis*, *Spirifera eudora*, *Spirifera crispa*, *Spirifera radiata*, *Strophomena rhomboidalis*, *Strophomena striata*.

PTEROPODA.

Conularia niagarensis, *Tentaculites niagarensis*.

GASTEROPODA.

Platyostoma niagarensis, *Platyostoma plebium*, *Strophostylus cyclostomus*.

CEPHALOPODA.

Trochoceras waldronense, *Ormoceras* (Sp.?), *Gyroceras elrodi*, *Orthoceras annulatum*, *Orthoceras virgulatum*.

LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.

Modiolopsis subalatus, *Amphicælia leidyi*, *Pterinea brisa*.

ARTICULATA.

Cornulites proprius.

CRUSTACEA.

Cyphaspis christyi, *Calymene blumenbachi* (var. *niagarensis*), *Dalmanites vigilans*, *Dalmanites verrucosus*, *Phacops limulurus*, *Lichas boltoni* (var. *occidentalis*), *Ceraurus* (*Cheirurus*) *niagarensis*, *Homalonotus delphinocephalus*.

The state cabinet contains specimens of nearly every fossil here mentioned: hundreds of some species in many cases, and as crinoid roots, etc., individuals of every age, from the full-grown adult to the tiny speck, which developed with a lens, discovers the first delicate babyhood of the animal. The "blue limestone" No. 8, is generally present, but not persistent, and is only in rare cases available for use. The "cherty limestone" No. 9, is generally persistent, and is often an important strata, marking the floor of the fossil bed. Economically it is a drawback, and will so remain until the demand for permanent roads calls for its use. The "laminated" quarry beds, No. 10 of section, are of high economic importance. Geologically they are an argillaceous limestone, slightly magnesian, of a pale blue color, weathering to light gray, in regular beds varying from flags two to four or five inches thick, to strata of one or two feet, all evenly bedded and readily separated at the partings. The top and bottom of each strata is thus presented, ready dressed, and nearly ready for the mason. It is easily broken with drills and wedges to dimension stone, and furnishes, cheaply, good flags, rubble and dimension stone in unlimited quantity. A thousand car loads of this stone were shipped to Chicago in a single season. Large amounts of excellent lime are calcined from the St. Paul quarries, and the whole forms one of the important industries of the State. The fossils comprise Cephalopods, Orthoceras, Gomphoceras, Cyrtoceras, etc., with but few Brachiopods.

Local Details.—Shelbyville, the county seat, is a thrifty young city, situated on the east bank of the beautiful, clear flowing Blue River, and is surrounded by one of the richest agricultural regions of the State. Broad valleys, with strong alluvial soils, spread out an inviting mine of wealth, richer than "true fissures" in the land of speculation. Knolls and gentle headlands give modest variety to the landscape, and first class gravel roads radiate to all points of the compass.

There are no outcrops of the underlying limestones near Shelbyville, and but a single one reported in the bed of Blue River.

Boulder drift, with striated gravel and rocks, build up the higher lands and plateaus near. The surface of the adjoining broad valleys are of fluviatile drift, of the present or ancient river, deeply covering the eroded boulder drift beneath. The organic matter in these alluvial soils may explain the presence of "typhoid fevers" in some districts, and invites the use of water from deep wells or rainfall.

Cynthiana, one of the oldest settlements in the county, is situated on a ridge, which is well up to the summit level of the glacial drift. In fact, free gravel and sand containing black grains of magnetite, indicate it was probably the flood plain in the ice age, between the sluice torrents which poured down Blue and Flat Rock rivers, in their ancient volume. A landscape of quiet thrift and beauty is overlooked from the adjoining Leefers farm, along and across the valley of Conn's Creek, here ninety-five feet deep, and one or two miles wide. Manilla occupies about the same elevation, and thence to Gwynnville the surface is a level, black soil, presenting the characteristics of a lake basin, sometimes still wet and peaty. It contains great elements of fertility, to be made available only by drainage. Timber is abundant and is marketed at stations on the railway. At Morristown, Blue River valley is forty to sixty feet in depth, and two or three miles in width, full of profitable farms. At Marion the earliest settlements were made, and the alluvial bottoms here produce full crops of corn, wheat and grass. An escarped bank of the river, seven miles northeast from Shelbyville, gives the following:

Section at Billman's Farm.

Soil	3 ft.
Yellow fluviatile clay	15 ft.
Glacial blue clay, with planished and striated bowlders and gravel	21 ft.
Total	39 ft.

About Fairland, and in fact all the northwestern portion of the county, the surface is so level or gently rolling that it can only be characterized as a great farmland plain. The railway only indicates a difference of level at stations of ten to fifteen feet. Bores put down at several points find fluviatile sand gravel and alluvium to a depth of twenty to thirty feet. No further estimate of good returns and profitable farming is needed.

The southwestern and western parts of the county are characteristic valley bottoms, rich in strong, alluvial loams, and highly productive. The highlands are exceptional, limited in area and

height. Mt. McCrea, with its comrades, north of Marietta, are sharp, tumular hills, sometimes isolated by cross-flows from the northern or second glacial flow, they stand as silent monuments of past natural forces and offer interesting outlooks over broad fields of thrift. The elevated region at Mt. Auburn invites the attention of fruit growers. Surrounded by low valleys to which the heavy cold air settles in times of sudden "cold snaps," these highlands are largely benefited by the mitigating and equalizing effects which are a constant result. It is a romantic scene. East, the valleys of Lewis Creek and Flat Rock are displayed in level fruitfulness ten to fifteen miles; west, the alluvial bottoms of Blue River, Sugar Creek and White River extend to the terraced "Wall Bluff" of the great glacial river, in Johnson County, fifteen to twenty miles away in the blue distance. At Nibel's Mill, Section 29, Township 11, Range 6, a mile south, the same view is enjoyed over an area forty by thirty-five miles, or 1,400 square miles.

St. Paul, at the eastern line of the county, is noted for its extensive quarries and for the great amount of good stone and lime shipped. The level region heretofore prevailing is here varied by precipitous hills and bold outcrops, which exhibit in different localities a complete series of the rocks seen in the county.

Section at Floyd's Mills.

Slope and gravel	55 ft.
Magnesia (Geneva) limestone — corniferous	2 ft.
Flinty blue limestone	5 ft.
Rubble stone	18 ft.
Waldron fossil bed, blue shale	7 ft.
Gray cherty limestone	14 ft.
To Mill Creek
Total	99 ft.

In the western or Shelby County part of the village of St. Paul, John L. Scanlan employs fifty hands, two compound derricks with a good equipment of tools, drills, etc., and two powerful steam pumps, which throw 1,000 gallons of water per minute. The product is dimension and cut stone for foundations, piers, building stone, especially for jails, paving flags and curb stones. The large demand shows the extensive use, and the high estimation placed upon this material by engineers, architects and the public. The rubble stone in the upper beds is largely used for calcining. The waste of the quarry is broken to regular "egg" by a Blake crusher, driven by a forty horse power engine with a capacity of preparing one hundred cubic yards a day, suitable for metaling

piques, ballasting railways or concrete foundation. This broken stone is sold in car load lots at 50 cents per cubic yard. The proprietor has also in operation two common kilns for calcining limestone, and one "perpetual burner," having a combined capacity of over five hundred bushels a day. The lime is "hot," of good quality for masonry, and extensively used at the Cincinnati gas works. We are indebted to P. McAuliff, superintendent, for specimens and information. The following exhibit was seen:

Section at Scanlan's Quarry.

Slope, stripping — Niagara	6 ft. 00 in.
Gray limestone in 4 to 10 inch strata, used for calcining, ballast and rubble foundations	30 ft. 00 in.
Stratified limestone, same use	8 ft. 00 in.
Gray flag and dimension stone in strata 4, 6, 8, 10 inches	5 ft. 00 in.
White limestone — may be split	1 ft. 4 in.
White limestone	1 ft. 2 in.
Blue dimension stone	10 in.
Choice flags	4 in.
Blue dimension stone, to level 3 feet below surface of river	1 ft. 8 in.
Total	54 ft. 4 in.

The ancient valley of Flat Rock is two to three miles wide. Many mounds or hillocks of gravel and sand exist, showing the sorting process of flowing water, and we assume that the surface clay, measuring a vertical height of 100 to 125 feet has been carried away. Great red gneiss boulders of 10, 20, 30, 50, 94 cubic feet are seen upon the surface, attesting the transporting power of glaciers or floating ice. One boulder, near Moscow, Rush County, is nine feet long, and nearly the same in cross dimension, including nearly 700 cubic feet.

Going down Flat Rock the "Waldron" fossil bed is seen a short distance southwest of town, thence, dipping faster than the fall in the river, each of the subordinate strata pass below the surface water, and near the mouth of Conn's Creek, the fossil bed approaches the same level and the valley widens from a half to a mile or more. The "Blue Shale" fossil bed here is pyritiferous, and on exposure decomposes, becomes soft, and was borne away by the flowing water, undermining and breaking down overhanging rocks, which in turn were pulverized by the currents and removed. This explains the breadth of the valley. At Geneva, where this bed passes under the bed of the river, precipitous bluffs close in again.

The Geneva limestone calcined, furnishes a pure, white lime of superior quality, which thoroughly slakes, works "cool" under the trowel, and sets without "popping" or "crick." These qualities give an extensive demand beyond the possibilities of wagon transportation, and invite railway competition. Equal to the Utica lime, near Louisville, it possesses, besides other good qualities, the features that it is easily and economically quarried, and being porous, is calcined with a small percentage of fuel. The output of three common kilns supplies the vicinage and the few car loads hauled to the railway at Shelbyville.

A similar outcrop, giving the thickness of thirty-two feet of magnesian limestone, is seen at Nelson's Cave Mills, southwest quarter, Section 16, Town 11, Range 7. Opposite the mill, an oval opening, six feet high by five feet wide, discharges the drainage from a considerable area of rainfall. Half a mile north of the mill, a doorway four feet high, leads into a cavern with several rooms, and a dome is reported to have a height of twenty-five feet, an evidence of the solving power of acidulous rain water acting upon limestone. The Geneva limestone, with all its good qualities, is the surface rock of the high lands about Wright's, Geneva, Mt. Pleasant, and especially accessible in the uneroded hillocks, near Norristown, where it has been used for stoning the turnpike, and thence westward toward Flat Rock Station, at Ensley's ford of Flat Rock, the upper bed of this limestone is seen, forming the solid floor of the river, a little over a mile west of the railway station.

Conn's Creek.—Waldron is a home-like station on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railway. One of the highest points in the county on this railway, it has promise of a salubrious air. The surrounding farmers show thrift in their well appointed farms and residences. Much of the adjoining region has a soil made loamy by a generous admixture of sand, and sometimes underlaid with valuable beds of gravel, indicating the former course of rivers or glacial sluiceways. But still more has it gained a widespread reputation, by the discovery long ago of rich beds of fossils on Conn's Creek. Described and illustrated by the patient zeal and broad knowledge of Prof. James Hall, State Geologist of New York, the "Waldron fossils" are known and recognized throughout the scientific world. Hotels and equipments are found at the village, and within a mile the first "Waldron beds" are to be seen. Several cabinets of fossils may be visited, of which that of Dr. Washburn is full of choice specimens.

Without repeating sections it is thought best to give a list of outcrops with localities, so that visitors may at once reach those not before mentioned. Mill Creek, northeast part of St. Paul. Rail-

way bridge, St. Paul. Sullivan's—Bailey's Mill, St. Paul. Carlisle's, Section 6, Township 11, Range 7. Cuskaden's, Section 12, Township 11, Range 7. Fairbank's, on Deer Creek, Section 6, Township 11, Range 7. For lists of fossils, see (ante) description of general section.

The physical phenomena of Shelby County represent ages of life, centuries of energy, cycles of time, writing with mightier hand than wield's pen of lead or iron, events on the rocks forever. The romantic history it tells is of a deep, cold, quiet sea, and unseen life of mollusk and radiate; it records attending astronomic changes of climate and time, and leaves a thousand log-books of wondrous ships of crystal silver, floating on a river-sea of icy water.

Archaeology.—The only earthworks by prehistoric man were seen adjoining the village of St. Paul. A mound thirty-two feet in diameter, and nearly six feet high, is built on the brow of the terrace bluff, overlooking the river in the valley and commanding a wide view toward "sunrise" between the rocky hills. When explored it contained human bones, which on exposure, quickly went to dust. They were covered with flags, supported by a stone wall, indicating a national vault or grave. Several smaller tumuli, possibly habitation mounds, were seen near by. Many interesting stone implements have been found scattered along the valley of Flat Rock River, evincing the taste as well as skill of the ancient inhabitants, and that if not their permanent home, this was at times a favorite hunting and visiting locality.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN HISTORY—EARLY TRIBES—THE DELAWARES—TREATY
CEDING SHELBY COUNTY TO THE UNITED STATES—REMIN-
ISCENCES—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.



PON the first introduction of Europeans among the primitive inhabitants of this country, it was the prevailing opinion among the white people that the vast domain since designated as the American Continent, was peopled by one common family, of like habits, and speaking the same language. The error, however, was soon dispelled by observation, which at the same time established the fact of great diversity in characteristics, language and physical development, the diversity arising sometimes from one cause and sometimes from another.

The principal division known at this period is the Algonquin, embracing among other powerful tribes, the Miamis recognized as one of the most perfect types, and one of the most extensive on the continent. Next in rank to the Miamis, if, indeed, they are not entitled to precedence, are the Delawares.

The Delawares, the tribe with which the history of this county has to deal, had their homes originally, says Schoolcraft, on the shore of the Atlantic, on the Delaware and Susquehanna and their tributaries. Here it was that that peaceful hero, William Penn, found them and made his first treaty with them in 1682. They were a powerful nation, and during the lifetime of Penn lived on terms of peace with the whites. After his death things changed. Prior to 1736, the powerful confederacy of the Six Nations had waged successful war against one of the divisions of the Delaware tribe, and had compelled it to acknowledge its supremacy. Claiming that by right of conquest they had acquired the ownership, not only of the lands belonging to the conquered portion, but of the whole territory belonging to the Delaware tribe, they made a treaty without the knowledge of the rightful owners of the soil, transferring their pretended title to the whites.

A few years later the Delawares were driven from their homes and passing beyond the Alleghany Mountains they built their wigwams upon the banks of the river Mahoning in Western Pennsyl-

vania. Here they sojourned for awhile, but civilization kept up its westward march, and the sullen savages disdaining the enlightenment of white men retired constantly to the gloom and solitude of their native forests. The next stopping place was Eastern and Central Indiana and part of Ohio. Here they remained until by treaties made from time to time, they extinguished their title to all the rich domain and agreed to go beyond the Mississippi.

The last and most important treaty made with the Delawares was that of 1818, which is as follows:

Articles of a treaty with the Delawares at St. Marys in the State of Ohio, between Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass and Benjamin Parke, commissioners of the United States, and the Delaware Indians.

ARTICLE 1. The Delaware Nation of Indians cede to the United States, all their claims to land in the State of Indiana.

ARTICLE 2. In consideration of the aforesaid cession, the United States agree to provide for the Delawares a country to reside in upon the west side of the Mississippi, and to guarantee to them the peaceable possession of the same.

ARTICLE 3. The United States also agree to pay to the Delawares the full value of their improvements in the country hereby ceded, which valuation shall be made by persons to be appointed for that purpose by the President of the United States, and to furnish the Delawares with 120 horses not to exceed in value \$40 each, and a sufficient of pirogues to aid in transporting them to the west side of the Mississippi, and a quantity of provisions proportioned to their numbers, and the extent of their journey.

ARTICLE 4. The Delawares shall be allowed the use and occupation of their improvements for the term of three years from the date of this treaty if they so long require it.

ARTICLE 5. The United States agree to pay to the Delawares a perpetual annuity of \$4,000, which, together with all annuities which the United States by former treaty agreed to pay them, shall be paid in silver at any place to which the Delawares may remove.

ARTICLE 6. The United States agree to provide and support a blacksmith for the Delawares, after their removal to the west side of the Mississippi.

ARTICLE 8. A sum not exceeding \$13,312.25, shall be paid by the United States, to satisfy certain claims against the Delaware Nation. * * *

ARTICLE 9. This treaty after it shall be ratified by the President and Senate, shall be binding on the contracting parties.

In testimony the said Jonathan Jennings, Lewis Cass and Benjamin Parke aforesaid, and the chiefs and warriors of the Dela-

ware Nation of Indians, have hereunto set their hands at St. Marys, in the State of Ohio, this 23d day of October, 1818.

Signed:

“JONATHAN JENNINGS,

“LEWIS CASS,

“BENJAMIN PARKE.”

Although under the provisions of the treaty the Delawares were permitted to remain in the territory ceded, for three years, there were but few here at the expiration of that time. Those that remained were peaceable and gave the settlers no trouble. Indeed, so short a time did they remain after the first white settlers came, that but little may be said of them in connection with the settlement of the county. The following reminiscences of the venerable Isaac Wilson will serve to show some of the remarkable characteristics of the noble red man and to what extent they were associated with them during their brief stay:

“By the terms of the treaty of October, 1818, the Indians reserved the right of hunting and trapping in the New Purchase for the space of three years. And during that period there were occasional encampments of the red men in the various parts of what is now our county. Near Marion, James Wilson established a trading-post, and exchanged coarse cloths, blankets, flints, knives, etc., for the furs they brought in. Sometimes as many as 100 up to 150 would come to the post in a single day. As a general thing, they were quiet and honest neighbors, and gave little trouble or uneasiness. During the entire winter of 1819–20, two Indian families remained encamped within half a mile of Mr. Wilson’s home. Their names were Pishan Quenum and Captain Canam. Their households consisted only of themselves and their wives. The latter, having but little to do during the hunting season, often called on Mrs. Wilson. On one occasion, they and their husbands were invited to tea and to spend the evening. The ladies arrived first, mounted on handsome ponies and seated upon perfectly beautiful side-saddles. The horns of the saddles and also the neat slippers in the stirrups, were literally covered with graceful silver bands of their own workmanship. Their toilets consisted of colored calico chemise, with ruffles upon the neck, bosom and wrists, brick-cloth leggins, moccasins highly ornamented with beads and porcupine quills, together with the indispensable blanket. Their arms, both above and below the elbow, were encased in silver bracelets three-fourths of an inch wide: upon their bosoms they wore brooches nearly as large as an ordinary saucer. At the table, they and their husbands handled the tea-cups and knives and forks in a most civilized manner. In the conversation, but one at a time took part. A little baby boy of Mrs. Wilson’s was the object of

much caressing to the Indian ladies. When they were about to depart, after spending a pleasant evening, one of them took her husband apart, and, after talking and laughing a little, sprang toward the little baby boy, clasped her hand around the instep of his foot, then placed the heel between her thumb and forefinger, and extended her hand lengthwise of the foot, at the same time calling the attention of her husband, who gave a sort of a grunt, as if to say, 'all right!' Not long afterward, when she visited Mrs. Wilson again, she caught up the babe and put upon its tiny feet a beautiful pair of moccasins, fitting as neatly as a pair of kid gloves. This pleasant incident indicates not only the friendly relations that existed, but also a degree of refinement we do not look for among the aborigines."

An Indian Captive.—"In the last incident we saw how amiable the relations of the Indians to the first settlers were. We will now narrate a few instances of hostility. Although they were peaceable and honest generally, yet occasionally they were a little tricky and disposed to take advantage of the new-comers. It is said that when they had been unsuccessful in the chase, the first pig that came into their way would be seized as a lawful prize. One instance of the kind is told which resulted advantageously to the white settler. Richard Thornbury, who had settled on the east bank of Big Flat Rock, where Whetzell's trace crossed that stream, had a fine lot of hogs ranging in the woods on the opposite side of the river. Finding their number gradually decreasing, he at length suspected his red neighbors, who were encamped in the same neighborhood. He therefore concluded to keep watch over his herd of swine. In a few days his suspicions were proved well founded. While on guard in the woods, not more than half a mile from his cabin, he suddenly heard the crack of a gun and the squeal of a hog. Approaching the spot from which the noise came as cautiously and noiselessly as he could, he found an Indian upon one of his hogs, trying to cut its throat. The hog had made such a loud noise that the Indian had not perceived the approach of Thornbury until the latter had secured the Indian's gun, which was leaning against a tree near by. The noble red man was talking to the hog when Thornbury approached. He would use the English tongue and then the Delaware in his eager efforts to persuade the hog to make less noise. The instant he found the white man near, he sprang up and would have fled; but Thornbury bade him stay, reminding him that he had both the guns. Upon this the brave began to beg for his gun; he assured Thornbury that this was his first offense, and that it should be his last; that he was really in want and had taken no meat for three days, or he would not have

done this. "No," said Thornbury, "you must stay until I show you how to stick a hog." After doing this, he made the Indian take it upon his shoulders and carry it across the river upon the ice, and place it in the dooryard of his cabin. The Indian obeyed sullenly, and then said, "Now me go." "Not yet," said Thornbury, "you must stay until I show you how to clean a hog without skinning it as you do." So, he had to remain and assist in the scalding and cleaning. After it was duly hung up, the red man again modestly interposed, "Now me go." "No," said the imperturbable Thornbury, "you must stay and see me cut him open." After this part of the operation had been performed, the captive again interposed, "Now me go." Again the white man replied, "Not yet," and deliberately split the hog in two, right in the middle. He also commanded the Indian to lash the one half upon his back. He then returned his gun, and in a pleasant tone bade him go back to his camp and get his squaw to cook some pork for supper. The Indian was overcome with this kindness and presence of mind, and afterward tried to show his appreciation and gratitude.

Christian Indians.—"One day a settler, whose cabin was near the banks of Sugar Creek, where the Indians had come to hunt, went to them for the purpose of trading dogs. It was the morning of a beautiful Sabbath day. As he approached their camp, he was surprised to see them all collected together, sitting upon the ground in a circle, in the center of which one of their number was reading out of a book. That book proved to be a New Testament, in the Delaware language. The settler felt much rebuked when he found that they were hallowing the Christian Sabbath by the worship of God.

"Their ideas of Christianity were few and simple, but they were firm and steadfast in their faith, and stated that they had been converted through the labors of a missionary by the name of McCoy.

"Sometime after the Indians had all gone a family of fifteen or twenty returned, and camped on Lewis Creek, five miles below Shelbyville. My recollection is that it was in the fall of 1825; and as they were some distance from any white man's cabin, and peaceable, they were permitted to remain and trap raccoon and muskrat. While there the following occurrence took place: One Lewis Buskirk who had entered and settled on what is now the Guy Johnson farm, purchased a horse at Lebanon, Ohio. The animal escaped from its new master and returned to Lebanon, pursued by Buskirk on foot and alone. After he had been gone several day his friends became alarmed because of his continued absence, and at once concluded that the Indians had killed him. A company was at once raised consisting of John C. Walker, then

Sheriff, William George and James Goodrich, J. M. Young, William Morris, James H. Lee, Nimrod Galewood, and perhaps others, all well armed, and marched to the Indian camp on Sabbath morning. To their great surprise they found the red men engaged in religious worship. They stopped a short distance from where the worshippers were congregated, where after the services had concluded they were greeted by the aboriginal minister who inquired of them why they carried their arms on Sunday.

"This no good," said he.

"The white men told the Indians there was a man missing, and that it was the supposition that they had murdered him, and fearing the result they had come to advise them to leave, which they agreed to do if allowed three days for preparation. Before the time had expired they had struck tents and departed for the far west. Buskirk returned with his horse in a few days, but not until the innocent band of red men were far on their journey westward. Near the house of Esquire Wells, in Marion Township, is the grave of one of this noble race, and tradition tells that it is the last resting place of one of the distinguished warriors of the Delaware tribe. At each recurring anniversary of the death of this celebrated war chief (if such he was), the remnant of the tribe that inhabited this section would gather at this consecrated spot, and the exercises are described by Mr. Wilson as he saw them in the spring of 1819, and again in 1820.

"Quite a number of Indians came to my father's cabin one bright, spring morning and borrowed of my mother a coffee pot, into which they poured a quart of whisky. They then proceeded to the grave, forming a circle thereabout, with the spokesman at the head. He lifted the coffee pot to his mouth as if in the act of drinking, and then passed it around the circle three times, each one pretending to drink of the contents. This having been done they folded their arms and stood for minutes in the attitude of solemn meditation or silent prayer. The leader then emptied the contents of the vessel at the head of the grave of the dead hero, after which the band dispersed."

CHAPTER III.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION—ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE—FIRST TOWNSHIPS—LOCATING THE COUNTY SEAT—SALE OF LOTS—EARLY ACTS OF THE COUNTY BOARD—REORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS—EARLY JAILS—COURT HOUSE—FINANCES—COUNTY POOR—ROADS—RAILROADS—ELECTIONS—COUNTY OFFICERS—MEDICAL SOCIETY—COUNTY FAIRS—LOCAL INDUSTRIES.



LITTLE more than a quarter of a century after the colonists had declared their independence of the mother country, and five years after Indiana became a part of the Union, the Legislature passed an enabling act whereby Shelby County was organized. The man in honor of whom the new county was named was Isaac Shelby, the first Governor of Kentucky, a gallant soldier, a patriotic citizen, and a pure and just man. The following act was passed and approved in December, 1821:

AN ACT for the formation of a new county north of Bartholomew County.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that from and after the first day of April next, all that part of Delaware County, contained within the following bounds shall form a separate county, viz.: Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 33, in Township 11 north, Range 8 east, of the second principal meridian: thence north twenty-four miles, to the northeast corner of Section 4, Township 14 north, of Range 8 east: thence west seventeen miles, to the southwest corner of Section 2, Township 14 north, of Range 5 east: thence south twenty-four miles to the north boundary of Bartholomew County: thence east seventeen miles to the place of beginning.

SECTION 2. The said new county shall be known and designated by the name of Shelby County, and shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdiction, which to separate and independent counties do and may properly appertain and belong.

* * * * *

SECTION 4. The circuit and all other courts of the County of Shelby, shall meet and be holden at the house of David Fisher, in said County of Shelby, until suitable accommodations can be had

at the seat of justice: and so soon as said county are satisfied that suitable accommodation can be had at the county seat they shall adjourn their courts thereto, after which time the courts for the County of Shelby shall be holden at the county seat of Shelby County.

* * * * *

Signed:

SAMUEL MILROY,
Speaker of House of Representatives.
RATLIFF BOON,
President of Senate.

Approved December 31, 1821.

JONATHAN JENNINGS,
Governor.

Commissioners' Court.—The first term of commissioners' court was held at the house of David Fisher, near the Town of Marion, on Tuesday, April 9, 1822. Richard Tyner, Joseph Davison and David Fisher having presented certificates of election, received the oath of office, and immediately organized by electing Richard Tyner, President. Hiram Alldredge was appointed Clerk of the Board, and William Davis, County Treasurer, for the term of one year. The first regular business of the board was the division of the county into the following townships: Union, Marion, Hendricks and Noble. An election was ordered held in each township on the 27th day of April, for the election of a Justice of the Peace, the following places being designated as polling places: Union Township, at the house of Cyrus H. Stone; Marion Township, at the house of John Summer; Hendricks Township, at the house of Eli Adams, and Noble Township, at the house of Samuel Drake. After the appointment of Election Inspectors, the board adjourned *sine die*. The second special session was held May 13th, of the same year. Benjamin Hodges was appointed "listor" for the year 1822. A superintendent was appointed for each school section of the county, after which the time of the board was occupied in hearing the petitions for the establishment of county roads. These petitions were signed by "divers and sundry" citizens, and set forth in very convincing terms the public utility of the proposed lines. The prayer of these petitioners was always granted, and viewers accordingly appointed to survey and report as to the practicability and convenience of the proposed route.

The Commissioners, George Bently, Benjamin Blythe, Amos Boardman, Joshua Cobb and Abenezer Ward, appointed by the Legislature to locate the seat of justice of Shelby County, met at the house of David Fisher on the first Monday in July, 1822. They proceeded to examine the several proposed sites, namely: First,

Marion, which was the geographical center of the county; Second, the farm of Isaac Lemaster, who offered a donation of forty acres; Third, the present site of Shelbyville, where seventy acres were offered. Major John Hendricks, forty acres; James Davison, twenty acres; and Hon. John Walker, ten acres. After four days of arduous labor, the offer of Messrs. Hendricks, Davison and Walker was accepted, and the present site selected. The decision of the Commissioners was announced on the Fourth of July, and was received by the patriotic citizens of the county who had gathered to celebrate that glorious day with shouts of applause, accompanied by expressions of regret by those who had been disappointed. The wisdom of the selection was questioned, and the action of the commissioners openly criticised by many. At that time, and for many years subsequent it is said, that the present site of Shelbyville was covered with water for a considerable portion of each year, while the other proposed sites were nearer the geographical center and comparatively dry.

The Board of County Commissioners met in special session on July 5th, and accepted the report, which defines the boundaries of land donated in the following language, to-wit.: "Commencing at a stake dividing Sections 5 and 6, in Range 7 east, of the second principal meridian, Township 12 north; thence east on Township line dividing Townships 12 and 13, along the northeast quarter of Section 5, township and range aforesaid, supposed to be 160 rods, more or less; thence south, to inclose twenty acres. Also twenty acres on the southeast quarter of Section 31, Range 7, Township 13, lying as follows: Commencing at the southeast corner of section aforesaid; thence running north to Blue River; thence down Blue River to make twenty acres. Ten acres in Section 31, Range 7, Township 13, as follows: Commencing at the southwest quarter of section aforesaid, at the southwest corner; thence east across said quarter section; thence north to include ten acres, and that the said site hereby located shall be known by the name of Shelbyville."

After accepting the report of the Locating Commissioners, the Board ordered the claim of said Commissioners, amounting to \$135, to be allowed, and that the same be paid out of the first money received by the treasurer. Hon. Abel Cole was appointed County Agent, and directed to have all the west half of the Hendricks and Walker donation laid off into town lots, streets and alleys. The first sale of lots was advertised for September 23, and the terms of sale fixed as follows: One-twelfth in cash, the balance payable in three annual installments, with interest from date if not paid at maturity." The price of lots was from \$10 to \$50, depending on location. The cash proceeds from the first sale of lots was \$15.75,

of which amount \$1.75 was expended for whisky to be used on the day of public sale, and it is said by one who was in attendance that it was not drunk as a beverage, but as a preventative of the malarial diseases that "flesh was heir to" in those days.

At the January term of the Commissioners' Court, the Clerk, Treasurer and Sheriff were each allowed \$22 for their services for one year, which, in comparison with the amount paid at present, is a very meagre sum. The rates adopted for the regulation of taverns were: for each meal of victuals, 25 cents; for bed, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents; for horse, at hay, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for each gallon of grain, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; for each half pint of whisky, 10 cents, and for one-half pint of brandy, 25 cents. At the same time the county agent was ordered to sell to the lowest bidder, January 1, 1825, a contract for the building of a pound, said pound to be 50x50 feet, post and rail fence six feet high, with gate five feet wide. The south-east lot of the public square was designated as the location of said pound, and Benjamin Williams appointed keeper of the same. The board then adopted the following described seal: To be in the form of a circle, around the edge of which were the words, Shelby County Seal, Indiana. In the center of the circle is an eagle perched upon the head of a lion.

At the September term, 1826, the board made an allowance of 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents for whisky furnished the county by Smith Wingate, and ordered that the same be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. The price of whisky, as established by the board, was 10 cents per pint, so it may be seen that neither the quantity used nor the amount expended was excessive. A second allowance was made November, 1827: this was 75 cents, and brandy was used at that meeting instead of whisky.

In 1824, the law creating a board of county commissioners was repealed and a board of justices with similar duties created instead. The board was composed of justices of the peace from each township, and organized by the election of one of its members president, the clerk of the court being *ex-officio* secretary. The first board was composed of the following gentlemen: Alex Vanpelt, Merry McGuire, Willis Law, H. H. Lewis, John Kennedy, Nathaniel Davis, Joseph Hough, James Wray, John B. Morgan, Lewis Hendricks, John M. Goung, David Layman, David Brawn, Richard Williams, William Hawkins, Adam Wright, Nathan Wheeler and Josiah Williams. The first meeting was held at the house of Benjamin Williams, and Josiah Williams was elected president. After four years this law was repealed and the old system re-established.

Organization of Townships.—At the first meeting of the board of commissioners of Shelby County, held at the house of David

Fisher, April 9, 1822, the territory of the county was divided into the following townships: Town 14, formed and constituted the civil township of Union; Town 13, the township of Marion; Town 12, the township of Hendricks, and the Town 11, the township of Noble. At a special term held in May of the same year, the name of Union was changed to Harrison, and that of Marion to Shelby. Addison Township was organized February 11, 1823; Sugar Creek, May 13, 1823; Liberty, March 5, 1827, and Monroe, May, 1831; Fleming, Hanover and Moral were other townships that were organized prior to 1840.

At a regular meeting of the board held on the first Monday in January, 1840, the townships of the county were reorganized and new townships created — Jackson Township was formed out of the territory of Township 11, Range 6 east, and all of Township 11, Range 5 east, lying in said county.

Noble Township. — Township 11, Range 7 east, and that part of Township 11, Range 8, lying in Shelby County.

Hendricks Township. — All that part of Township 11, Range 5, lying in Shelby County, and that part of Township 12, Range 6, contained in the following boundary: Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 34; thence north on the section line to the northeast corner of Section 3; thence west to the northwest corner of said township; thence south to the line dividing townships 11 and 12; thence east four miles to the place of beginning.

Sugar Creek Township. — Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 34, Township 13, Range 6; thence north on section line to the northeast corner of Section 3, in the aforesaid township; thence west along the line dividing townships 13 and 14, to the west line of said county; thence south to the line dividing townships 12 and 13; thence east to the place of beginning.

Moral Township. — Township 14 north, Range 6 east; that part of Township 14, in Range 5, lying in Shelby County.

Marion Township. — Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 23, Township 13 north, of Range 7 east; thence north on section line to the northeast corner of Section 35, in Township 14 north, and Range 7 east; thence on section line to the range line, dividing ranges 6 and 7 at the northwest corner of Section 31, Township 14, Range 7; thence south to line dividing townships 13 and 14; thence west two miles to the northwest corner of Section 5, Township 13, Range 6; thence south on section line to the southwest corner of Section 23, Township 13, Range 6; thence east on section line to the place of beginning.

Hanover Township. — Beginning on the east line of Shelby County, at the southeast corner of Section 28, Township 14, Range

8; thence west on section line to the line dividing ranges 6 and 7 at the southwest corner of Section 30, Township 14, Range 7; thence north on county line: thence east to northeast corner of said county; thence south to the place of beginning.

Union Township.—All of Township 13, Range 8, lying in Shelby County: also sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, in Township 13, Range 7, and sections 31, 32 and 33, in Township 14, Range 8, and Section 36, Township 14, Range 7.

Liberty Township.—All of Township 12, Range 8, lying in Shelby County, and sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, in Township 12, Range 7 east.

Addison Township. — Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 35, Township 12, Range 7; thence north on section to the northeast corner of Section 26, Township 13, Range 7; thence west seven miles to the northwest corner of Section 26, Township 13, Range 6: thence south eight miles to the southwest corner of Section 35, Township 12, Range 6: thence east seven miles to the place of beginning.

Van Buren Township.— Beginning at the southwest corner of Section 26, Township 14, Range 6: thence east to the line of Section 27, Township 14, Range 7; thence east on said line to the county line: thence west on said county line to the northwest corner of Section 2, Township 14, Range 6: thence south to the place of beginning.

Brandywine Township.— Beginning on the range line dividing ranges 6 and 7 at the northeast corner of Section 36, Township 14, Range 6: thence two miles west to the northwest corner of Section 35, Township 14, Range 6: thence one mile south to the township line dividing townships 13 and 14: thence two mile west on said line to the northwest corner of Section 4, Township 13, Range 6: thence south six miles to the township line dividing townships 12 and 13: thence two miles on said line to the southeast on said line to the southeast corner of Section 34, Township 13, Range 6: thence north two miles to the northwest corner of Section 26, Township 13, Range 6: thence two miles east to the range line dividing ranges 6 and 7: thence north on said line to the place of beginning. Organized March 7, 1843.

Washington Township. — Beginning on the township line dividing townships 11 and 12, Range 6, at the corner of the northeast quarter of, and the northwest quarter of Section 3, Township 11, Range 6: thence running south on said open line of sections 3, 10, 15, 22, and 27 to Flat Rock River, to the county line: thence east on said line to the southeast corner of Section 33, Township 11, Range 7; thence north on said section line to the township line

dividing townships 11 and 12: thence west on said line to the place of beginning. Said township was organized on the first Monday in April, 1845.

Shelby Township. Beginning at the southeast corner of Section 35, Township 12, Range 6, which point is the southwest corner of Addison Township; thence north on the line dividing the townships of Addison and Hendricks to the northwest corner of Section 14 in said township and range; thence east on section line to the northeast corner of Section 13, and also range line dividing ranges 6 and 7; thence north on range line to the northwest corner of Section 8; thence east to the northeast corner of Section 14, Township 12, Range 7; also to the west line of Liberty Township; thence south on the section dividing the townships of Addison and Liberty to the southeast corner of Section 35, Township 12, Range 7; thence west on section line dividing the Township of Addison from Noble and Washington to the place of beginning. Organized, June 26, 1882.

Jail. The necessity of providing a prison for the confinement of those who refused to obey the laws, became manifest early in the existence of the county. Indeed, the county had been organized but a few months until the Board of Commissioners, which met at the house of Hiram Alldredge, in November, 1822, ordered that a contract for the erection of a jail be sold on the 1st day of January, 1823. James Gregory was appointed architect, and to Nathan Johnson was awarded the contract for the erection of said building. The plans and specifications as prepared by the architect, provided for a hewed log structure 16x16 feet and two stories high. The first story was to contain the prison room or dungeon in which the most vicious class of criminals were to be incarcerated, while in the second story was an apartment less securely constructed, and set apart as a debtor's room. Under this operation of the law, which was one of the first enactments of the new State, any person who failed in the payment of his debts, either from inability or otherwise, might at the pleasure of the creditor be thrown into prison. It is remembered by many of the old settlers that not a few of the most honorable and respectful people were victims of the law, that like many other relics of the "dark ages" had been promulgated by that little band that landed at Plymouth Rock, in 1620. The location of this building was the northeast lot of Public square, and cost about \$600.

This old structure stood for a few years, when it was abandoned and a new jail erected on the corner of Harrison and Broadway. This building was of logs and more substantially constructed than

the first, and was built at a cost but little in excess of the amount paid for the first jail.

The contract for the third jail was awarded to John Craig, Michael West and Jacob Parris, at the March term of court, 1845. This building stood near the site of the present jail and was built of stone. Attached to said jail was a Sheriff's residence 20x24 feet and two stories high. This building was of a very substantial character and during the thirty-three years of its use there was confined within its walls some of the most vicious criminals of that period.

In the fall of 1872, in accordance with the instructions of the board, D. A. Bohlen prepared and submitted plans for a new jail and Sheriff's residence. In accordance with a notice previously given the following bids were recorded at the November meeting: Norris & Hinkley, \$55,824; Travis Carter & Co., \$70,500; Wingate & Hester, \$55,998; Travis L. Farmer, \$55,500, and Victor & Springer, \$54,000. The contract was awarded to Victor & Springer. The building is a two-story brick and is ninety-five feet long and fifty feet wide. The prison apartment is provided with eighteen cells and two hospital rooms, while the Sheriff's residence contains nine rooms.

Court House.—Before the location of the seat of justice at its present site, all county business was transacted at the little village of Marion. The first courts were held at the house of David Fisher, but it is authentically stated that when the weather was not too inclement, the judge and jury would adjourn either to an unfinished barn that stood near by, or to the top of a large oak tree which had fallen the branches answering the purpose of both bench and jury-box. After the location of the county seat, all county business was transacted, and courts held first at the residence of Benjamin Williams, and later the residence of Hiram Alldredge.

The first action taken toward the erection of a court house was an order made by the board January 1, 1823, authorizing the county agent to contract for the erection of a temporary frame building 20x30 feet and two stories high. This order was recorded at a subsequent meeting of the board, and on the 3d of July, of the same year, the agent was directed to give notice that a substantial brick building would be erected instead. In March, of the following year, it was declared to be the sense of the board that the expenditure of a large sum for the erection of a court house was at that time both unwise and inexpedient, and the matter was accordingly postponed. The matter was not again considered until March, 1825, when the contract for the erection of a two-story, brick building fifty feet wide and sixty long, was purchased by William Bush-

field and Arthur Major, for \$2,240. According to the plans prepared by the architect, John E. Baker, the first story was set apart for a court room, and although the furniture and appointments were in no way extravagant, they served the purpose. The second story was divided into four apartments, and was used for county offices. The house was located in the center of the public square (which had been but partially cleared of the heavy growth of trees) and was not completed ready for occupation until 1830. The present court house was built in 1852, by Edwin May, contractor, at a cost to the county of \$27,000. The superstructure is of brick and stone. The building is two stories high and 100 feet long and seventy-five feet wide. It was remodeled in 1878, according to the plans and specifications of R. P. Daggett, architect. The contract for the reconstruction was awarded Osborne, Carlisle & Jones for the sum of \$31,000. In order to meet the payment of the debt thus incurred, bonds aggregating \$30,000 were issued in denominations of \$500, payable in one, two and three years, and bearing interest at the rate of eight per cent.

Finances.—To give a correct statement of the condition of the finances for the first decade of the county's history is almost impossible; but so far as the records reveal the facts its true condition will be seen in the subjoined exhibit. The principal source of revenue for the first few years was from the sale of lots which were donated to the county as a consideration for the location of the seat of justice at its present site. The first sale of lots occurred September 23, 1822. The cash received at said sale was \$15.75, the balance being in notes and accounts. The proceeds from the several sales of lots probably exceeded, in the aggregate, \$3,000, but on account of county agent being a defaulter, the true condition of the funds could never be ascertained. The first tax levied was in 1822, the rate upon each horse or mule more than three years old, 37½ cents; each two-wheel pleasure carriage, \$1.00; each four-wheel pleasure carriage, \$1.50; each yoke of oxen more than three years old, 18¾ cents; each brass clock, \$1.00; each pinch back or silver watch, 25 cents; and on each gold watch, \$1.00. The first collection of tax was in 1823, and the treasurer's report for said year shows that there were taxes collected to the amount of \$314.75; merchant's licenses, \$7.50, and tavern licenses, \$20. The same report shows that \$386.12 was dispersed during the year; thus it will be seen that at the close of the first fiscal year there was a cash balance against the county of \$43.87.

The following statement will show the expenditure of the county revenue for the first and last ten years of the county's history:

1823,	-	-	-	\$386	12	1877,	-	-	-	\$40,059	00
1824,	-	-	-	847	07	1878,	-	-	-	36,380	00
1825,	-	-	-	2,715	00	1879,	-	-	-	35,062	00
1826,	-	-	-	392	41	1880,	-	-	-	60,521	00
1827,	-	-	-	227	25	1881,	-	-	-	60,544	00
1828,	-	-	-	1,256	66	1882,	-	-	-	56,599	00
1829,	-	-	-	725	64	1883,	-	-	-	59,236	00
1830,	-	-	-	1,370	24	1884,	-	-	-	43,867	00
1831,	-	-	-	757	28	1885,	-	-	-	59,787	00
1832,	-	-	-	1,198	39	1886,	-	-	-	80,584	00
Total,	-	-	-	\$9,876	06	Total,	-	-	-	\$552,639	00

By an addition of these amounts it will be observed that for the first ten years the expense of running the county, including amounts paid for state and school purposes, was \$9,876.06, while for the ten years ending with 1886, and not including state and school funds, the amount is \$552,639.00. The receipts (including all funds) for the fiscal year ending May 31, 1886, was \$239,036.39; and the expenditures but \$4,640.45 less. A careful comparison of the figures will show the growth in wealth of the county from the date of its organization to the present time.

The County's Poor.—Probably no question in the political economy of a county deserves more thoughtful attention from those to whom the management of public affairs is intrusted, than the care of those who have through misfortune become the proper objects of charity. To provide those unfortunates who are unable or incompetent to take care of themselves, against want, has called forth various methods of treatment. The first provisions made by law was the appointment of overseers of each civil township, whose duty it was to provide for the wants of the poor of their respective townships. In accordance with the provision of the law the board of commissioners, at a meeting held in May, 1822, made the following named persons overseers: Noble Township, William Shaw and Josiah Williams; Hendricks Township, Henry Logan and George Adams; Marian Township, Benjamin and Abel Summers; Union Township, Jonathan Hill and Joshua Wilson. The general provisions governing the duties of such overseers were as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Overseers of the Poor, every year, to cause all poor persons who have or shall become a public charge, to be farmed out on contract to be made on the first Monday in May, annually, in such manner as said Overseers of the Poor shall deem best calculated to promote the public good. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prohibit any overseer from receiving

and accepting propositions at any time for the keeping of the poor and others who may at any time hereafter become a county charge." It was further provided that the overseers should keep a record in which should be transcribed the names of all persons in their respective townships who were unable to take care of themselves, and who in their opinion were entitled to the benefits provided for the maintenance of those unfortunates. A further provision made it necessary then to put as apprentices all poor children whose parents were dead or were found to be unable to maintain them — males until the age of twenty-one, and females until they attained the age of eighteen years.

During the first thirty years of the county's history but little progress was made toward the development of a more practical method of providing for the wants of the poor and indigent of the county. For many years succeeding the organization of the county the farming-out system was adopted by the commissioners, and the result, while at first satisfactory, later became impracticable. Profiting by the experience of older counties, the commissioners bought a farm in 1847, upon which was erected a suitable building for the comfort of the poor of the county. This plan was adopted as a matter of economy, the purpose being to utilize the personal labor of such inmates as were physically able to work. This plan was found to be beneficial because it offered proper exercise for such inmates, besides contributing to their own sustenance. The county farm, which was bought of John Lemasters, July 3, 1847, is five miles south of Shelbyville, in Shelby Township. It contains 160 acres and cost \$1,800. The contract for the erection of a brick building, 40x20 feet, was awarded to Benjamin & Jackson Maple, for the sum of \$550. As the county increased in population there was a corresponding increase in the number who were entitled to its benefactions, and the old building was soon found to be inadequate. In May, 1861, the commissioners contracted for the construction of a brick building with enlarged capacity and the necessary appointments to accommodate all who were entitled to enter. The annual expense of keeping the poor was for the first several years merely nominal. According to the records the average annual expense from 1828 to 1836, inclusive, was \$140, or an aggregate, for the period, of \$1,260. If this amount be compared with the following exhibit of annual expenses for the last twenty years, the contrast will show an alarming increase in this element of society:

1867, - - -	\$1,213 24	1877, - - -	\$7,057 38
1868, - - -	9,428 51	1878, - - -	8,465 30
1869, - - -	8,078 64	1879, - - -	6,790 00
1870, - - -	8,870 44	1880, - - -	10,299 45
1871, - - -	9,251 00	1881, - - -	8,821 85
1872, - - -	9,759 00	1882, - - -	11,567 25
1873, - - -	9,166 38	1883, - - -	10,014 69
1874, - - -	11,060 50	1884, - - -	10,568 99
1875, - - -	6,038 25	1885, - - -	12,000 41
1876, - - -	9,435 74	1886, - - -	14,049 43

This shows an aggregate expenditure for the ten years ending May 30, 1886 (not including the erection nor repair of buildings) of \$99,634,75.

Avenues of Travel.—The roads traversed by the pioneer settlers of Shelby County were first the Indian trails, which were the only avenues of travel established by the Delaware tribe, which inhabited this county at the time of the coming of the first settler. These were succeeded by neighborhood roads until the organization of the county, when county roads were established according to the demands of public convenience. The primitive roads were little more than a path “blazed out,” by which travelers might with some degree of confidence, go from one settlement to another without fear of losing their course. These roads often traversed low, wet land and marshy districts, and in order to make them passable were cross laid with logs and rails, and were generally known as “corduroys,” which, according to an eminent American humorist, “has decreased the length of many a spinal column.” When the necessities of enlarged travel became apparent, the demand for better constructed roads became quite universal, and in response to this demand State roads were surveyed and located at the expense of the State.

The first of these important avenues of commerce and travel was The Old State Road, which was located about the year 1821. The road extended from Indianapolis to Lawrenceburg, passing through Shelby County from northwest to southeast, and afforded those living along the line of said road communication with the Ohio River, which enabled the people of central and southern Indiana to reach with their products the markets of the world. The Michigan Road was in many respects the most important thoroughfare established in Indiana at an early day. This road was built largely by the proceeds of the sale of land relinquished to the State by the Pottawattamie Indians by the treaty of 1826. The northern terminus of the road was Michigan City, and for several years extended

no further south than Indianapolis, but in the latter part of the thirties, was built to Madison, by the way of Shelbyville.

After many years of experience with dirt roads, which until 1850, were the only public thoroughfares in the State, it was thought proper to authorize by legislative enactment, as many older states had done, the construction of roads whereby the products of the farm might be transported to meet the demands of trade. In response to this demand the General Assembly of 1849, authorized the incorporation of Stock Companies for the construction of Plank Roads. In all but few of the counties of the State such roads were built and operated, but after a few years were abandoned as impracticable.

Since 1860, there has been constructed on all the principal thoroughfares leading out of Shelbyville, as well as on many of the cross roads in various parts of the county, gravel roads, of which the following is a complete list:

Shelbyville & Morristown, ten miles; Edinburg, Flat Rock & Norristown, eleven miles and a half; Mount Auburn & Lewis Creek, nine miles and a half; Jackson Grand Road, three miles; Shelbyville, Flat Rock & Norristown, twelve miles; Hope & Norristown, one and a half miles; Flat Rock & Waldron, five and a half miles; St. Paul & Norristown, nine and a half miles; Shelbyville & Cynthia, four miles; Shelbyville & Chapel, seven miles; County Line & Chapel, five miles; Waldron & Middleton, one mile; Shelbyville & Columbus, four and a half miles; Shelbyville & Rushville, four miles; Shelbyville & Manilla, ten miles; Lewis Creek & Shelbyville, three miles; Shelbyville, Smithland & Marietta, seven and a half miles; Michigan Road, six miles; Shelbyville & Brandywine, two and a half miles; Brandywine, Boggstown & Sugar Creek, four miles; Fairland Company, four and a half miles; Shelbyville & Indianapolis, four miles; Fairland & Shelbyville, two miles; Fairland & Brandywine, one and a half miles; Northern County, one mile; Brandywine Junction, one mile; Morristown & Hanover, five and three-fourths miles; Blue River & Chapel, four miles; Marion Township, five and a half miles; Morrison Turnpike Company, four and a half miles.

Railroads.—From the year 1822, forward for a series of years, the question of internal improvements was the all-absorbing theme of discussion. In his message to the General Assembly, in 1822, Governor Wm. Hendricks urged strongly the necessity of constructing state roads, improvement of the rivers, etc. This sentiment became strong among the masses, and no sooner had the practicability of railroads been demonstrated to the world than there was among the most intelligent and progressive citizens a desire to give

it a practical test. The first action taken with this object in view was by the people of Shelby County, early in the thirties. Judge Peaslee, at that time a citizen of Shelbyville, was the projector of the road which extended from the top of the hill in the southeastern suburbs of the city, to Lewis Creek, a distance of one mile and a half. The road was constructed entirely of wood, and the car was pulled by horses. It was put into operation on the Fourth of July, 1834, and passengers were taken the "round trip" for twenty-five cents. William Ford was the conductor. This was the beginning of what the projectors hoped would be a line extending to Cincinnati, but failing to interest capitalists, and not having the means of their own, the project was abandoned. This was the first road, if such it may be called, that was built west of the Alleghany mountains.

The Shelbyville Lateral Branch, connecting Shelbyville with the Madison & Indianapolis road at Edinburg, was located in the year 1846, and completed in 1849-50. Length 16 miles. Major John Hendricks was first president. This was the second railroad constructed in the State of Indiana, and the third one in the United States west of Cincinnati—Madison & Indianapolis being the first, and the Louisville & Portland the second.

The second railroad, the Rushville & Shelbyville, nineteen miles in length, and also the Knightstown & Shelbyville, twenty-five miles in length, were located in 1847, and completed at about the same time as the lateral branch. The first President and projector of the Knightstown road was Henry B. Hill, of Carthage. Dr. Helm was first President of Rushville & Shelbyville road.

The branch connecting Shelbyville and Edinburg, as well as the Knightstown road, were abandoned after being successfully operated for a few years. About the time of the abandonment of the old road, what is now known as the Cambridge City Branch of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Road was completed. This intersects the main road at Columbus, and the Pan Handle Railroad at Cambridge City, and all being under the management of the Pennsylvania Company, these connections furnish many advantages to passengers as well as shippers.

The Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad was commenced at Lawrenceburg, in the fall of 1849, and completed through Shelby County in 1853. It was at that time known as the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad. The projector and first President was Hon. George H. Dunn, of Lawrenceburg, "from whose indefatigable industry and perseverance, Shelby County has derived more substantial benefit in her material interests than from the labor of any other single individual in the State." To

those who will succeed the present generation, and especially to the farmers of Shelby County, it may be interesting to know that before construction of railroads, corn was a drug at 10 cents per bushel; wheat, 35 to 40 cents; pork, \$1.50 to \$2 per one hundred pounds, net; good beef steak $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 cents per pound, and other products in proportion.

The company's lines (either owned or controlled) gave the people of Shelby County direct communication with four of the largest western cities, viz.: Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Thus enabling them to transport, directly, the products of the farm, factory and shop to the best markets of the world. Equal advantages are afforded to the traveling public, five trains being run each way daily. Parlor cars, reclining chair cars and Pullman sleepers are among the accommodations provided. The C., L., St. L. & C. with its lateral branch extending from Fairland to Martinsville via Franklin; the J., M. & L. and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis, which runs across the northeast corner of the county, a distance of about ten miles, give the people of Shelby County, in the aggregate, about sixty-five miles of railroad.

Elections.—The following tables of the elections have been compiled from the county records and other available sources. None but the Presidential votes are given, and those prior to 1832 could not be found:

NOVEMBER, 1832.				NOVEMBER, 1836.			
TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Jackson and Van Buren.	WHIG. Craw and Sergeant.		TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Van Buren and Johnson.	WHIG. Harrison and Granger.	
Hanover	71	69		Moral	85	9	
Union	48	57		Hanover	97	128	
Snoddy	45	52		Marion	64	32	
Moral	55	5		Union	41	19	
Sugar Creek	14	9		Liberty	12	57	
Addison	266	198		Noble	30	82	
Liberty	45	50		Jackson	74	53	
Noble	39	58		Hendricks	23	12	
Jackson	59	32		Sugar Creek	19	22	
Fleming	8	25		Addison	221	231	
Hendricks	31	10					
Totals	733	485		Totals	675	688	

NOVEMBER, 1840.				NOVEMBER, 1844.			
TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Van Buren and Johnson.	WHIG. Harrison and Tyler.		TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Polk and Dallas.	WHIG. Clay and Frelinghuysen.	
Moral	119	54		Moral	137	10	
Hanover	147	157		Hanover	71	101	
Marion	37	39		Marion	83	44	
Union	73	81		Union	103	78	
Liberty	41	65		Liberty	85	92	
Noble	73	111		Noble	123	169	
Jackson	139	122		Jackson	122	135	
Hendricks	45	29		Hendricks	116	77	
Sugar Creek	42	40		Sugar Creek	93	53	
Addison	326	313		Addison	166	209	
Totals	1,070	1,016		Brandwine	104	43	
				Van Buren	75	43	
				Totals	1,340	1,107	

NOVEMBER, 1848.				NOVEMBER, 1852.			
TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Cass and Butler.	WHIG. Taylor and Fillmore.	FREE SOIL Van Buren and Adams.	TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Pierce and King.	WHIG. Scott and Graham.	FREE SOIL. Hale and Julian.
Moral.....	138	56	4	Adtison.....	307	380	7
Hanover.....	53	105	3	Brandywine..	123	47	2
Marion.....	68	49		Hendricks....	108	85	
Union.....	103	75	10	Hanover.....	74	108	4
Liberty.....	10	104		Jackson.....	126	85	
Noble.....	111	100		Liberty.....	137	102	
Jackson.....	123	97		Moral.....	175	45	1
Hendricks....	138	78		Marion.....	72	63	
Sugar Creek..	96	50		Noble.....	119	98	
Addison.....	22	211	1	Sugar Creek..	106	50	
Washington..	91	93		Union.....	110	63	11
Brandywine..	110	32		Van Buren....	91	49	2
Van Buren....	91	42		Washington..	89	111	
Totals.....	1,414	1,122	18	Totals.....	1,627	1,286	27

NOVEMBER, 1853.

	DEMOCRATIC. Buchanan and Dayton.	REPUBLICAN. Fremont and Dayton.	AMERICAN Fillmore and Donelson.
County.....	2,075	1,510	142

NOVEMBER, 1860.

TOWNSHIPS.	INDEPENDENT DEMOCRATIC. Douglas and Johnson	REPUBLICAN. Lincoln and Hamlin.	DEMOCRATIC. Breckenridge and Lane.	UNION. Bell and Everett.
Jackson.....	165	103		
Washington..	117	145	1	
Noble.....	181	131	4	4
Liberty.....	161	97	2	
Adtison.....	433	522	15	6
Hendricks....	180	132	3	3
Sugar Creek..	116	94	10	5
Brandywine..	135	70		
Marion.....	88	75		1
Union.....	98	128		2
Hanover.....	102	164	1	1
Van Buren....	75	127	1	3
Moral.....	193	112	6	
Totals.....	2,017	1,900	43	25

NOVEMBER, 1864.

TOWNSHIPS.	REPUBLICAN. Lincoln and Johnson.	DEMOCRATIC. McClellan and Pendleton.
Jackson.....	76	191
Washington..	141	135
Noble.....	131	202
Liberty.....	109	181
Addison.....	493	478
Hendricks....	143	184
Sugar Creek..	61	135
Brandywine..	77	160
Marion.....	89	88
Union.....	132	91
Hanover.....	148	87
Van Buren....	134	80
Moral.....	103	211
Totals.....	1,897	2,223

NOVEMBER, 1868.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC. Seymour and Ellis.	REPUBLICAN. Grant and Colfax.
Jackson.....	222	85
Washington..	142	168
Noble.....	217	135
Liberty.....	227	92
Adtison.....	331	550
Hendricks....	210	128
Sugar Creek..	163	76
Brandywine..	187	103
Marion.....	99	109
Union.....	102	152
Hanover.....	140	193
Van Buren....	102	156
Moral.....	227	12
Totals.....	2,592	2,069

NOVEMBER, 1872.

TOWNSHIPS.	LIBERAL REPUBLICAN. Greasley and Brown.	REPUBLICAN Grant and Wilson.
Jackson.....	222	86
Washington.....	147	170
Noble.....	205	143
Liberty.....	241	96
Addison.....	636	630
Hendricks.....	211	133
Sugar Creek.....	175	77
Brandywine.....	179	97
Marion.....	107	94
Union.....	109	147
Hanover.....	319	248
Van Buren.....	112	155
Moral.....	110	115
Totals.....	2,584	2,151

NOVEMBER, 1876.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC. Tilden and Hearcks.	REPUBLICAN. Hayes and Wheeler.
Jackson.....	256	98
Washington.....	172	190
Noble.....	252	144
Liberty.....	239	115
Addison.....	809	660
Hendricks.....	235	115
Sugar Creek.....	138	82
Brandywine.....	201	94
Marion.....	96	113
Union.....	123	166
Hanover.....	170	222
Van Buren.....	135	177
Moral.....	254	141
Totals.....	3,184	2,747

NOVEMBER, 1880.

TOWNSHIPS.	REP. Garfield and Arthur.	DEM. Hancock and English.	IND. Weaver and Chambers.
Jackson.....	96	37	5
Washington.....	216	182	
Noble — St. Paul.....	51	152	
Geneva.....	101	111	3
Liberty — Waldron.....	103	174	1
Cynthiana.....	30	120	
Addison — East.....	460	523	6
West.....	323	447	7
Hendricks — East.....	91	86	5
West.....	90	182	1
Sugar Creek.....	100	216	
Brandywine.....	109	238	16
Marion.....	111	174	8
Union.....	154	137	3
Hanover.....	252	181	4
Van Buren.....	187	152	6
Moral.....	167	238	6
Totals.....	2648	3555	71

NOVEMBER, 1884.

TOWNSHIPS.	REPUBLICAN. Blaine and Logan.	DEMOCRAT. Cleveland and Hendricks.
Jackson.....	112	274
Washington.....	222	191
Noble.....	137	286
Liberty.....	129	239
Addison.....	809	680
Shelby.....	129	229
Sugar Creek.....	96	181
Brandywine.....	109	213
Marion.....	133	98
Union.....	150	139
Hanover.....	162	191
Van Buren.....	195	136
Moral.....	138	254
Hendricks.....	174	275
Totals.....	2801	3366

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Recorders.— William H. Sleeth, from 1822 to 1835; Milton Robins, from 1835 to 1842; John S. Campbell, from 1842 to 1855; James Milleson, from 1855 to 1859; David Loudon, from 1850 to 1867; Cyrenus Bishop, from 1867 to 1871; Thomas J. Cherry, from 1871 to 1875; A. V. Robins, from 1875 to 1879; E. L. Davison, 1879 to 1883; Barney Worland, 1883 to 1887; William J. Buxton, present.

Auditors.— Voorhes Conover, from 1840 to 1847; John H. Stewart, from 1847 to 1851; John J. White, from 1851 to 1859; Squire L. Vanpelt, from 1859 to 1867; Robert W. Wiles, from 1867 to 1875; George W. Isley, from 1875 to 1879; J. L. Carson, 1879 to 1883; James Wiles, 1883 to 1887; William F. Handy, present.

Treasurers.—William Davis, 1822-23; Elijah Mayhew, 1823-39; Thomas H. Fleming, 1839-42; Levi Lainger, 1842-44; John Cartmill, 1844-50; Alexander Miller, 1850-54; Isaac H. Wilson, 1854-56; Elias M. Wilson, 1856-60; Andrew J. Winterowd, 1860-62; William M. Phillips, 1862-66; Fountain G. Robinson, 1866-70; James M. Sleeth, 1870-74; James O. Parrish, 1874-79; E. B. Amidon, 1879-83; David Tull, 1883-85; Michael Posz, 1885 to present.

Commissioners.—William Goodrich, Calvin Kinsley, Alexander Vanpelt, Elias Millikin, Elijah Tyner, David Fisher, Joseph Dawson, Adam Mow, Ashbel Stone, V. Conover, John Sleeth, James Robertson, W. A. Doble, Hugh Campbell, George Conger, Jacob Fox, John Kern, Gideon Stafford, James Rule, Thomas Clayton, Samuel Montgomery, Henry Buck, Moses P. Higgins, Alexander Cory, J. J. Curtis, John McConnell, George W. Davis, William S. Ensley, C. Girton, George Senior, Edmund Cooper, St. Claire Ensiminger, Louis Fessenbeck, Ithamer Davison, N. Bailey, D. T. Culbertson, A. P. Wortman, George Cuskaden, Hiram Drake, W. H. Barlow, H. H. Torline, J. S. Carpenter, Alfred Fox, J. W. Harrell and Michael Garling.

State Senators.—James Gregory, 1825-31; Thomas Hendricks, 1831-34; William Fowler, 1834-36; John Walker, 1836-40; Joseph B. Nickall, 1840-43; John Y. Kennedy, 1843-46; Augustus C. Handy, 1846-49; James M. Sleeth, 1849-53; George W. Brown, 1853-57; David S. Gooding, 1857-61; Martin M. Ray, 1861-65; James L. Mason, 1865-69; Thomas G. Lee, 1869-71; Oliver J. Glessner, 1871-75; R. M. Slater, 1875; C. B. Tarlton, 1875-79; T. M. Howard, 1879-1887.

Representatives in Indiana Legislature.—Thomas Hendricks, 1823-26; Lewis Morgan, 1826-27; John Smiley, 1827-28; Sylvan B. Morris, 1828-29; Rezin Davis, 1829-30; John Smiley, 1830-31; Sylvan B. Morris, 1831-32; Rezin Davis, 1832-34; Jacob Shank, 1834-35; John Walker, 1835-36; Erasmus Powell and Edward Gird, 1836-37; William J. Peaslee and Joseph B. Nickoll, 1837-38; William J. Peaslee and Erasmus Powell, 1838-39; William W. McCoy and Joshua B. Lucas, 1839-41; in the session of 1839, William J. McCoy and Balis Coats; in the session of 1840-41, William W. McCoy and Joshua B. Lucas; John Hendricks, 1841-42; Fletcher Tevis, 1842-43; Augustus C. Handy, 1843-45; James M. Sleeth, 1845-46; James M. Sleeth, 1846-47; William Major, 1847-48; Thomas A. Hendricks, 1848-49; George W. Brown, 1849-51; William Major, 1851-54; Samuel Donelson, 1853-55; Thomas A. McFarland, 1855-59; John L. Montgomery, 1859-61; Jacob Mutz, 1861-65; James Harrison, 1865-67; George C. Thatcher, 1867-69; Isaac Odell, 1869-71; James J. Curtis, 1871-73; Samuel D. Spell-



Wm. Cotton
(DECEASED)



man, 1873-75: William Patterson, 1875-77: Cris Gerton, 1877-79; Squire L. Vanpelt, 1879-81; Edmund Cooper, 1881-83; Jacob Mutz, 1883-85; Thomas Hoban, 1885-87; Charles Major, 1887-89.

Joint Representatives.—N. B. Berryman, 1880-82; B. S. Sutton, 1882-84; Sid. Conger, 1886-88.

Clerks.—Hiram Aldredge, from 1822 to 1829; S. B. Morris, from 1829 to 1843; Jacob Vernon, from 1843 to 1855; Alexander Miller, from 1855 to 1859; William C. Miller, 1858-1859; Alonzo Blair, from 1859 to 1867; Jacob G. Wolf, from 1867 to 1871; John Elliott, from 1871 to 1875; B. S. Sutton, from 1875 to 1879; Fred. H. Cheuden, 1879-1883; A. J. Gorgas, 1883-1886; Chas. J. Fastlben, 1886; T. S. Jones, present.

Sheriffs.—Sevier Lewis, 1822, died in office; Isaac Templeton appointed to serve unexpired term; John Walker, from 1826 to 1830; Jacob Shank, from 1830 to 1834; Elisha Baker, 1834-38; John Stewart, from 1838 to 1842; Apollo Kinsley, from 1842 to 1844; Alexander Miller, from 1844 to 1848; William Wood, from 1848 to 1854; S. L. Vanpelt, from 1854 to 1858; H. H. Bogess, from 1858 to 1860; Henry Doble, from 1860 to 1864; E. B. Amsden, from 1864 to 1868; John Hoop, from 1868 to 1870; Ithamar Spurlin, from 1870 to 1872; T. H. Lee, 1872-76; Albert W. McCorkle, 1876-1880; James Brown, 1880-1882; Sid. Conger, 1882-1884; James Magill, 1884-1886; Henry Meer, 1886-1888.

Circuit Judges.—William W. Wick, 1822; B. F. Morris, 1825; William W. Wick, 1835; James Morrison, 1839; William J. Peaslee, 1843; William W. Wick, 1850; William M. McCarty, 1853; Reuben D. Logan, 1853; Jeremiah M. Wilson, 1866; S. P. Oyler, 1869; D. D. Banta, 1870; K. M. Hord, 1876.

Associate Judges.—John Sleeth, Wm. Goodrich, 1822; Joseph Dawson, 1825; A. Williams, 1826; Ira Bailey, Thomas Cotton, 1836; Joshua B. Lucas, 1843; Jacob Kennerly, 1850; David Thatcher, Calville Pierce, 1851.

Probate Judges.—Erasmus Powell, 1822-36; Jacob Kennerly, 1836-43; William H. Sleeth, 1843-50; Cyrus Wright, 1850-53.

Common Pleas.—Jas. M. Sleeth, 1853; Geo. A. Buskirk, 1861; O. J. Glessner, 1865; Tos. W. Wollen, 1868; R. L. Coffey, 1870.

Coroners.—Major John Hendricks, Major Joseph B. Nickel, John Dargin, William Rock, James Marshal Elliot, Edward Winchel, William Richard Norris, John Hoop.

Surveyors.—William H. Miller, (Jerry) Jeremiah Dugan, Charles F. Webster, George S. Murphy, William H. Isley, Thomas Finley.

Medical Profession.—The practice of the "healing art" has an antiquity co-existent with the prevalence of diseases to which the

human family have been subject in all time past, and the degree of proficiency attained has always depended upon the activity and zeal of the members of the profession. To secure the knowledge indispensable to the proper treatment of human ailments and the restoration of the organic functions to their normal condition, union of effort and mutuality of counsel have been universally acknowledged as essential. This would suggest the necessity for the organization of societies in which members may meet, and by a comparison of individual experiences deduce the most practical methods.

Early in the fifties an effort was made by a few of the leading physicians of Shelbyville to organize upon a permanent foundation, and although the organization was effected its existence was but temporary.

What was known as the Shelby County Medical Society, with headquarters at Morristown, was organized April 3, 1854. The membership of this society was made up of the following physicians who lived in the northern portion of the county: D. S. McGahey, J. G. Wolf, J. M. Adams, J. H. Spurrier, F. M. Pollitt, W. W. Rigdon and T. M. Stevens. The first officers were Dr. D. S. McGahey, President; J. M. Adams, Secretary; J. G. Wolf and W. W. Rigdon, Censors; and J. H. Spurrier, Treasurer. This organization continued until 1864, a period of ten years, when it disbanded and has never since been revived.

Of the early history of the profession, but little can be said. There having been no early organization, there is in consequence no record from which the data may be obtained. It is remembered by the oldest residents that the first to offer his professional services to the people of Shelby County was Dr. James Kipper, who came probably, as early as 1820. He was a man of very ordinary ability, with very little professional learning, although he is said to have been reasonably successful in the treatment of diseases most prevalent in those days. Dr. Sylvan B. Morris came the following year, 1821, and opened an office in the house of Alexander Van Pelt, at the mouth of Conn's Creek. The next year, 1822, he moved to Shelbyville, where he remained until his death, 1843. Dr. Morris was a native of Pennsylvania, but spent the greater part of his boyhood days in Warren County, Ohio. He was one of the best educated of all the early physicians of the county, being a literary graduate of Lebanon Academy, and a medical graduate of the famous Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. Dr. John T. Kennedy came in 1828. He was a surgeon in the War of 1812, a man of much intellectual force and a very successful practitioner. Drs. Archibald Smith and Edward Beall came a few years earlier.

Others who may be classed among the pioneer physicians are as follows: Drs. Harrison (a son of Gen. Harrison), Nathaniel Teal, Homberg, Cummins, Davison Gaskell Free, W. W. McCoy, Albert G. Webb, John Forbes, George Fleming, Charles Fishback, Graham, Sanders, Cull, McGauhey, Elder, Milton Robins and Samuel D. Day. The two last named are still living in Shelbyville.

In the history of the profession in Shelby County there is little that may be said. The incidents of the early practice are similar to those of all western communities. Milk sickness, a disease now unknown to the profession, was prevalent in some localities in the latter part of the thirties. Of the disease, but little was known, further than that it was by drinking the milk or eating the meat of cattle that were afflicted with a disease of the same name. The disease was not necessarily fatal, but the rate of mortality was considerable. In 1845, the black tongue prevailed; cholera in 1850; a malignant form of dysentery in 1851, and cholera again in 1866. The "chills and fever," was the most prevalent, and gave the settlers the most inconvenience. It was a terror to new-comers; in fact but few of any class escaped. It was not contagious, but derived from impure water and air, which are always developed in the opening up of a new country. The impurities were absorbed from day to day until the whole body became saturated with the poison, and then the shock came. It had a fixed beginning and ending, coming, generally, on alternate days with a regularity that was surprising. After the shock came a fever that was burning-hot and lasted for hours. When a person had the chill, he couldn't get warm, and when he had the fever, he couldn't get cool. The patient felt languid and stupid; back was out of fix, the head ached and the appetite was crazed. The eyes had too much white in them, the ears, especially after taking quinine, had too much roar in them, and the whole body and soul were entirely woe-begone, disconsolable, sad, poor and good for nothing. It is claimed by one of the pioneer physicians that there was not a single person who lived in the county, during the decade of the fifties, that was not a victim of this malady. The patients, after a long continued struggle, became weak, emaciated and thin, and the following can hardly be said to be a picture of the imagination:

"And to-day the swallows flitting,
Round my cabin see me sitting;
Moody within the sunshine,
Just inside my silent door;
Waiting for the 'Ager,' seeming
Like a man forever dreaming;
And the sunlight on me streaming,
Throws no shadows on the floor;
For I am too thin and sallow,
To make shadows on the floor —
Nary a shadow any more."

Those physicians who have obtained license to practice in the county under the operations of the acts of Legislature of 1885, are as follows: W. T. Knapp, the Starling Medical College; T. C. Kennedy, Kentucky School of Medicine; Morris Drake, Ohio Medical College; W. G. McGadden, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; J. E. Inlow; W. M. Pierson, Indiana Medical College; Geo. W. Fleming, Bellevue; R. R. Washburn; W. W. Keeling, Eclectic Institute, Ohio; W. B. Gordon, Ohio Medical College; W. F. Green, Rush Medical College; John W. Snider, Rush Medical College; H. Comstock, Ohio Medical College; S. A. Kennedy, Ohio Medical College; W. M. Ford, University of Louisville; I. W. Trees, Indiana Medical College; James K. Stewart, Ohio Medical College, John W. Parrish, Eclectic Institute; H. Wray, H. Smith; Joseph Bowlby, Ohio Medical College; R. M. Floyd; Thomas K. Rubish, Indiana Medical College; J. N. Lucas, Medical College, Cincinnati; James A. Comstock, Rush Medical College; John F. Maddox, Eclectic Medical College; J. R. Jenkins, Miami Medical Institute; Fredrick Dickman; I. H. Drake, Hudson Medical College; T. J. McClain, Indiana Medical College; I. W. Inlow; James M. Adams; John Lowden, Eclectic Medical College, Ohio; S. S. Salisbury; Samuel A. Kennedy, Ohio Medical College; John Perry, Cincinnati Medical College; M. K. Gilmore, University of Michigan; J. P. Robins, Ohio Medical College; J. G. Wolf, Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania; G. G. Winter; R. D. Raynes; James W. Green, Rush Medical College; John E. McGaughey, Bellevue Hospital; J. M. Larimore, University of Iowa; H. M. Connelly, Indiana Medical College; M. P. Howard, Sr., Indiana Medical College; T. S. Jones, University of Pennsylvania; F. F. Whetzel, Indiana Medical College; J. H. Alexander, Ohio Medical College; J. P. Howard, Jr., Indiana Medical College; F. M. Howard, Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery; J. W. Howard, Medical College of Indiana; Ira C. Fisher, Medical College of Indiana; D. J. Ballard, Cincinnati College of Medicine; George S. Crawford, Medical College of Indiana; J. W. Spicer, Cincinnati College of Medicine; John F. Taylor, Ohio Medical College; Emma E. Coleman, Eclectic Medical College; G. P. Ruby, New York Homeopathic College; John B. Stewart; W. R. Bentley, Homeopathic Medical College; J. H. Sanford; J. W. Seeman, Indiana Medical College; H. W. Hendricks, American Medical College; Robert S. McCray, Indiana Medical College; T. H. Rucker; Edward F. Wells, Indiana Medical College; D. A. Petegrew, Indiana Medical College; U. Stackhouse, Indiana Medical College; William T. Shrout, Eclectic Medical College, Richmond, Va.; James Carter, Indiana Medical College; Charles A. Tindall,

Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati; E. W. Leech, Eclectic Institute, Cincinnati.

Agricultural Societies.—The most important of the occupations into which the labors of mankind are divided is that of agriculture. This is true not only because a larger per cent. of the population is engaged in tilling the soil, but because it forms the basis of the prosperity of every country. It has long since been conceded that intelligence is as necessary on the part of those engaged in the cultivation of the soil as in the other vocations of life. It is for the dissemination of knowledge and the diffusion of better methods among the farmers that agricultural societies have been established and maintained throughout the State. There is no doubt that through the agency of these societies, great changes have been wrought during the latter half of the present century. No considerable progress was made in the organization and maintenance of agricultural societies until the enactment of a law, February 14, 1851, providing for the encouragement of the same. A State Board of Agriculture, with Gov. Joseph A. Wright as President, was organized pursuant to this act, and through the influence of said board many district and county societies were formed.

The preliminary arrangements for the organization of an agricultural society in Shelby County, were perfected at a meeting held in the old court house in the summer of 1848. Forty acres of land lying southeast of the present site of the Shelby distillery was purchased by the association, and the first fair was held, probably, in the fall of the following year, 1849. After the enactment of February, 1851, went into effect, an association was organized on a different basis. The following historical sketch of the society was contributed to the report of the State Board of Agriculture, for 1854, by L. J. Hackney, Esq., Secretary of the Association:

"I have had an opportunity recently to observe in abstract form the progress of agriculture in this county since the 25th day of October, 1851, when the citizens friendly to agricultural improvement met at the court house and selected Rev. David Whitcomb to preside over the meeting, and David Thatcher, then editing and publishing the *Volunteer*, was chosen secretary. A society was formed, and November 1, 1851, the venerable Judge J. M. Sleeth, for a committee, reported a constitution, and Thomas A. Hendricks, Martin M. Ray and James Elliott, reported by-laws. A librarian was one of the officers of the society, and it was made his duty to subscribe for all such books and periodicals for the use of members as might be ordered, and to keep a register of the receipt and the return of the same by members. A committee was required to furnish two columns of agricultural news weekly to the *Volunteer*, and the

librarian ordered to subscribe for the *Cultivator*, \$1.00; *Horticulturalist*, \$3.00; *The Plow*, 50 cents; *The Prairie Farmer*, \$1.00; *The Plow, the Loom and the Anvil*, \$2.00; *Western Horticultural Review*, \$3.00; *Ohio Agriculturalist*, \$1.00; *Journal of Agriculture*, \$2.00; *Pennsylvania Farm Journal*, \$1.00; *American Farmer*, \$1.00; *Indiana Farmer*, \$1.00; *Ohio Cultivator*, \$1.00. On the first Saturday in February, 1852, Governor Wright and W. T. Dennis, addressed the society. In the moldy old volumes where this record is found, is a list of the premiums offered at the first fair of the pioneer society and it covers less than five and a half pages, written, in the book, 8x10 inches, and comprising farms, crops, horses, jacks and mules, cattle, hogs, sheep, fowls, fruits, farming implements, flowers and domestic manufactures. In the first is a sensible award, though abandoned by modern management, 'the best arranged and cultivated farm, a silver cup worth \$10; for second best, Stephen Farm book and a diploma.' The Farmers' Encyclopedia, Coleman European Agriculture, American Farm Book, silver cups, spoons and butter knives, etc., constituted the premiums. In 1852, and 1853, these pages show that much annoyance was experienced by 'huckstering near the fair grounds.'

"The progress of the society during 1853, was reported to the State Board, showing great advancement by the "offering of 188 premiums, of which 120 were awarded, their cost being about \$400, of which \$230 is silverware, and the remainder in books and bound volumes of periodicals on agriculture and hundred topics." The score and a half of years, since this remarkable manifestation of agricultural interests, have brought us much of which to be proud. We have a ground, upon which there are permanent improvements of more than \$10,000 in value, and the fair of the past season paid in cash premiums fully \$5,000, and received in entry fees, privileges at the gates, amphitheater, and from stalls, \$6,280.66, having paid more money for building forty new stalls than all the awards of our brethren of 1853, amounted to. Their efforts were laudable, and probably more productive of good results than ours of this day, considering and comparing the circumstances affecting both. Certain it is, that we are reaping the harvest of prosperity, that have grown from the seeds of industry and hardships sown by them."

The present society is a joint stock association, and was organized in 1874, with about 300 shareholders. The grounds which are just outside the city limits is the property of the county, but all improvements were made by and belong to the association. The value of both grounds and improvements is probably \$12,000. This fair under its present management is one of the best in the

State, which is due to the energy and business-like management of its officers.

Prominent among those who have contributed much to the success of the society since its organization the following names deserve special mention: John Blessing, Jacob Mutz, Christopher Girtton, S. L. Van Pelt, Albert Gorgas, David Conger and L. J. Hackney.

Beside the above association the people of Shelby County contribute much to the success of the following district fairs: Shelby, Johnson, Bartholomew and Brown, Shelby and Rush.

The Shelby County Live Stock Association was organized in 1886, with H. B. Cole, President; D. H. Thompson, Vice President; Walter Elliot, Secretary, and William Kinsley, Treasurer. The principal public sales that have taken place within the county were that of T. A. Colton & Son, Wednesday, June 15, 1887; and that of Madison Talbert, W. R. Zike and R. H. Phillips, June 16, 1887.

Poultry Farming.—This branch of industry has since its inception, but a few years ago, grown to vast proportions. To Hon. Sid Conger is due the credit of first conducting the business of "fancy poultry raising," on a large scale. He began the business in 1875 with two Partridge Cochins pullets, given him by a friend, to which by purchase he added a cockerel, and with this beginning he laid the foundation of a business which is at present one of the most extensive in the west. In 1877, Mr. Conger added to his stock the Plymouth Rocks, Buff Cochins, and later the Wyandottes, and in the same year began exhibiting at the fairs of Central Indiana. He has since exhibited at the principal fairs of the United States, and in 1885, won many prizes at the World's Fair at New Orleans.

So great has become the reputation of Mr. Conger that he has sold a single chicken as high as \$150, and a pen consisting of six females and one male for \$500. Starting on a rented farm and with no means save what was borrowed, he has by his energy, integrity and correct business methods increased his business to such an extent that his patrons may be found in every State and Territory in the Union, besides Canada and England, and his sales of poultry and eggs for the year 1886, aggregated but little less than \$9,000.

Other growers of fancy poultry who deserve mention in this connection, although not so extensively engaged, are, T. E. Goodrich, Plymouth Rocks; Justus Clapp, Light Brahmas; James K. Bowers, Light Brahmas; Robert Hale and Charles Cage, of Shelbyville, and Frank Cory, of Morristown.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS—THE INDIAN TRADER—FIRST SETTLERS, AND WHERE THEY SETTLED—EARLY LAND SALES—THE LOG CABIN—EARLY MILLING—FIRST CROPS—WILD ANIMALS—A REMINISCENCE—SNAKES—TRADE AND COMMERCE—AMUSEMENTS—INCIDENTS, ETC.



PLEASANT it is, yet sad, to recall the scenes of the past. Pleasant, because we see the faces of dear ones; sad, because the picture is unreal and will vanish like the mists of morning. Could the scenes of sixty years ago be reproduced the reader would behold a series of tableaux in which would be seen the unknown log hut, its crevices filled with clay, the stick chimney, the broad fire place, the rough, unseemly furniture and the small clearing. Such pictures were most familiar to the pioneers, and yet under all those uncomfortable circumstances they were happy and contented and enjoyed life to the utmost. Some have lived to note the changes and improvements made since the first white settler pitched his tent on the bank of Blue River, now sixty-nine years ago. They have seen the "wilderness rejoice and blossom as the rose," savages and wild beasts disappear, the log cabins changed into the comfortable and luxurious homes, and thus, in the great transformation presented they have witnessed the culmination of civilization and refinement.

While a few of the heroes of pioneer times still remain, many have passed away, and with them the landmarks they erected. A few of the pioneer incidents have been preserved and cherished, but man is mortal and the memory weak and uncertain, hence much of the early history is buried in eternal oblivion. At the time of the admission of Indiana into the Union, that portion which is now Shelby County, as well as a very large tract in the Eastern and Central part of the State was in possession of the Delaware Indians. Their title to the lands was not finally extinguished until October, 1818, as may be seen in a foregoing chapter.

Prior to this time but few white men had ever set foot on the soil of Shelby County. It is quite probable that the first white men to cross this territory were the French traders, who dealt largely with the Delawares, and whites traveling from Detroit to Vincennes, by way of Old Fort Valonia, in Jackson County: it is reasonable to conclude that they followed the White River and its tributaries and thus

passed through the section now contained within the bounds of Shelby County. The first who is positively known to have entered the territory was William Conner, an Indian trader, who at that time had a trading post at the present site of Connersville. Early in 1816, he floated down Flat Rock River in a small boat filled with such goods as he might exchange with the red men for their peltries. Later he traveled along the course of Blue River and to the bands that camped along its banks he became a welcome guest. Mr. Conner, who is often called the father of Central Indiana, was a typical frontiersman and being familiar with the customs and habits of the Indians, he was able to render valuable service to General Harrison during his struggle with the natives in the early part of the century.

No sooner had the news of the consummation of the treaty with Delawares, at St. Mary's, reached the settlement in Franklin County, than did Jacob Whetzel start out for the new El Dorado, blazing a road from Brookfield to the bluffs on White River. This blazed way, long known as Whetzel's trace, passed through Shelby County in a northwesterly direction, crossing Big Blue River about four miles and a half north of the present site of Shelbyville. The Whetzels, Jacob and Cyrus, with their families, returned to the bluffs of White River in 1819, and permanently settled there.

Richard Thornberry settled at the point where Whetzel's trace crossed the Flat Rock, now in Rush County. James Wilson, accompanied by a man by the name of Logan, and another by the name of Hanna, followed the trace to where it crossed the Big Blue River, and after selecting the site of his future home, returned to Fairfield, Franklin County, where he then resided. After a brief stay with his family, he returned to the wilderness, accompanied by his three sons, William, Jonathan and Wesley. They at once began to fell trees with which to construct a cabin home, and for the first time the wood-man's ax sent its peaceful echoes through the forest. Log was placed upon log until a cabin, 16x16 feet in dimensions, with slab floor, stick and clay chimney, and big fire place, was completed. The location of this cabin was in Section 16, Marion Township, about 300 yards south of where Squire Wells now lives. After the cabin was under roof, leaving the boys to complete the work, Mr. Wilson returned and brought the first load. Remaining but a few days, he returned to the old home at Fairfield, reaching there late in December. Preparations were at once begun to move the family, and on the New Year's day, 1819, father, mother, Isaac II. (then a boy of twelve summers), four little sisters, and the baby boy, bade farewell to the old home and the friends who had gathered, and began the journey

to the forest home. A deep snow had fallen and the day was severely cold, the creeks were frozen over, which enabled them to cross without difficulty, until they reached Flat Rock, where the wheels broke through the ice, but after much delay it was extricated. After a tiresome and tedious journey, they reached the cabin about 10 o'clock in the night of the third day. The boys, in anticipation of their coming, had roasting, before the great fire place, some of the choicest venison, and when the supper was prepared, and the interesting group gathered around the table, who will say that with all their lack of comforts, with all their pinching poverty and all their isolation, they were not happy?

The next to pitch his tent in the wilderness was Bennett Michael, a shoe-maker. He had for years followed his trade, but with indifferent success at the old home in Fairfield. He came at the solicitation of Mr. Wilson, who had provided for him a small cabin a few yards south of his own residence. In the spring of 1820, Benjamin Kaster, John Foeman, John Smith and Henry Fishel, with their families, came and settled on the school section in Marion Township. Later, in the same year, David Fisher, Balser Fox, James Grier, Benjamin Hodges, Adam Rhodes, John Sleeth, Caleb Sleeth, W. H. Sleeth and Abel Summers, came and squatted in and around the town of Marion. The land was surveyed by the government immediately after its acquisition by treaty, and the different parties who did the work in Shelby County, with date of its completion, were: W. B. Laughlin, July 23, 1819; A. Wallace, July 23, 1819; B. Bentley, May 31, 1819; Abraham Lee, July 22, 1819; John Hendricks, April 20, 1820. The government land office at Brookville was opened for the sale of the land on the first Monday in October, 1820; and immediately afterward settlements were made in various parts of the county almost contemporaneously. It is claimed that two squatters, Joseph Hewitt and Firman Smith, had come into the territory, now occupied by Hanover Township, as early as the latter part of 1819, and began to carve out homes in the dense forest. They were soon followed by Joshua Wilson, Richard Tyner, James Griffin, Josiah Glover, William Johnson, Rezin Davis, Seth M. Cole, David Calken, James Van Arsdell, Eli Lucas, William Smith, John Carmony, Nathan Young, Lewis Johnson, William and Augustus C. Handy, William Wolf, Dr. David Seth McGaughey, James T. Reid, James Tyner, G. Spurrier, Jonathan and Thomas Swain, Paris C. Talbert, William Montgomery, Joseph and John Davis, Maj. Ashbel Stone, Joshua Holding, Lathrop Francis, Rev. Samuel Morrison, Alexander Rittenhouse, Joseph Adams, Chauncy Butler, Jr., Jacob Fouts, Henry Buck, Thomas Tyner, Andrew Woodyard, George G. Righter, Dr. David

Tracy, Moses Kitchell, Isaac Adams, William Dyer, James and Thomas Philips, Ira Bailey, Benjamin Norris, Cyrus Stone, Jesse Miller, Benjamin Cole. The Yankee settlement, in the vicinity of Freeport, was one of the most prosperous.

The first settlement made in Addison Township, was in the northwest corner long known as the "Wray Settlement." The pioneers of that neighborhood were: Rev. James Wray, Isaac and James Templeton, Samuel and John Nail, Zeboniah Stubbs, James Montgomery, Zebedee and Barnabas Wray. These were all native North Carolinians. In and about Shelbyville the Hendrickses, Goodriches, Walkers, Davissons, Mayhews, Wingates and Williams with many others whose names are mentioned in the history of the city, constitute the first settlers of that section.

A settlement made in Jackson Township and for many years known as the "Haw Patch Settlement" three miles northeast of Edinburg, was one of the earliest made in the county. Many of the settlers of Jackson became active in the public affairs of the county. One of the first to take up his residence in that section was Colonel Hiram Alldredge, who was appointed by the board of commissioners, at their first term in 1822, to the office of County Clerk. This office he filled most faithfully until his death which occurred early in the thirties. Other prominent early settlers were—Judge Joseph Dawson, the Rev. James Clark, Moses Pruitt, Judge Joshua B. Lucas, Zechariah Collins, the Rev. Alfred Phelps, Ivory H. Leggett, Dr. Benjamin Sanders, John Cutsinger, Jacob Wirtz, David and Jesse Scott, Abner Connor, John and George Warner, Dr. A. J. Treon.

It is probable that there were no squatters in the southeastern portion of the county, but soon after the land was surveyed Alexander Van Pelt came with his family and settled at the mouth of Conn's Creek, in what is now Noble Township. Others who came about the same time were Arthur Major, Isaac Avery, Josiah and Daniel Williams, William Major, Mathias Floyd, John and Anderson Winterrowd, Peter Bailey and Jonathan Paul. The last named was a conspicuous figure in the settlement of both Shelby and Decatur counties.

During the year 1821, settlements were made in almost every part of the county. Indeed, they were made so rapidly that it is difficult to tell which is entitled to the priority. Those who were prominent among the early settlers of the various part of the county, not elsewhere mentioned, were: Hugh and Jeremiah Campbell, James Woods, Peter Andrews, Nathan Simpson, John Andrews, Elijah Kirkpatrick, Willis and William Law, Peter Heck, Noble Grimes, Robert Kennedy, Thomas Vaughan, Hudson Ray,

Edward Toner, John Salla, John Snyder, James Young, Lewis Hendricks, Rev. Henry Logan, Sevier Lewis, John I. Lewis, Philip Robins, Benjamin Reece, Jesse Beard, Ephraim Webb, James Hill, Archibald Gordon, Benjamin and John Wallace, Richard Doughty, William Fleming, Fleming Kennedy, Edward Miller, Reuben Davison, William and Martin Updegraff, Joseph and Enoch Tucker, John Goodwin, Zachariah Collins, Joshua Ensminger, David French, Jacob Creek, Dr. John Hamond, Jedidiah Tingle, Henry Moore, Lewis Henry, Marcus Mesener, Joseph Chapman, Kemble E. Midkiff, Rev. Henry Fisher, Rev. Thomas Jones, Jacob, Michael, Thomas and Jesse Youngman, Ira L. Bartley, Elijah Byland, Samuel Love, William McNeilly, Samuel Monroe, John Ballard, Wesley Rucker, William Trackwell, David Robertson, Abraham Leonard, Meager and Bennett Powell, John Wykoff, Aaron Moneack, John Steers, Phillip Ensmenger and St. Claire Ensmenger, John McConnell, S. G. Huntingdon, Adam Smith, Sr., James Johnson, Mathew Campbell, William McConnell, John Hindsman, Joseph Trusler, Reuben Strickler, Daniel Padrick, James White, Henry Willard, William Dannel, David Hoover, Linsey Boggess, Joseph Hough, Robert Myers, James Holmes, William Hoskins, William Croddy, William F. Morgan, Amos Collins, John H. Stewart, William Edwards, Lee Parish, Robert Hankins, Bissell Burr, Hugh Campbell, Lewis Morgan, Daniel Williams, James Norville, David Bradley, John Nail, Daniel Campbell, Jeremiah, Joseph and Isaac Odell, John Oldham, Byron Harrell, George W. Holmes, Rev. Mathew Sedgwick, John Griffith, Edward and Joseph Hunt, John Brierly, Benjamin Bass, James H. Gregory, George Updegraff, Samuel, Derrick, Harman Updegraff, Hally Helper, Philip Fix, Jonathan Winans, Joseph, Jacob and David Winterowd, James Van Bentusen, John and Thomas Clayton, Thomas Cochran, Joseph, Isaac, Samuel and Ithamar Drake, John Eberhart, Samuel Walker, Zachariah Vansickle, William Deiwert, John J. Lewis, Harvey Pope, George Conger, Adam Mow, William Hays, Thomas Wooley, David and Thomas Maze, William and James Bone, Mathew Floyd, Enoch Krimble, Moses Billingsly, Joseph Jones, Aaron and James Fix, Joshua and Jesse Spurlin, Claibourne and Joel Williams, Martin Warner, John M. Coleman, Thomas Watson, David Kepley, Jacob Youngman, Hugh and Samuel Hamilton, William Arnold, James Kitchen, Rev. Samuel Loudan, George Bass, Joshua Campbell, Francis Amos, William A. Dobie, James Smith, Michael Murnan, John and Alexander Means, Archibald and Peter Mann, Fountain Means, John and Maston House, James Murnan, Benjamin Breedlove, Jordan Wright, John Dake, Heman Keeler, George W. Holmes, Hiram Johnson, James

Holmes, Jackson Andrews, John K. Paulen, John Stanley, Henry D. Andrews, John Hoop, Ichabod Jackson, Peter Crum, John Waldroff, Nimrod Jackson, Frederick House, Robert Means, William Harper, John Gregg, Samuel Cones, Enoch Ruggles, George Martin, Dr. Culbertson, George Waldroff, Lewis J. Reeves, Caleb Reeves, Green and John Vernon, Peter and William Fousler, K. Parrish, Jackson Plummer, Duncan McDougal, Henry Youtsey, William Oley and Webster Milkins, Nathaniel Vice, N. B. Snodgrass, George W. Wood, George Nulliner, James, Stephen and Daniel Nichols, Samuel Bawkins, Jackson Campbell, James H. Smith, Phillip Ensminger, William Cotton, Moses Coffin, Thomas Golding, Peter De Witt, Mathew C. and Samuel Brown, John Derrickson, John Vance, Zacheus Bennett, William Nixon Bennett, James Robertson, Rezin Wheeler, Hiram A. Cotton, Thomas Moberly, David Gunning, John Glenn, Major Robert, F. Farris, Isaac Farris, George Forsythe, Robert Brown, James B. Gunning, Henley B. Branson, Lewis Crim, John and Moses Linville, Paris and Joseph A. Talbert, George Michael Becker, George Leiss, John G. Keppel, George M. Keppel, George M. Haehl and John Jacob Haehl.

For three months after the land office had been opened for the sale of the land contained within the new purchase the office was overrun with buyers. Those who entered land in Shelby County in 1820 were:

Township 11, Range 5 — Jesse Scott, October 4; Joch Collins, October 4; Archibald Gordon, November 11; Jesse Cole, October 4; Mary McGuire, November 25; Joseph Dawson, November 28; C. C. Tires, October 24; George Graham, October 4; Jand A. Wilson, October 23; William Slayback, December 5; Moses Pruitt, October 5; Henry Warman, October 5; John Priest, October 5; David Jamison, October 5; David Scott, October 5; Isaac Wilson, October 5; Thomas Gwynn, October 5.

Township 11, Range 6 — James McCoy, October 6; Arthur Major, October 6; Samuel Ward, October 20; Joseph Reece, July 20; Lewis Drake, October 7; Anson Betts, October 18; William Campbell, October 7; Jeremiah Long, October 7; Alexander Van Pelt, October 7; Abraham Lee, November 11; Aaron Atherton, November 3; Agulla Cross, October 7; Samuel Walker, October 7; Moses Wiley, October 7; Ithamer Drake, October 7; Job Moor, October 7; William Powers, October 24; Amos Higgins, October 13; Daniel Hock, October 20; James Records, December 2; Martin Cheney, October 21; Leonard Cutter, October 7; Adam Seeney, October 21; Willis Tow, October 7; David Guard, October 7; Benjamin Ensley, October 7; Harvey Brown, Octo-

ber 13; Charles Collett, October 7; Judah Tingle, November 13; John Venard, November 6; James Campbell, October 7; James Thompson, November 13; J. D. Conrey, November 13.

Township 12, Range 6 — Peter Andrews, October 24; Charles Hubbard, November 22; Hugh Campbell, October 21; Nathan Simpson, October 24; John Fancher, October 10; Edward Toner, October 9; Jerre Campbell, October 31; James Wood, October 31.

Township 13, Range 6 — John Higbee, November 11; William Credly, November 24; S. G. Huntington, October 30; James Johnson, October 7; Joseph Roll, October 30; Matthias Campbell, October 23.

Township 11, Range 7 — Isaac Avery, October 23; George Palmer, October 9; Davit Jewett, December 31.

Township 13, Range 7 — Jacob Fox, December 9; Jane Sleeth, October 9; William Sleeth, October 9; William Fouts, October 9; David Fisher, October 9; Benjamin Williams, October 9; James Williams, October 9; James Greer, October 9; Thomas B. Brown, A. Wallace, S. Lewis, Thomas Harvey, John N. Cobert, February 20; John Walker, December 20; John Walker, October 10; Francis Walker, October 30; Henry Bass, December 19; Calvin Kenley, November 13; James Davison, December 20; William Goodrich, October 9; John Love, October 9; Thomas Porter, January 1; J. H. and James Young, November 24; John Van Buskirk, November 28.

Township 14, Range 7 — Josiah Gover, November 21; Resin Davis, October 12; E. Lucas, November 7; Joseph Hewitt, November 7; Joshua Wilson, October 9; Richard Tyner, October 9; James Griffin, October 19; William Johnson, October 9; P. Kitchell, November 17; Eleazer Burham, October 21; S. M. Cole, November 7; Benjamin Cole, October 12; Nathan Davis, October 21.

Township 11, Range 8 — George Salrey, October 23.

It will be observed that the above shows that entries were made in a few instances prior to October, 1820. This is doubtless a clerical error made in copying from the original records.

The Log Cabin.—After arriving and selecting a suitable location, the next thing to do was to build a log cabin, a description of which may be interesting to many of our younger readers, as in some sections these old-time structures are no more to be seen. Trees of uniform size were chosen and cut into logs of the desirable length, generally twelve to fifteen feet, and hauled to the spot selected for the dwelling. On an appointed day the few neighbors who were available would assemble and have a "house-raising."

Each end of every log was saddled and notched so that they would lie as close down as possible: the next day the proprietor would proceed to "chink and daub" the cabin, to keep out the rain, wind and cold. The house had to be re-daubed every fall, as the rains of the intervening time would wash out a great part of the mortar. The usual height of the house was seven or eight feet. The gables were formed by shortening the logs gradually at each end of the building near the top. The roof was made by laying very straight small logs or stout poles suitable distances apart, generally about two and a half feet from gable to gable, and on these poles were laid the "clapboards" after the manner of shingling, showing about two and a half feet to the weather. These clapboards were fastened to their place by "weight-poles" corresponding in place with the joice just described, and these again were held in their place by "runs" or "knees," which were chunks of wood about eighteen or twenty inches long fitted between them near the ends. Clapboards were made from the nicest boards in the vicinity by chopping or sawing them into four-foot blocks and riving these with a frow.

The chimney of the western pioneer's cabin was made by leaving in the original building, a large open place in one wall. The fire-place thus made was often large enough to receive, fire-wood six to eight feet long. The more rapidly the pioneer could burn up the wood in his vicinity, the sooner he had his little farm cleared and ready for cultivation. In the interior, over the fire-place would be a shelf, called the "mantle," on which stood the candle-stick or lamp, some cooking and table ware, possibly an old clock, and other articles: in the fire-place would be the crane, sometimes of iron, sometimes of wood—on it pots were hung for cooking; over the door, in forked cleats, hung the ever-trustful rifle and powder-horn: in one corner stood the larger bed for the "old-folks," and under it the trundle-bed for the children: in another stood the old-fashioned spinning wheel, with a smaller one by its side: in another the heavy table: in the remaining corner was a rude cupboard, holding the table ware. These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock modesty, and the traveler seeking lodgings for the night or desirous of spending a few days in the community, was always welcome. A single room was made to answer for kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room, bed-room and parlor.

Milling.—Not the least of the hardships of the pioneer was the procuring of bread. The first settlers must be supplied, at least, one year from other sources than their own lands: but the first crops however abundant, gave only partial relief, there being no mills

accessible to grind the grain. Hence the necessity of grinding by hand power, and many families were poorly provided with means for doing this. The "grater" was used by many, and in not a few instances the hominy block resorted to.

There was probably no mill built in the county for more than three years after the first settler came, therefore it was necessary to manufacture the bread-stuffs by the means above mentioned or return to the mills at White Water, in Franklin County, a distance of nearly forty miles. A few years later what was for many years known as Quarry's Mill, was built near Moscow, Decatur County. This was extensively patronized by the people of Shelby County, until mills were built nearer home.

Going to mill says one, who spoke from experience, was quite an undertaking with the pioneers. It was, perhaps, a two or three days' journey. Sometimes a pair of oxen attached to a two wheel cart carried the farmer and his grain on his journey: but frequently he went on horseback seated on a bag of grain. This was a tedious journey, and his return was anxiously awaited by mother and children.

There are some recollections of "going to mill" that bring with them pictures of weary, watchful nights when father did not return as promised and expected, being delayed by the number of "grists" before him, or the impassable condition of the roads or traces. Those were dismal phases of pioneer life, when the darkness closed in upon the anxious mother and crying children, when the winds beat upon the rude cabin, bringing to their ears unwelcome sounds, laden with howls of starving wolves, when hunger-pressed heavily upon the helpless inmates.

Soon enterprising citizens of the county began to embark in the milling business. A desired location along a stream being found, an application was made to the authorities for a writ of *ad quod damnum*. This would enable millers to have adjoining land officially examined and the amount of damage, by making a dam, named. Mills were such a great public convenience that objections were seldom made to their location, and in many instances they were built and operated for months before a writ was applied for. According to the statements of those whose opinions deserve most credence, the first mill built within what is now Shelby County was that of J. C. Walker, on Blue River, at the present site of the Shelby Mills, in Shelbyville. This was a small frame building and was probably completed early in 1823. Nathan Johnson was the millwright. Later in the same year, Abel Summers built a mill in Marion, which stood on the same lot now occupied by the Marion flouring mill. Contemporaneous with the building of the Marion

mill, but possibly a little later, Ira Bailey built a mill on Blue River near the present site of Freeport. Lathrop Francis was the manager. In the summer of the same year, 1823, a writ of *ad quod damnum* was procured by Isaac Drake, and the records show that a mill had been constructed and in operation some time previous to the procuring of the same. This mill was located on the northeast quarter of Section 25, Town 11, Range 6, on Flat Rock River. Although there were other mills built a few years later, these were the principal early mills that supplied the settlers with bread-stuff.

To nearly all of these, saw mills were attached that supplied the people with necessary lumber for the construction of frame buildings and repair of the old log cabin. A few years later this became one of the greatest sources of wealth. The oak, the poplar, the ash, the wild cherry, the black walnut, the maple and many other varieties indigenous to this section have yielded large quantities of lumber which have been transported to the markets of the world.

Pioneer Dress.—The dress of a people throw much light upon their conditions and limitation. The dress of the pioneer father and son was either a coon-skin cap or home-made wool hat for the head. The feet were covered with moccasins made of deer-skins and shoe-packs of tanned leather, but shoes were worn by most of the pioneers of this county, except in summer, when old and young, male and female, went barefoot a considerable portion of the time. The blue linsy hunting shirt was almost universally worn by men and boys, and says one of the pioneers, "I have never felt so happy and healthy since I laid it off." It was made with wide sleeves, open before, with ample room so as to envelop the body almost twice around. The pantaloons of the masses were at a very early day made of deer-skin and linsy, but to the early settlers of Shelby County cotton and jeans were most common.

As to how women's dresses were made in those early days, the following from the recollections of Aunt Susan Goodrich, given in her own language will best tell the story: "Now let me tell you how we made our dresses. When the right time of the year would come around, father, Cynthia and I would put the flax-brake on the log-sled, and haul it down near the river where there were plenty of nettles, Cynthia and I would carry nettles to father and he would brake them. It took an arm full to make a hand full when it was broken. We would work on this way until mother would say we had enough for one piece, and then we would hackle and spin it for chain; then take an equal quantity of wool cord and spin it for filling. We would then dye it in different colors, by using different kinds of bark, place it in the loom and weave it when we would have beautiful striped linsy.

Says Dr. Robbins: The first crops raised were corn, potatoes and flax. It was deemed all-important that flax should be sown on Good Friday, and by the moon. The women and children were to pull it and spread it out to rot. Then the men would break it upon breaks, and the women would scratch, hackle, spin, and weave it into linen. They would then make it up into wearing apparel for the summer use of men, women and children. If there was any more on hand than was absolutely needed, it was sold to the merchant for calico for Sunday and wedding occasions.

The first wool we had was carded by hand, and then spun, wove, and made up into linsey, jeans, flannel and blankets. It was used for dresses, pants, coats, shirts, and all other necessary winter clothing. As we had no tailors or professional dress-makers, it was necessary for the women to do all work of this kind. Notwithstanding all this exertion and labor, they were just as healthy then as now. There were no more headaches, backaches, and other diseases peculiar to females in those days than now—when they can luxuriate in their silks, satins, tiebacks and all other finery.

Time soon wrought a change, and now the cotton and woolen frocks, spun, woven and made by their own fair hands stripped and cross-barred with blue dye and Turkey red has given place to gowns of silk. The feet before in a state of nudity, now charmed in shoes of calf-skin or slippers of kid; and the head formerly unbonneted, but covered with a cotton handkerchief, now draping the charms of the female face under many forms of bonnets of straw, silk, etc. The ladies instead of walking a mile or two to church on Sunday, carrying their shoes and stockings in their hands until within a few yards of the place of worship, as formerly, now come forth arrayed complete in all the pride of dress, in fashionable equipages.

Native Animals.—The principal wild animals found in the county, by the early settlers, were the deer, wolf, bear, panther, wild-cat, fox, otter, raccoon, ground-hog, skunk, mink, weasel, muskrat, opossum, rabbit and squirrel. These animals furnished meat for the settlers for a few years, deer being used most abundantly. The wolf was the most troublesome of all wild animals, it being the common enemy of sheep and some other domestic animals. Their hideous howlings at night were so constant and terrifying, that they seemed to do almost as much mischief by that annoyance as by direct attack. Bears and panthers were not so numerous, but were often seen and sometimes encountered as will be seen by the following:

“On one occasion, in the year 1821, one Lewis Hendricks, who lived near School Section Ford, went to a neighbor by the name of

Solomon George, who was a skillful hunter, and asked him to shoot a deer for him. George consented, and the two started upon the chase. They had not gone far when they suddenly happened upon two young bear cubs. George immediately said, 'Now we'll have some sport.' He directed Hendricks to pinch the ears of the young bears. Their loud and piteous howling soon caused the mother-bear to appear. George then took deliberate aim and fired. The bear turned back and ran; and Hendricks, confident that she had been mortally wounded, hastened to the pursuit. He had not gone far, however, before the bear turned suddenly upon his unarmed pursuer, and with great fury, threw him down. The situation was critical. But with wonderful bravery and presence of mind Hendricks doubled up his two fists and boldly pushed them into the mouth of the bear. In this desperate condition the intrepid George rushed to the spot, and, plunging his hunting-knife deep in the bowels of the bear, saved his friend's life. Hendricks bore the scars of this fierce encounter ever after."

Reminiscences of Dr. Milton B. Robins: "My Indian and hunting experience is limited. I never saw an Indian here or killed a bear or wolf. The only bear story I have, is, that one night a bear attacked a hog near our cabin and made a meal of it. We heard the cries of the hog, but were afraid to venture into the woods. I often saw three or four deer at a time in going to the mill, but never killed one. We often heard packs of hungry wolves howling in the night. Our dogs were sometimes injured by attacking porcupines and getting their quills in their mouths, necks and paws. Squirrels were very numerous, and would eat almost all our corn by taking it up when first planted, but more especially eating it after the ears were formed. The early settlers formed hunting parties, took sides and offered premiums for squirrel scalps, the side killing the greatest number obtaining the prize.

"In the early days the settlements were all on the low bottom lands, and we dreaded the fever and ague and bilious fever as we would now the cholera if it made its annual visit. This was before the days of quinine. Then the woods were one dense forest, the undergrowth being nettles and pea-vines, often so thick you could scarcely penetrate them. Having no grain to feed our horses, they were compelled to run out at night in order to obtain food: they would have to be hunted in the mornings when the dew was on the vegetation, and a man would get perfectly wet chasing them, and then go to work plowing in his wet clothes and keep them on until they dried out towards noon.

"I have oftentimes wondered how a community could live with as little money as we had. The country was mostly settled by Ken-

tuckians and Ohioans, with a few from Tennessee, Carolina and Pennsylvania. It being just after the Indian war and war of 1812-13, there was no foreign demand. We had nothing to sell, no one had anything with which to buy. Everything bartered; one dollar then would go farther than five or six now, but then it was merely nominal as we rarely handled a dollar.

“What little wheat was raised, was cut with sickles, it being before the days of cradles and reapers. We thought this never would be a wheat country, as the ground was so rich that the grain would fall down. After we began to raise more wheat than was needed for home consumption, the nearest market was Lawrenceburg; consequently they brought their grain from midway between Lawrenceburg and Michigan City—this way to the Ohio, and the other way to Lake Michigan. The old Michigan road would be lined with wagons containing from ten to fifty bushels of wheat drawn by one yoke of oxen and one horse; by two horses, and by three and four horse teams. They would be on the road ten days or two weeks, take their horse feed and provisions along with them, and bartered their wheat for salt, leather, cotton, yarn, coffee, etc. Hogs were driven the same way, either to Michigan City or Cincinnati. The number of grain wagons in the fall, and hogs in the winter, was astonishing, as the hogs from the north as far as Crawfordsville and Greencastle were driven through here to Cincinnati.”

Snakes.—In the pioneer days of Shelby County, snakes were numerous and consisted of many varieties, viz.: rattlesnakes, vipers, adders, milk snakes, garter, water snakes, black snakes, etc. Many of these varieties were venomous and exceedingly dangerous. It was the practice in some sections for the settlers to form themselves into companies, and with stick mattocks and crowbars attack the principal dens and slay large numbers of them. An incident of this kind is given by Mr. James Smith, an early resident of the county, who says: “While en route home from Edinburg in the summer of 1834, near the present site of the Baptist Church, in the Scott neighborhood, my attention was attracted by a noise in the leaves near the roadside. I stopped suddenly, and soon discovered that it was a combat for life between a rattlesnake and a black snake. Drawing near, the black snake became frightened at my presence, and quickly disappeared in the brush. The rattlesnake after a few seconds of apparent rest crawled slowly away to the base of a small cliff near the creek bank. Following but a few paces behind, and as I came near the cliff, I discovered what appeared to me at first sight to be hundreds of those venomous reptiles. I immediately repaired to the nearest house, and with the father, sons and dogs, we returned to the spot armed with various

implements of warfare, where we killed many rattlesnakes of all ages and sizes.”

Trade and Commerce.—In pioneer times, the transactions of commerce were generally only neighborhood exchanges. Money was little known and seldom seen among the early settlers. Indeed, they had but little use for it, as they could transact all their business about as well without it, on the “barter” system, wherein great ingenuity was sometimes displayed. Peltries came nearer being money than anything else, as it came to be the custom to estimate the value of everything in coon skins. Even some tax collectors and postmasters were known to take peltries and exchange them for money required by the government. The surplus products of the farm that did not find a market at home were taken to Lawrenceburg, by way of the old state road, or to Madison, by way of the Michigan road. These were two important thoroughfares, and it is said that processions of a score or more of wagons were often seen en route to one of these points. January 26, 1824, Flat Rock was declared to be a navigable stream and public highway from its mouth to Little Flat Rock, and Blue River was declared navigable to the north line of Shelby County. January 28, 1828, Sugar Creek was declared navigable to Manan’s mill, in Moral Township, in this county, and William Dobbie was made commissioner to keep it free from obstructions. Blue River was the first of these avenues of commerce used. The Goodrich Brothers, in the latter part of the twenties, built a flat-boat, loading it with various kinds of produce, launched on the placid waters, headed for New Orleans. This boat was a large one, and to get over the dam on Driftwood River, near Rockford, was a matter that gave the boatmen much concern. On this occasion Mr. Nathan Goodrich accompanied his father as far as the dam; there he left the boat and returned on foot. A man by the name of Isley, launched a boat laden with produce, probably the next year. William Farris and a man by the name of Vanasdol, sent two boats from near Freeport. John C. Walker built and sent two from Shelbyville. Another was sent from Wolf’s mill, and still another, with a cargo of lumber, from the mouth of Brandywine. It is claimed by those best informed, that at least ten boat-loads of produce were shipped to New Orleans in this way.

Gatherings and Amusements.—The people of to-day might imagine from the nature of the surroundings, that the pioneer settlers seldom engaged in any kind of social intercourse. However strange it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that the opportunities were greater then than they are to-day. The log-rollings, house-raisings, corn-huskings, bean pickings, wool pickings, quiltings and apple-

parings, while attended with hard labor, were never without their social elements. The "corn-husking" was engaged in by both sexes. They usually assembled in a large barn, but not unfrequently in the field; each gentleman would select his lady partner, and then the husking would begin. When a lady found a red ear she was entitled to a kiss from every gentleman present; when a gentleman found one he was allowed to kiss every lady present. It is related that at such a gathering held in the barn of one Mr. Hunt, an early settler of Brandywine Township, there were present a young lady of the neighborhood and two gentlemen admirers, each of whom had most diligently sought her favor. Early in the work one of them found what each had so persistently searched for—the red ear. He immediately sought the privilege that his prize guaranteed, but was confronted by his rival, and a fight ensued which resulted in the maiming of one of the combatants for life. Such proceedings, however, were of rare occurrence. The night following these gatherings were usually spent by the young folks in dancing. Such social gatherings were known as the "frolic" or "shindig," and not the german or ball. The young gallants would gather in for miles around and bring their "gals," and it was not uncommon for them both to ride on the same horse. When a sufficient number had gathered, the voiceful fiddle would send forth its inspiring strains and the dance would begin. Some would dance the "double shuffle" while others would "cut the pigeon wing" or other high vaulting figures. David Calclazier, who lived near Marion, was the most famous of all the pioneer "fiddlers" of the county, and his services were in demand wherever he was known. Those happy days are gone, and with them many of the old forms of amusement, which for true enjoyment far surpassed the formal social gatherings of to-day.

The pioneer wedding, which was one of the interesting features of pioneer life, is described by one who often attended the festivities in the following language: For a long time after the first settlement the people married young. There was no distinction of rank and but little of fortune, consequently the first impression of love generally resulted in marriage. The marriage was generally celebrated at the house of the bride. In the morning of the wedding day the groom and his intimate friends would assemble at the house of his father, and after due preparation departed for the mansion of the bride. The journey was sometimes made on horseback, sometimes on foot and sometimes in a farm wagon or cart. It was always a merry journey, and to insure merrime the bottle was taken along. After the marriage ceremonies were performed, supper eaten, dancing commenced and usually lasted till morning.

At the proper time for retiring a deputation of young ladies would steal off the bride and put her to bed. This done, a deputation of young men would escort the groom to the same apartment and place him snugly by the side of his bride. A romantic incident of a marriage of pioneer days as written by Rev. George Sluter, is of sufficient interest to be inserted here:

“Abel Summers, who built the first mill at Marion, in 1823, employed a man by the name of Cory, from Fayette County, to frame his mill. This millwright brought with him his three sons, Whitman, Stephen and Alman. Now, it so happened that at that time one Samuel Endsley lived just across the river from where the mill was in process of construction. His family consisted of a wife and six children, the oldest of whom was an unmarried daughter of eighteen. It seems that Alman Cory soon became enamored of this young lady and determined to marry her. His suit being successful, he obtained leave of absence from his father to go home after clothing suitable for the occasion. There he was detained several days longer than he had intended, without being able to explain the matter.

His brother, Whitman Cory, who had been his rival, thought this the time for him to speak. So he told the young lady that Alman had no intention of returning, and that he himself was very much in need of a wife. He artfully insinuated that as he was a widower and had known what wedded bliss was, he was far more lonely than one who had never been married. He put the case so strongly that Polly told him, if those things were so, then the sooner he got his license the better.

Of course, Whitman was in great haste for fear his brother should return before he had secured his prize. So having borrowed a suit of clothing from James Carr, who lived in Marion, late in the evening, he crossed the river in a canoe, accompanied by Carr and Squire Kennedy. Mrs. Carr had kindly agreed to set her house in order for the reception of the bridal party, as soon as the two were made one. They arrived at the bride's residence in due time. The ceremony was soon over. And, after partaking of some ginger and whisky to keep out the cold, the bridal party started for Marion. But, upon reaching the river, the canoe was gone. They searched diligently, but it could not be found. Their embarrassment was great. It was no laughing matter to them. They were compelled to return to the log cabin they had left but a short time before. It was a rude structure, only sixteen feet square, with round poles for joists, so low that a man of ordinary size could hardly stand erect under them, and two-thirds of the space of one end taken up by the huge fireplace. This would be

considered a scanty accommodation in our day, for so large a number as were now beneath that roof. No supper had been prepared for the unexpected guests. But the crisis was only momentary, for the father of the bride came to the rescue. He seized his mattock, made an opening in the turnip-hole, and said: "Come, gentlemen, help yourselves; here is plenty."

The next day the canoe was discovered, and the wedding party brought over to Marion, it is said, "with shouting and great joy." And some time afterward it was found out that William Wilson and William Michael, two young bloods of the neighborhood, had actually swam the river through the mush ice in order to bring the canoe to the opposite bank, and concealed it about half a mile above the landing in the bushes.

First Independence Day.—On the day upon which the Legislative Commissioners arrived at a decision—the Fourth of July, 1822—there was the greatest gathering that had yet been had by the early settlers, at a barbecue, immediately north of our present Fair Grounds. The selection of the seat of justice was there announced and received with general applause, and the occasion was long and pleasantly remembered as important and memorable.

Mr. Isaac H. Wilson, who participated in that festivity, gives the following interesting account of the proceedings:

There were present about 200 persons on that occasion, hailing from half a dozen different settlements — Marion, Freeport, Wray's Settlement, Tucker's, Handpack and some five or six families from the immediate vicinity. We had a delightful day, and enjoyed ourselves as well, probably, as the same number of persons ever did in the same length of time. We had provisions in abundance, such as beef, pork, mutton, deer, bear, turkey and fish. The bread was excellent, and plenty of it, and all donated. No one thought of asking pay for anything that was furnished. Nimrod Gatewood, a brother of Peter and William, was chief cook. Our meats were barbecued, over a ditch that had been dug for the purpose, and filled with live coals. John Cherry went out that morning, killed a four-pronged buck and brought him in as his contribution. Mother Young furnished a loaf of raised corn bread about the size of half a bushel, which had been baked in a Dutch oven, and I defy you to produce anything equal to it, baked in the stoves of the present day. Our tables were hastily gotten up by driving forked sticks in the ground; poles were then put crosswise, and upon these were placed slabs.

When all things were ready to be put upon the table, we were brought to a dead stand for the want of dishes upon which to serve our meats. But our delay was only momentary. An old lady by

the name of Goodrich, who, it was reported, had been a captive among the Indians in her youth, upon hearing of the difficulty directed a couple of young men to cut down a young hickory tree. They then peeled off the bark in sheets about two feet long, and tied up the ends in such a manner as to form a dish large enough to hold a saddle of venison. She next showed them how to sharpen their knives, using one as a steel to whet the other.

I remember well on that memorable day, riding through the beautiful fertile bottom, now owned by Messrs. Gordon and Senour, upon a horse, fifteen and a half hands high, carrying a stick in my hand to keep the nettles out of my face. There is one other incident of that day which has left a deep impression upon my mind. It was this: Some fifteen persons formed a circle, one of them had a violin. It was passed round, each one playing a tune; after which we dispersed and all went home, well satisfied and contented. This was the first celebration of the Fourth of July in the newly organized county.

Old Settlers' Association. Meetings of the old settlers have been held at various places and at irregular periods for more than a score of years. Within the last few years they have been of more frequent occurrence, and more largely attended. A joint association, composed of Shelby, Johnson, Rush and Bartholomew counties, was organized a few years ago with a regular meeting place at Riverside Park near Flat Rock in Shelby County. These meetings are attended by thousands of people from the counties composing the association, and much interest is manifested, not only by the old settlers themselves, but by the generation of younger people who are now reaping the rewards of the industry of their fathers, and lose no opportunity to make their declining years pleasant. These exercises consist of addresses by some of the most distinguished men of the county and State, and reminiscences of the pioneer days, portraying in their own language the trials and hardships encountered in order that they might lay the foundation of homes, the blessings of which their children might enjoy.

Reminiscences of Rev. Eliphalet Kent, who came to the county as a missionary in 1829, and is now upward of eighty-eight years of age:

"It is now more than half a century ago since I came to Shelbyville. I had left the Theological Seminary in 1829; and, feeling that it was important for a minister to be suitably married, upon my return home, I turned my attention in that direction. I met my first wife and proposed successfully. Her father's favorite maxim upon the subject of marriage was that daughters should be married *off* and not *on*. When my wife and I were ready to start for our

Home Mission field in the then Far West, it seemed as if his daughter had been married *too far off*. The trip to Indiana at that time was an immense affair, an undertaking of far more magnitude than a journey to Europe would be in our day. It was a sad leave-taking, and we parted with many tears. We came down the Ohio River on a steamboat, and arrived at Madison at night. I preached for the Rev. James H. Johnston, the Pastor of the church, for two Sabbaths, while he went off on a missionary tour into the country. I purchased a horse, saddle and bridle, paying the sum of \$35. My wife rode in the stage. In this way we reached Bartholomew County. Thence we entered Shelby County, and reached the house of Mr. John Conover. While there, Mr. James Hill, the grandfather of Mrs. Teal, sent his son James with a horse for my wife. This family was better off than most of the early settlers, for they had a log cabin with two rooms. From there we went to Shelbyville, to the house of Maj. Hendricks. We were well received everywhere. I was now upon my field of ministerial labor, and engaged boarding in the house of Dr. S. B. Morris. There were two rooms in his residence, and one of them, 10x16 in size, became the parlor, study and bed-room of my wife and self. After three months, we moved into a small two-story brick building, just finished, which stood opposite where the post office now is. In the lower room my wife immediately opened a school, and we lived up-stairs.

"I remained in this field till 1835, and then received a call to Greenwood, where I continued my ministerial labors five years.

"As I stand here to-day and look back, I feel that it is very difficult to realize the changes that have taken place within this time. The limits of the town then were very small. From Hendricks Street to Franklin, and from Tompkins to Pike was all there was of it—and that small space was occupied by but a few cabins. At some seasons it was extremely muddy. From where I now live it was often impossible to reach town on account of the bad roads.

"Once, a young minister, Mr. Danforth, and I, had been preaching in the country. Upon our way back we were overtaken by night. It was so very dark, and the creeks were so high, that we concluded to remain in the woods overnight. So we hitched our horses and entertained ourselves the best we could; and if I have ever in all my life danced, it was that night—danced to keep myself warm. Early in the morning we started, not knowing what direction to take, but soon found a pig path, which led us to the house of Mr. Curran, who had been at our meeting the day before; and he piloted us to Shelbyville.

"To me it is very pleasant to look back upon those days gone by. I felt that I was the happiest of men. My wife, too, enjoyed

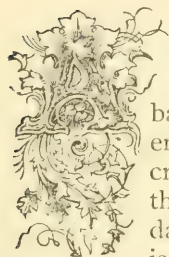
the missionary labor we were engaged in, and on her dying bed said she never regretted coming here. The Presbyterians were anxious to have preaching of their own faith, and treated us with the greatest of kindness. I would often take my wife with me on Saturday to my preaching places. We always found the latch string out. It is true there was generally but one room in the house. When we suggested perhaps it would not be convenient for us to stay all night with them, the invariable reply was, it would be entirely convenient. At bed-time, the one bed would be made into three or four, and then the task was, how to get in. This was a little mortifying to my young wife at first, but after a time we got used to these unavoidable inconveniences of a new country."

Shelby County is second to none in almost everything that goes to make a prosperous community and a happy and contented people. But the people of the present generation must know that they owe a debt of gratitude to those who opened up the avenues that have led her to such a condition. Energy and perseverance have peopled every section of her wild lands, and changed from a wilderness to gardens of beauty and profit, where but a few years ago the barking of the wolves and the screaming of the panthers made night hideous with their wild shrieks, now is heard only the lowing and bleating of domestic animals. On the spot where but little more than a half century ago the savage pitched his tent, now rise the palacial dwellings, school-houses and church spires. The transformation has been brought about by the incessant toil and aggregated labor of thousands of tired hands and anxious hearts, and the aspirations of such noble men and women as make any country great.

There are but few of these old pioneers yet lingering on the shore of time as connecting links of the past with the present. Their trials, their privations and hardships were many, and they bore them without a murmur: of burdens, they have borne their share, and now as they are fast passing far down the western declivity of life, they should be cheered up, revered and respected, for beneath those rough exteriors beat hearts as noble as ever throbbed in the human breast.

CHAPTER V.

MILITARY HISTORY—MEXICAN WAR—CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR—PUBLIC OPINION IN SHELBY COUNTY—THE BOGGSTOWN RESOLUTIONS—NEWS FROM FORT SUMTER—FIRST COMPANY FOR THE FRONT—FLAG PRESENTATION—OTHER COMPANIES—CHANGE IN SENTIMENT—THE COUNTY'S EARLY RECORD—DEMOCRATIC RESOLUTIONS—RENEWED VOLUNTEERING—SWORD PRESENTATION—THE 100 DAYS MEN—THE MORGAN RAID—PUBLIC OPINION IN 1863-4—MEN FURNISHED FOR THE WAR—INDIANA LEGION—BOUNTY AND RELIEF—ROLL OF HONOR.



NATION'S wars form the most interesting of all its chapters in history, and its combats on the field of battle are often struggles for existence and independence. This very contest for life itself, is sufficient to create the absorbing interest with which a people watch the country's warlike movements. But when feats of daring heroism, inspired by the most exalted patriotism, are added there is an additional halo thrown around the scenes of these conflicts and they become consecrated to the cause that was victorious. The deeds of the heroes live in song and poetry; and the Nation bows in reverence at the shrine of its illustrious warriors.

The first war of any consequence that engaged the attention of the United States after the organization of Shelby County, was the campaign against Mexico. In that war Shelby County did its full share. Two companies were organized in the county for the Mexican service. The first of these started for the front in June, 1846. It was company H, in the Third Regiment of Indiana Volunteers. Its officers were Voorhis Conover, Captain; Samuel McKinsey, 1st Lieutenant; William Aldredge, 2nd Lieutenant, and Jonathan Keith, 3rd Lieutenant. It was a full company and served for one year. The only battle of consequence in which it took part, was that of Buena Vista. In that engagement a few in the company were wounded. At the expiration of its service it returned home where it arrived in July, 1847. Another company was at once organized by Lieutenant McKinsey, who was chosen Captain of this second company. But little can now be learned of the inci-

dents through which these men passed that were engaged in the Conquest of Mexico.

The Civil War in the United States, was of such gigantic proportions, and was brought about by so long a train of circumstances that have an exclusively national bearing, that a review in this place would be impossible and impertinent to this work.

The political campaign in 1860, exceeded any of its predecessors for excitement and interest, and few, if any, have since equaled it. In Shelby County, the contest was most vigorous, and the energy displayed by the politicians and partisans of the different sides was but a reflex of the larger national contest. The fact that Thomas A. Hendricks, who was then a resident of Shelbyville, was a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, gave additional zest to the contest. Speeches were made here by a number of the leading men in each party. Rallies were held in all parts of the county. Nearly every township had its organization of "Wide Awakes" for the Republicans, and a "Hickory Club" for the Democrats. Night after night was disturbed by the fitful glare of torch-light processions, and the hoarse shouts of partisans. In the State election in October, Hendricks received a majority in the county of 242, over Lane, the opposing candidate. The general result showed the election of Lane by nearly 10,000 majority. From that time on the fight was more bitter than ever. In November, the result in the State was still more disastrous for the Democrats. In this county, Douglas received 2,047 votes; Lincoln 1,900; Breckenridge, 43, and Bell, 25. Douglas' majority over Lincoln was 147, and over all, 79. This shows a falling off in the Democratic majority from October to November, while in the State the Republican majority was increased to more than 20,000. Lincoln was elected, having received 180 electoral votes out of a total of 303. Then came the news of the secession of the States, and many stout hearts began to fail and doubt the final outcome.

In this community nearly every phase of the leading public questions found ready advocates. The *Shelby Volunteer*, then edited by R. Spicer, in its issue of December 13, 1860, says: "The excitement and secession turmoil in the South gives no indication of abatement and even the most skeptical Unionists, north and south, have made up their minds to look upon the secession of some six or eight of the Southern States as inevitable and it is hardly probable that any terms in the way of compromise can retain them. They have fully made up their minds (the politicians who control the States, we mean), to go out of the Union and out they will go. It appears to be the general opinion that the wisest

and best plan is to let them and trust to future events, or the return of the sober second thought, to get them back, probably repentant." On the 27th the same paper at the close of a long editorial with the heading, "Coercion—Is it Policy?" has this paragraph: "The true policy of the north is to assume and maintain a conservative and non-interference policy and act on the defensive; and that when her territory is invaded. This policy it is believed will induce the border States to remain in the Union, and eventually pave the way for a re-uniting of the dissevered fragments on a lasting basis, and at the same time preserve the feeling of brotherhood existing between the two sections."

These of course, are only the opinions of one man—the editor—but it is fair to presume that they were that of a large portion of the party he represented in this county.

On Saturday, the 19th of January, 1861, there was a Union mass meeting held by all parties in the court house at Shelbyville. The control of the convention was in the hands of the Republicans. Speeches were made by James M. Sleeth, James Harrison and Thomas A. Hendricks on behalf of the Democrats, and by Capt. Brandywine and Jasper H. Sprague on the part of the Republicans. Two sets of resolutions were presented to the convention, one by each of the two parties, but a dispute in reference to them ended by an adjournment without the adoption of either, and the first effort of a movement "irrespective of party" in Shelby County, was a failure.

*The Famous Boggstown Resolutions.**—The meeting of the citizens of Sugar Creek Township, that assembled at the school-house in Boggstown, on Saturday, the 16th day of February, 1861, was the most notable one that ever met in the history of that township. It had been well advertised throughout the township by written notices posted up in all public places the week before, and a general turnout of the citizens was secured. The school-house was full and overflowing. The evening was mild, but cloudy and threatening, somewhat in keeping with the disturbed condition of the country at that time. The meeting was promptly organized at 1 o'clock P. M., by the selection of W. C. E. Wanee for president or chairman, and Wm. R. Norris as secretary, both citizens of Shelbyville now, but who were then residents of "Old Sugar Creek." At this time Sugar Creek Township possessed more debating talent to the square inch, and a better knowledge of parliamentary rules and usages, than any other township in the United States. Debating had

*This article, describing the proceedings of the Boggstown Convention, was written by Mr. Wm. R. Norris, who was the secretary. It is the most complete account ever printed of this famous meeting.

been assiduously cultivated at Boggstown as the central point of the township for years and years, until everybody that would talk or wanted to talk, could talk. All the questions of the day current in debating societies had been discussed time and again by the debating society that flourished at Boggstown permanently, and it took in the entire township. The consequence was that the old farmers and their boys were all debaters, and all took a pride in extemporaneous speaking. Hence a lively time was expected, as it was anticipated that the last resolution would provoke bitter opposition from the Republicans present, and there was a general turnout of them as well as the Democrats, who were in a large majority in the township, being then about three to one.

On motion, W. C. E. Wanee, Dr. J. W. Smelser and Wm. R. Norris, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. The committee retired behind the school-house for consultation. Dr. Smelser drew from his coat pocket the Resolutions "cut and dried" already written out, they had been prepared by him and a cousin of his, Mr. Fullalove, of Louisville, Ky., who had been visiting his, Dr. Smelser's, family for some two or three weeks, and who was very desirous to have them adopted by the meeting, that he might take them back home with him as the popular expression of the true sentiment of the people in a township like Sugar Creek, situate in the heart of Central Indiana. The debate was opened by Dr. Smelser, who read the resolutions and supported them in a speech of probably fifteen or twenty minutes. Smelser was a good speaker, well informed and thoroughly posted on the political news of the day, and as he eloquently urged the passage of the resolutions, especially the last one, the attention of the audience was intense, you could have heard a pin drop, the silence was so complete; he was followed by Norris who advocated the resolutions likewise and urged upon the meeting the propriety of adopting them entire and especially the last one as the most important of all. Mr. Wanee, the chairman of the meeting then rose, and drawing from his pocket a small book, said: "My friends, we are all met here to-day for a common purpose, not as party men, but for the consideration of the great questions that now disturb our common country and threaten this lovely land with all the horrors of civil war. I will thereby read you some extracts from this little book I hold in my hand, which is a laconic work, on the horrors and terrors of war. I think the writer so much better expresses and describes the horrors and evils than anything that I myself could offer, that I will read it to you, his essay on war." He then read from the book an exceedingly well written description of the calamities caused by war. This occupied about ten minutes, as Mr. Wanee

read very slowly and impressively, he being an excellent reader. Three speeches had now been made in behalf of the resolutions, and all of them by the Committee on Resolutions, and it begun to look like there would be no opposition to the passage of the resolutions, but at this juncture Dr. Wm. G. McFadden, a young physician and Republican, who then lived about two and a half miles north of Boggs town, on the old McFadden homestead, the Doctor is now and has been a well known citizen of Shelbyville for many years, arose from his seat in the audience and requested the secretary to re-read the resolutions and particularly the last one, as he thought that he had some objections to the last one. The secretary complied, reading the resolutions deliberately and the last one very slowly, word by word.

Dr. McFadden then proceeded to state his objections to the last resolution, saying, that he thought it inexpedient in the present disturbed condition of political opinion, and in view of the heated and exasperated feelings of the southern people, especially the slave holders, to pass such a resolution, as it would in his judgment already add fuel to the flame so fiercely burning in all the states south of the Ohio River. That it would encourage them and make them believe that they had abundance of sympathy and support right here in Indiana, and it might be the cause of precipitating a dissolution of the Union, they expecting in that event that Indiana and other western states would go with them, and form a new confederation that would embrace the Southern States, the Western States, New York and Pennsylvania, and would leave the Yankee or New England States out in the cold. That for his part he preferred keeping all the states together and not permitting any division of the Union, and that, if necessary to keep them in, he should be in favor of the government using coercion, much as he deprecated war, and civil war above all wars. The young Doctor's speech made a profound impression, and was received with many marks of approval by the Republicans present, whilst the Democrats looked somewhat uneasy for fear the resolution would encounter decided opposition. At this point, Secretary Norris sprang to his feet and commenced a rapid argument in favor of the resolution, enumerating the many geographical, commercial and business advantages that would enure to our people by going with the South in case of a dissolution of the Union. He said amongst other things that the whole Mississippi valley should go together, that God Almighty and nature designed them to be one and indivisible, that as waters of our State flowed to the Mississippi, and the Mississippi to the Gulf—nature herself had pointed out our destiny—that as for his part he was born with southern blood in his veins,



M. S. Ray



that he could never go back on his native State, old Kentucky, that he had lived as they were all well aware, for more than two years quite recently, in the Land of the Border Ruffians, Western Missouri, right in the hot-bed of negro slavery, where they all owned slaves—that to his certain knowledge western Missouri was a perfect nigger's paradise, that the slaves were well treated, many of them better than they deserved. That from his knowledge of southern slave holders he would much prefer going with them if they did secede and leave the Union, to allying himself to the hypocritical, cunning, crafty, foxy, blue-bellied Yankees of the New England States—and a great deal more was said by the secretary in the same vein.

Dr. Smelser followed with an earnest appeal in behalf of the South, stating that he had been in slave states, that he knew the condition of the niggers in Kentucky was much preferable to that of many poor white men in the North, and a thousand times better than the condition of the overworked and underpaid operators in the factories of the Yankee States. That he would prefer, infinitely prefer, a union with Southern slaveholders to a union with the hypocritical Pharisees of New England, the cold-blooded calculating Yankees, whose only God was money, who first stole the niggers from Africa and sold them to the south, and who now wanted to free the niggers, so that they could get them to come North and work for them, and wait on them for little or nothing, pay them off in old clothes and cold victuals, whilst pretending to be their friends—they would rather steal a nigger from a good comfortable home where he was well treated and taken care of, than to pay some poor white man good living wages to do their drudgery. The Yankees were nearly all Abolitionists, and he hoped that Caleb Cushing, Ben Butler and all such good Democrats, who were willing to stand by the south in protecting their rights to their slave property would move out, and go to the south or west, where the people would welcome them with warm hearts and open hands. The Doctor said much more in a similar strain, advocating the passage of the resolution with vehement eloquence. He sat down and Dr. McFadden undertook to reply, by saying that he had no love for the Yankees nor the Abolitionists, but he thought the resolution was premature and imprudent in view of the excited condition of the public mind both north and south, that it might hasten a dissolution of the Union much sooner than we anticipated, etc.

At this stage of the discussion, Homer Palmeter, an old man, and a Jackson Democrat, who read the *New York Day Book*, an ultra fire-eating, Democratic paper, morning, noon and night, took the floor. He was an old man whose soul absorbing passion was

politics, and who kept posted on its every kaleidoscopic phase. He said amongst other things, "Mr. President, we hear much said about coishun (coercion) in the papers, they're full of it, both Dimekratic and Rippublican. I say Mr. President, let's bring it right home to ourselves. How would you, Mr. President, like to be coished (coerced, he meant). I know you wouldn't. We all know you wouldn't. Now if it isn't right to coish (coerce) a man, it ain't right to coish (coerce) a State. What's right between man and man is right between States and States. 'Do as you would be done by,' is the golden rule of Holy Writ, laid down by Christ himself, and don't undertake to coish (coerce) our Southern brith-rin." He then launched into a philippic against the Abolitionists for agitating the slavery question and disturbing the harmony of the people and the States.

Speeches were also made by many others, as the Secretary persisted in calling on every one present for an expression of opinion. The two brothers, Washington and John McConnell, made temperate and logical speeches in favor of the resolutions. Young Robert McConnell, eldest son of John McConnell, warmly endorsed the resolutions. Armstrong Gibson advocated them in an impulsive manner. David Smith earnestly favored their adoption and thought it was high time to cut loose from the meddlesome and accursed Abolitionists of the Yankee States. He was followed by Adam Smith, his brother, who has distinguished himself of late years in advocating the theory that the earth stands still and the "sun do move" around it, in numerous debates with some of the scientific men of the age. Uncle Adam said: "Gentlemen, I have been much interested in the discussion of the resolutions, and I for one, am emphatically in favor of their adoption. If it comes to a sepperation of the States I prefer to go with the Southern nigger drivers all the time to agoin' with the Blue-Bellied Yanks. By Griddy them's my sentiments, gentlemen."

A number of other short speeches were made, by Chairman Wane, Secretary Norris, Dr. Smelser, Homer Palmerton and others. The large and influential relationship of the Johnstons and Carsons, who comprised the bulk of the Republican voters of the township, were out in full force, and they at first supported Dr. McFadden, the Union-at-all-hazards champion, in his determined opposition; but they were gradually won over to the affirmative by the continued argument and persuasion of the Democrats, until finally Dr. McFadden was left solitary and alone in his opposition. As a last despairing effort, he said: "Gentlemen, the people of New England are not all Abolitionists, and they are not as bad as has been represented. The Yankees were good soldiers in the

War of the Revolution, they helped us mightily to achieve our independence. The Revolution, you remember, began at Lexington and Bunker Hill. I for one am not willing to give up "Yankee Doodle, Lexington and Bunker Hill." At this point the secretary, who was familiarly known as Dick Norris, called upon his fast friend and bosom crony, Ben Farmbrough, the great trading man of the township, for an expression of his sentiments. Ben, surnamed "Old Sly," slowly rose to his feet, and in his peculiarly quaint and comical tone, said: "Gentlemen, you all know I'm not speech maker; but at sich a time as this I thinks it stands every man in hand to impress his sentiments. I know the Southerners well; I hev traded in Old Kaintuck; I hev bot stock thar, and I hev sold stock thar. Whatever a Kaintuckian tells you, you can depend on; he's fair and squar; his word 's as good 'as his bond. I speak what I know; I hav et at thar tables, staid at their houses of nights, and had lots o' deelins with 'em, and thars not a more cleverer or a more honorabler set of people on the face of the urth than they ar. As for the blue-belli'd Yanks, I've hed deelins with them too; an you've got to watch 'em all the time, watch 'em as well as pray, for prayin wont do no good; they'll cheet you enny how if they git the least chance, an if they don't they make a chance. I tel you the Devil will never git his own until he gits the Yanks, and he'll be mighty loth to claim 'em for he knows 'em too well; he knows they wouldn't be in hell six months before they cheet him out of his kingdom and set up a government of their own. No, he'll not take 'em in if he can help it, he'll just shut the door in their faces and tel 'em thro' the key-hole that he don't want em, for 'em to go on still lower down, and set up a kingdom of their own, and cheet it out among themselves. If we had the few good Dimekrats out o' New England, I would say, go to thunder, we don't want to be associated with you dead-beets and everlastin cheets no longer. I fer one am fer the south. Them's my sentiments."

It is needless to remark that Ben's speech brought down the house, and that a motion was thereupon made to vote for the resolutions. The chairman put the question, shall the resolutions pass, it was answered from all parts of the room as well as out doors by a stentorian yes. He then said, are there any opposed to the resolution. Dr. McFadden rose and said, I vote no against the last resolution; he was feebly seconded by two others, whose names I have forgotten, and one young man, Washington Andrews, refused to vote either way. The chairman declared the resolutions passed by a large majority, nearly unanimous—he regretted that it wasn't

entirely unanimous, but the minority, no matter how small their numbers, were entitled to vote their sentiments.

The resolutions as passed by the meeting were taken to Louisville, Ky., the next Monday by Mr. Fullalove, Dr. Smelser's cousin, and by him furnished to the Louisville papers, with a report of the meeting. The resolutions were published in the papers of that city, with glowing comments by the editors, who represented that this was a true exponent of the sentiments of the Western States, and that Sugar Creek Township had simply taken the initiative in giving voice to their sentiments. That Sugar Creek Township was situated in Shelby County, the home of the distinguished Democratic politician the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, and that no doubt these resolutions were a true reflex of the sentiments prevailing not only in Indiana, but in all the Western States. They were published all over the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Lakes to the Gulf, and were circulated broadcast over the entire South. There is no doubt that they proved an important factor in stimulating the spirit of secession and hastening the advent of the inevitable conflict."

The *Volunteer* of March 7, 1861, contained this article: "The following are the resolutions passed by the Sugar Creek union meeting on the 16th. The first and second resolutions were passed unanimously, and the third by three or four dissenting voices. The meeting was about equally composed of Democrats and Republicans."

"WHEREAS, We do acknowledge, and are proud to confess the services of our Congressmen, who are stirring and using their united efforts to promote the best interests and safety of the Union, and

"WHEREAS, We do fully endorse the Crittenden resolutions or any fair and honorable adjustment, that will answer as a basis for the settlement of our national affairs, that will be honorable and fair to the interests of all portions of our nation. Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we, the citizens of Sugar Creek Township, do most earnestly recommend and request the General Assembly of this State, now in session, to make application to Congress to call a convention as soon as possible for the purpose of proposing amendments to the constitution of the United States, based on the Crittenden resolutions, or any other fair and honorable policy, that will amicably and forever settle the slavery question between the North and the South.

"*Resolved*, That while we deprecate the precipitate action of the Southern States, we are opposed to the general government using any means of forcible coercion, but believe if proper concessions and compromises are offered by the Northern States with adequate constitutional guarantees, that all these seceding States will readily come back, and a reunion of our glorious Union will be the result.

"*Resolved*, That if, after all peaceable efforts have been made to keep the several States united in one grand confederacy, they must divide, and we must be cast with one or the other portion, we do of choice prefer to be attached to the Southern Confederacy."

There were no further attempts to hold Union meetings in Shelby County for some time, and things drifted along in this manner until the firing on Fort Sumter brought about the crisis. Nothing can well

exceed the excitement occasioned by that first act of the rebellion. Public meetings were held in most of the villages and hamlets throughout the North, at which speeches were made and resolutions passed, denouncing the secession movement in unmeasured terms. The President's call for 75,000 volunteers was responded to with alacrity. No portion of the country was more prompt in stepping forward in defense of the Union than was Shelby County. In less than a week two full companies were organized and ready for the field, and five others were nearly completed. One of these was accepted by the authorities at Indianapolis, and was assigned the position of C, in the Seventh Regiment, three months' volunteers. It was mustered into service on the 22nd of April, with John M. Blair, as Captain; John M. Flynn, 1st Lieutenant; and John C. Maze, 2nd Lieutenant. From the *Volunteer* of April 25, 1861, the following account of the departure of that company is taken:

“On Sabbath afternoon last, Johnson's Hall was filled to overflowing with citizens to witness the presentation of the elegant flag (purchased by the patriotic ladies of Shelbyville) to the first company of volunteers from this county, under the command of Capt. John M. Blair. The ceremonies were of an impressive and entertaining character. *ORDER OF EXERCISES: First* — Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Lynch; *Second* — Song, ‘America;’ *Third* — Addresses, by Revs. Montgomery, Smythe, Kent and Lynch; *Fourth* — Presentation of a copy of the Bible to each of the officers, and a copy of the Testament to each volunteer. The Bible and Testaments were presented by the American Bible Society, and a full copy of the Bible would have been given each soldier had the agency at this place had a sufficient number on hand; *Fifth* — Presentation of flag. Misses Annie Green, Laurie Sprague and Fannie Robins, in behalf of the lady donors, came forward and presented the elegant flag, procured for the occasion as a gratuity of their zeal for the cause in which their countrymen were about to engage. Miss Green said:

“*Captain Blair and Gentlemen of the Company:* In behalf of the ladies of Shelbyville, I present you this flag — the flag of our country — as a memento of the past, the emblem of our happiness and greatness, and the hope of our future. The history of the world teaches us that liberty has ever been assailed, has ever been struggling for her rights, but has never been conquered. When the Roman Empire became enervated by the luxuries and licentiousness of her people, and despotism erected a throne upon her ruins, then liberty was enshrouded in the dark mantle of oppression and wrong. But amid all the struggles of mankind, for their liberties, noble and patriotic fathers, husbands, brothers and sons have bared their manly breasts to the blows of her enemies, in defense of their rights. And when fallen — as many have, and may again in defense of this flag — the soldier's bravery, the soldier's grave and the soldier's monument, are the fondest legacies of a nation, honored by historians and poets — the theme and pride of generations. Who would blot from Grecian history her Thermopylæ, or the fame of Alexander, who wept on the shores of the Indian Ocean because there were no more worlds to conquer; from Rome her hundred unparalleled victories — the fame of her Pompeys, her Scipios and her Cæsars; from France

her tragic victories on the Rhine and the fame of her Napoleon at whose victorious tread the whole continent trembled; from England her Waterloo, her Nelson and her Wellington; from America the glorious deeds of Bunker Hill, Yorktown, Lundy's Lane, battle of Lake Erie and defense of Fort Sumter? Who would forget her warriors — her Washington, her Marion, her Knox, her Greene, her Jackson, her Scott, or her Major Anderson? Is there one who would sully these bright achievements of our country or dishonor the glorious old flag of our Union? Alas! there comes a voice from the land of Marion, of Greene, of Knox, and lastly, and most mournful of all, from the land of Washington, uttered by degenerate sons thereof, whose highest aim is their country's dishonor, boastingly answering, YES. But here is a bright oasis in the desert of degeneracy. Scarcely has the echo of that voice died away, ere that banner is lifted aloft by proud and patriotic hands, and around its standard are gathered the bravest and noblest of the land, to defend and protect it from traitorous hands, wherever found. And now as you go forth to swell the mighty number rising in the strength and majesty of a nation to repel the invasion of a traitorous foe, and to vindicate our nation's honor, bear it proudly, guard it well, defend it nobly and

‘In the dark and trying hour,
‘In the breaking forth of power,
‘In the rush of steeds and men,
‘God's right hand will shield thee then.’

Let your motto be ‘Victory or death!’ And may this flag with its stars and stripes, never be trailed in the dust, but

‘long may it wave
‘O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.’”

Capt. Blair responded:

“To the liberal and patriotic ladies of Shelbyville, allow me, and in behalf of my fellow soldiers’, to express our warmest gratitude for this noble Banner. Speaking is not the soldiers’ province. Rather is it their duty to defend that right, when the voice is raised in behalf of the Union and Constitution, but to crush it out when uttered by unworthy men against the Constitution and that glorious old Banner, which has so often waved over many a hard fought battle-field, and never yet been struck at half mast until assailed by the traitorous hands of its own countrymen. We accept this noble and generous gift, and with it, the motto suggested by the fair donors, ‘Victory or death!’ May we hope the first sentiment shall crown our efforts. But, for me, and I but reiterate the sentiments of my fellow soldiers, death is far more preferable than this noble Banner should ever be disgraced.”

After this the volunteers sat down to a sumptuous banquet given by order of the city council.

The second company was organized on the 22nd of April by electing T. A. McFarland, Captain, D. T. Sleeth, 1st Lieutenant, and Robert Connor, 2nd Lieutenant. The meeting for recruiting this company was held on the 17th of April. The following account of it was published at that time: “The meeting was organized by the appointment of Hon. T. A. McFarland, President, Green Vernon and Joseph Tull, Vice Presidents, and J. W. Elliott, Secretary. After a few patriotic remarks by Mr. McFarland, on taking the chair, the meeting was addressed at length by Col. W. M. McCarty, T. A. McFarland, James Milleson, Mr. Oldham and E. G. Mayhew, in favor of the maintenance of the Union, the constitution and the enforcement of the laws. On motion a committee, consisting of James Elliott (Mayor), John C. Green, E. B. Wingate, James Milleson and Dr. D. Adams, was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee,

through their chairman, reported the following, which were passed amid great enthusiasm:

"WHEREAS, There exists an open and avowed rebellion against the constitution and laws of our country, which, if permitted to continue, will prove subversive of the liberties of the whole people of the union, and tarnish forever the glory, honor and fair name of our beloved country in the eyes of the world; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That we, the people of Shelby County, totally ignoring all past divisions, unite in one common sentiment, that the supremacy of the constitution, the union and the laws, under their properly constituted authorities must be maintained.

"*Resolved*, That, emulating the example of our forefathers, we pledge our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honors, to maintain the honor of our national flag, consecrated by the blood of patriots on a hundred battle fields, and the integrity of the Union, the palladium of our liberty and the only hope of our posterity.

"*Resolved*, That appealing to the God of battles to sustain us, we are determined to crush out this rebellion, as the only means of perpetuating the noblest system of Government ever devised by human wisdom.

"During the absence of the Committee on Resolutions a paper was presented for the enrollment of Volunteers. Forty names were signed at once and arrangements made to continue the enrollment in the morning. * * * After three rousing cheers for Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, and three times three for the stars and stripes, the meeting adjourned."

This company was entirely filled by the 22nd, the date of electing officers. At that time the name "Shelby Guard of Honor" was adopted and an invitation extended to the "Freeport Rovers," the "Brandywine Invincibles," the "Home Guard," of St. Paul, and all other companies in the county to meet at Shelbyville and muster the military forces of the county. Cols. McKenzie and Shank, and Capts. Coalscott and McGuiire were asked to assist in the drilling and mustering.

The following items of interest appeared in the *Volunteer* of April 25th:

"The second company of volunteers from Shelby County, under command of Captain T. A. McFarland, are now awaiting marching orders. The company numbers about one hundred, mostly robust and able-bodied men."

"A HIGH COMPANY.—There is now being organized in this place a company of volunteers, whose services will be offered to the General Government, when required, of a high order—or rather high men—no man standing less than five feet ten inches being eligible to membership. Some twenty odd names have already been enrolled, and it is intended to have the company filled up and ready to report itself under the next requisition, which may probably be in the course of a few days. Able-bodied men filling the bill in stature and willing to do duty commensurate with their size, are requested to come forward and enroll their names imme-

diately. The whereabouts of the list can be ascertained on inquiry at this office."

"AID FOR VOLUNTEERS' FAMILIES.—Our citizens have subscribed liberally towards the support of families of volunteers during their absence. We learn it is also the intention of the City Council and the County Commissioners to make liberal provisions for the same object."

It is probable that Shelbyville has never had a more exciting time than the week following the announcement of the fall of Fort Sumter. The whole county was in a state of unusual commotion, while martial bands served to quicken the patriotism of the citizens. On the first Saturday night after the news reached town of the inauguration of war, one man was shot. This was John Vanpelt, a volunteer in company number one. It occurred during a raid made on the saloon of a man named John Frakes, who did the shooting. From the extracts just made and the resolutions passed at that time, there can be but little doubt as to the loyalty of the people in this community at the beginning of the war. Nothing can give a better idea of the progress of events than these items taken from the weekly paper published here at the time. During this period there was but one paper published in Shelbyville called the *Volunteer*. The *Banner*, a Republican organ, had suspended prior to the opening of the war. The *Volunteer* was Democratic in politics, and the articles may at times be somewhat biased with the opinions, or in the interest of that party. They are given, however, as the best that is now at hand adapted to this work. The reproduction of these local items will be continued to a considerable extent throughout this chapter on the military history.

The Seventh Regiment to which Capt. Blair's company belonged, was one of the earliest of the Indiana regiments in the field. The regiments for the civil war began with the Sixth, as the State had furnished five for the Mexican War, and those numbers were not again used. Ebenezer Dumont, who had served with distinction in the Mexican War, was commissioned Colonel of this regiment. In the latter part of May it proceeded to Western Virginia, and on the 2d of June, took part in the first battle of the war after Fort Sumter, at Philippi. In writing home about this affair, Captain Blair said: "Col. Dumont's division entered the town by a bridge direct from the north of the town, in which a portion of the Rebels had encamped. Col. Dumont was at the head of his regiment and the first to enter Philippi: Company B next, and Company C (Capt. Blair's), was the first full company that entered the town.

* * *

To the Seventh Regiment be-

longs the honor of hauling down the Rebel flag and placing in its stead the stars and stripes, and the colors of our regiment. Corporal Hacker, one of the color guards of my company, claims the honor of first throwing the stars and stripes to the breeze. Others claim the same honor, but to the color guards of the Seventh belongs the honor." The regiment remained in camp there for six weeks, after which it moved to Bealington, and was there engaged in some skirmishes. On the 11th of July, near Leadsville, Capt. Blair and Lieut. Tucker, of the Seventh, captured three Rebel prisoners. On Cheat river, at Carrick's Ford, where the Rebel General Garnett was killed, the Seventh took a conspicuous part, and after the engagement pursued the enemy for a considerable distance. The regiment was mustered out at Indianapolis, at the expiration of its term of enlistment. Capt. Blair re-entered the services as Adjutant of the Seventh Regiment, three years' volunteers. Lieut. Flynn became Lieutenant in the Fifty-first, and Lieut. Maze became First Lieutenant in the Thirty-third Regiment.

The company of Capt. McFarland was mustered into the service as Company A, in the Sixteenth Regiment, one year's enlistment, on the 14th of May. The officers were Thomas A. McFarland, Captain; David T. Sleeth, 1st Lieutenant, and Wm. H. F. Randall, 2d Lieutenant. In this regiment, Robert Conover, of Shelbyville, was Adjutant. This was the regiment, at the head of which Pleasant A. Hackleman was placed. He led it through the vicissitudes of a year's campaign, most of which was in the Virginias. In April, 1862, he was made Brigadier General and afterward, at the battle of Corinth, was killed. He lived at Rushville. At the expiration of their term of enlistment, Capt. McFarland and Lieut. Sleeth re-entered the service in the Seventieth Indiana Regiment.

Besides this company of Capt. McFarland's Shelby County had another full company in the Sixteenth Regiment. This was H, and it was raised in the vicinity of Fairland. The commissioned officers were: William Judkins, Captain; Henry L. Francis, First Lieutenant, and Samuel Tull, Second Lieutenant, their commissions bearing date April 23, 1861, one week after the firing on Fort Sumter. They all served out the year of enlistment without change.

There was, of course, some opposition to the war in this community, but it was so feeble then as to receive but little attention. Indeed, there was scarcely a locality in the whole country where there were not differences in this regard. Many who were patriots at heart still thought there was no lawful way to compel the south to remain in the Union, and they somehow or other retained that

now exploded doctrine that there was no power in the constitution, or elsewhere, to coerce a State. An incident of the times that will illustrate how easily suspicion attached to a person holding adverse views, is given in the following from the *Volunteer* of July 11th, 1861: "On Monday Mayor Elliott received a letter from the Surveyor of Cincinnati, informing him that Moses Frankel, of this place, had been detected with a quantity of contraband goods in his possession, consisting of nine Colt's Navy revolvers. Frankel represented to the surveyor that he intended selling the pistols to citizens of this place and vicinity, when the surveyor consented to release him and his goods on condition that the latter should be shipped to this place in care of Mayor Elliott. The pistols arrived on Monday evening when Frankel managed to get them and retained them until Tuesday evening, when he surrendered them up to the Mayor. We believe Frankel has not yet been arrested, nor are we aware that there is any direct evidence that he meant to put them in improper hands, but the case is an ugly looking one, and will require a pretty straight and well authenticated explanation to exculpate Mr. F. from an intention to place these formidable weapons in the hands of the enemies of the government, especially in the estimation of the community." On the 17th of the same month Frankel was still here, and there was loud talk, and some steps taken, toward a plan of dealing summarily with him and his goods. Deeming "discretion the better part of valor," he suddenly left for parts unknown.

It was still hoped by a large number throughout the north that the war would be waged with the sole object of saving the Union without putting down slavery, the prime cause of all the trouble.

The following paragraph of editorial appeared August 1st and is to the point: "Disunionists in all parts of the Union, and under every possible disguise, will attempt to engineer this war so as to accomplish their cherished design. It will soon be made apparent to the world, whether there is yet enough true loyalty to the constitution, and genuine patriotism in this country to effectually put down this great rebellion and at the same time, in the midst of the frenzy and turbulence of civil war, and the animosities and factions it engenders, baffle the machinations of these conspirators, who would convert a war for the maintenance of the Union into a crusade against slavery."

During the month of August, the recruiting for the company that was to take the place of Capt. Blairs in the 7th reorganized regiment, was begun. A considerable number of the old company re-enlisted for three years or during the war. Several other companies were being enlisted at the same time with good success. In

the issue of August 29th, the *Volunteer* contained the following summary of the troops already furnished for the war: "We think no one will dispute that Shelby County has done her duty in the way of furnishing men for the present war. The company now being organized by Capt. Blair and Lieut. Flynn, makes five she has turned out, viz.: Shelby Guards of Honor, Capt. McFarland; Fairland Invincibles, Capt. Judkins; Waldron Guards, Capt. Donelson; Dumont Guards, Capt. McCrea; Shelby Guards, Capt. Blair. Besides these, parts of two companies ostensibly raised in Bartholomew County were recruited out of this county, and several of the Shelby boys are in artillery and cavalry companies at Indianapolis. It is safe to estimate that full 500 men from this county have gone forth to sustain the flag and maintain the integrity of the Union."

As the fall advanced there was a more earnest stand taken by all parties. Instead of being a "before breakfast" job, the putting down of the rebellion had grown into such proportions as to almost appal the stoutest heart on the northern side. The whole country began to hold conventions that "resolved" no end of contrary ideas. In this county several of the townships held such meetings. But the one of most interest in this locality, was the county convention held by the Democrats on the 14th of September. At this meeting Thomas A. Hendricks and Martin M. Ray, were the principal speakers. The former contended that parties were then as essential to act as a check upon the usurpations and corruptions of those in power as at any previous epoch in our history — not to oppose the administration in a prosecution of the war, but to hold it accountable for its stewardship to the people. It is now expending two millions of dollars per day and was it not right that the people should know what was done with the money — whether it was applied to the legitimate expenses of the Government or a large portion absorbed by speculators and favorites. In relation to the war he held that it should be vigorously and energetically prosecuted to a successful termination. For himself he entertained no doubt that the government would triumph, and that speedily, if it judiciously used the means and force placed at its disposal by the people, Congress having recognized by law that war exists, it was the duty of every loyal citizen to stand by and sustain the Government.

Mr. Ray made a forcible and eloquent speech in which he advocated the same opinions as Mr. Hendricks.

The resolutions are too long for insertion here, but they were almost exclusively devoted to the war. They arraigned the "fanatics and Abolitionists north, as well fire-eaters and Rebels

south," for bringing on the war, and advocated a compromise or peace that should be honorable to both sides. They declared that the Democratic party was still in the right and still supporting the Constitution and the Union. Perhaps the two most important resolutions bearing upon the war question were the following:

Resolved, That while we believe it is our duty to sustain and aid the present Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war for the protection of the Government and the Union — and upon this question there should be no division of sentiment or action among the American people — yet let it be understood that in doing this we do not think it necessary to abandon our party organization and principle, nor to justify the causes which led to the war, endorse the odious doctrines and doings of the Republican party or any or the unwise and unconstitutional acts of the present Administration.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Shelby County will sustain no war, nor countenance any peace, tending to the separation of these States, and that they will regard any attempt to pervert this conflict into a war for the emancipation of the slaves, as fatal to all the hopes of the restoration of the Union, and a return of peace and prosperity to the country.

Such were the expressions of the assembled Democracy of Shelby County in the fall of 1861. This party was then, and nearly always has been, the dominant political organization of the county and its expressions can safely be taken as the opinions of the majority of the people in the county.

It must not be presumed that there was no sentiment in the county adverse to this, or even opposed to the war. The Sugar Creek resolutions, already given, indicate that there were some in the county who could fairly be classed among what were then known as "Southern Sympathizers." In the vicinity of Shelbyville and in other parts of the county there were a few who even went so far as to uphold the cause and doings of the Southern Secessionists, but they were in such an extreme minority that their influence counted for nothing.

Other Companies for the War.—The next company ready for the war from this county was that of Capt. Donalson. It was raised in the vicinity of Waldron, and during its entire term of service, which lasted until August, 1865, the company had the following commissioned officers: Captains — Samuel Donalson, July 15, 1861; Abraham B. Lowes, December 9, 1862; John W. Hickman, August 10, 1864; Benjamin S. Fisher, July 20, 1865. First Lieutenants — Elijah N. Wines, July 15, 1861; Abraham B. Lowes, April 1, 1862; Alexander Leechman, December 9, 1862; Thomas L. Haymond, April 9, 1863; John W. Hickman, August 8, 1863; Benjamin S. Fisher, April 10, 1865; James H. Cook, July 20, 1865. Second Lieutenants — Michael Imhoff, July 15, 1861; Alexander Leechman, April 1, 1862; Thomas L. Haymond, December 9, 1862; John W. Hickman, April 9, 1863; Joseph W. Higgins, July 20, 1865.

This company was assigned the position of K, in the Eighteenth Regiment commanded by Thomas Pattison, of Aurora, as Colonel.

It was mustered into the service August 16th and at once started for the southwest where it took part in the Missouri and Arkansas campaigns, under Generals Fremont and Pope, until the spring of 1863. It then joined Grant's movement against Vicksburg, and in that memorable campaign the Eighteenth took a conspicuous part in nearly all important battles. After the fall of Vicksburg it went to New Orleans, whence it made several short campaigns of importance. Early in 1864, it came home on veteran furlough and at the expiration of that, it joined General Butler's forces at Bermuda Hundred. In August it was placed under the command of General Sheridan, in Virginia, where it was actively engaged until January, 1865, when it started for Savannah, Georgia, in which State it remained until it was mustered out August 28, 1865, having served a little more than four years.

Thirty-third Regiment.—Company D, of the Thirty-third Regiment, was the next full company mustered into the service that was composed of Shelby County men. The date of its muster was September 16th, 1861. Officers of the company, with dates of their commissions, were as follows: Captains—Edward T. McCrea, September 6, 1861; William Chandler, October 1, 1864. First Lieutenants—John C. Maze, September 6, 1861; William Chandler, November 20, 1863; David A. Fately, October 1, 1864. Second Lieutenants—William H. Miller, September 6, 1861; John E. Smith, May 1, 1865. Lieut. Maze was promoted Captain of Company G, November 20, 1863, and Major of the regiment May 4, 1865. In Company C, of this regiment, Amos J. Thomas, of Shelbyville, became First Lieutenant and Captain. At the beginning of its term of service, Company D had ninety-eight enlisted men, and was afterward recruited with 106. These recruits nearly all came in at the end of the three years for which the men first enlisted. Of these, thirty-five died and seven deserted.

The Thirty-third Regiment was engaged in Kentucky until April, 1862, most of the time doing garrison duty. At that time it joined Gen. Morgan's forces against Cumberland Gap, and after the evacuation of that place it returned as escort to the ammunition convoy to Kentucky, in which State it remained, doing but little hard service until January, 1863, when it was transferred to Nashville. From that time on the regiment saw much hard service, at Columbia, Thompson's Station and Franklin. Early in 1864, the regiment re-enlisted and came home on veteran furlough. On its return to the field, it joined in the Atlanta campaign, and was engaged at the following places: Resacca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Golgotha, Culp's Farm, Kenesaw, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek, and the siege of Atlanta. On September 2, Atlanta was

surrendered to Col. Coburn, of this regiment. In this campaign the regiment lost more than 300 killed and wounded. It remained in camp at Atlanta until November 15, when it started in the celebrated "March to the Sea," in which it took a distinguished part. After that it started north through the Carolinas, and was several times engaged with the enemy. The Thirty-third was one of the strongest regiments engaged in the war, and was always well recruited and kept together. It was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 21, 1865.

Fifty-first Regiment.—Taken in the order of their numbers, the next regiment that had a considerable number of men credited to Shelby County was the Fifty-first. Company F was raised in Shelbyville and vicinity. Its officers for its entire term of service were: Captains—James E. McGuire, October 11, 1861; John M. Flinn, October 25, 1862; Joel A. Delano, December 15, 1864; Leonidas Smith, October 1, 1865. First Lieutenants—John M. Flinn, October 11, 1861; Joel A. Delano, October 25, 1862; Leonidas Smith, April 10, 1865; Thomas A. Morrison, October 1, 1865. Second Lieutenants—Joel A. Delano, October 11, 1861; Gideon T. Hand, October 25, 1862; Leonidas Smith, April 7, 1865; Thomas A. Morrison, April 10, 1865; Joel Gatewood, October 1, 1865. In Company D, Sylvester R. Brown, of Shelbyville, became Captain at its organization, October 11, 1861. Of the regimental officers, David Adams served for a short time as assistant surgeon. William H. Colescott was the first Major of the regiment, and in June, 1862, he was promoted Lieutenant Colonel. Capt. Delano was promoted Major, October 1, 1865.

The Fifty-first Regiment was commanded by Abel D. Streight as Colonel, a man whose reputation is by no means local. It was originally organized as a regiment of sharp-shooters. Capt. McGuire had seen considerable service in the Mexican War, in the Second Kentucky Regiment, which was commanded at first by Col. McKee, and afterward by Col. Clay, both graduates of West Point. He was thus, to a considerable extent, prepared for the active duties of a military life. On Saturday, November 23, 1861, a mass meeting was held at the court house in Shelbyville, at which Gov. Morton, Col. Nichlin, M. M. Ray and other prominent men were advertised to speak. None were on hand except Col. Nicklin, who made a stirring speech.

Sword Presentation.—In the program for that meeting was the presentation of a sword, revolver, sash and belt to Capt. McGuire. The presentation speech was made by Eden H. Davis, who said:

CAPTAIN MCGUIRE: Before proceeding to the discharge of a duty assigned to me by the union loving, patriotic citizens of Shelby County, I hope it may not be regarded as in-

appropriate for me to advert briefly to the circumstances which render the performance of that duty quite a matter of necessity.

Allow me to call your attention to the fact that the inhabitants of almost one-half of the states composing this once happy but now distracted republic, are in a state of rebellion against the constitution and laws thereof. History furnishes no account of a rebellion of equal magnitude, one requiring the same amount of force to put it down. In fact, sir, were all rebellions heretofore known consolidated into one, in magnitude and potency it would not equal the present. But, sir, *those rebels must be subdued, and this rebellion put down.* With a view to this end, because of your patriotic devotion to and efforts in behalf of your country and her cause, the good people of old Shelby, with their own means, for that purpose freely and voluntarily contributed, have caused to be purchased this sword, sash and revolver, and have directed that the same should this day be presented to you as a small token of their regard and esteem. Therefore, Captain McGuire, in obedience to their wish and directions, and on their behalf, I present you with the same and solicit your acceptance thereof on their account, because of the spirit in which it is presented, having the utmost confidence in your ability and patriotism, they willingly commit the same to your care and keeping. Entertaining not the remotest idea that they will ever have cause to regret the bestowal thereof, I have willingly and cheerfully consented to become the instrument to present the same, and to communicate at the same time some of their wishes in relation thereto. The sword in all ages of the world has been regarded as an emblem of authority. Therefore, bearing with you this emblem of authority from them, they wish you to repair to the field of battle as their companion, and there engage in the patriot's cause—the cause of our country—use the same in putting down this damnable and unnatural rebellion. And allow me to say that I know you will cheerfully comply with their requests in this particular, and on behalf of them I give it to you, strictly in charge. Let your patriotic devotion so shine forth that others seeing your devotion to our common country and her cause, may be thereby induced to follow you to the battlefield and there vie with you in deeds of daring and of patriotism in defense of our common country; and may they, nor you, not falter by the wayside until the American flag again floats in triumph over every hill and every valley, and from the housetops in every city, town and village, north and south, and until the patriot shall have placed the heel of one foot on the head of the rattlesnake of the south and the other foot on the palmetto flag, and while thus standing, clipps the wings of the pelican, and until not one traitor can be found to bear witness that this glorious country was ever in a state of rebellion. Let me in conclusion assure you that when you go hence to the field of battle armed with that sword and revolver, and with your loins girt about with that belt and sash, to do battle for your country, that you will carry with you the prayers and sympathies of a loyal, patriotic, generous and confiding people; and when this rebellion shall cease and peace be again restored to our country, then may you return to your family and friends, and once more enjoy the happiness of their society. And may the God of heaven prosper you in your patriotic undertaking.

In reply to this speech Captain McGuire, in acceptance spoke as follows:

MR. DAVIS—On receiving at your hands this splendid sword, sash and revolver which have been purchased with funds voluntarily contributed by my personal friends, and by you presented to me, permit me to say that I thank you most heartily for the favor you thus confer upon me, and allow me to add that during my eight years' residence in old Shelby County, I have always been surrounded by friends who are firm, tried and true. I will not boast that I intend to perform great deeds in the future. If I survive this war I do not expect to emerge from it wearing such laurels as crowned the father of our country, I simply expect in my humble way to faithfully and honestly perform all duties assigned me, and when it becomes necessary in the performance of those duties, to buckle on this sword and girt about me this sash, sweet memories of those who have presented them will flash through my brain and nerve my arm for the conflict. Should it be my lot to fall in battle, I could ask no more than just such friends would place me in the silent tomb, where I will wake no more to the voice of my commander, until God shall call and angels muster the long line of resurrection. Hoping that the black cloud of war that now obscures the star of our country's destiny will soon be dissipated, and the bright wing of peace once more hover over a united and happy people, the ship of state riding securely at anchor in a tranquil harbor, the stars and stripes waving over every hill-top and valley on the continent, the soldier restored to the bosom of his family and friends, peace

and prosperity reign supremely over our whole broad land, the bonds of the Union made so strong that an occasion for presenting a sword to defend it may never again occur, I bid you adieu.

This company started out with an enrollment of eighty-one men and received in all seventy-three recruits; twenty-three died in the service and twelve deserted. The regiment did not see much active service until the siege of Corinth, in which it took part. Under Gen. Buell it returned to Kentucky, and after the campaign in that State, moved again to Nashville, whence it marched with Rosecrans' army in December, 1862. It was in the battle of Stone River losing in killed, wounded and missing, forty-nine. Soon after this it left on the Streight expedition. This was a provisional brigade organized by Col. Streight, and consisted of the Fifty-first and Seventy-third Indiana, Third Ohio and Eightieth Illinois regiments, with two cavalry companies and two pieces of artillery. It proceeded to Palmyra, on the Cumberland River, and later reached the base of Sand mountains on the 29th of April, 1863, where a battle ensued with Forrest's Cavalry, which resulted disastrously to the latter. On the 1st of May, another fight took place at Crooked Creek, in which the enemy was repulsed and again defeated at Blunt's farm. The command pushed forward with the hopes of capturing Rome, Ga., but on the 3d of May was overtaken at Gaylesville, Ala., by Gen. Forrest and compelled to surrender. The whole force was consigned to a Rebel prison, but after some time the enlisted men were paroled for exchange. On the 9th of February Col. Streight escaped from Libby Prison by means of a tunnel. In November, 1863, the regiment was exchanged and at once returned to the field. In February, 1864, a portion of the regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and, on the 14th of December, the non-veterans were mustered out of service. On the 15th it took part in the battle of Nashville. In the following year the regiment moved to New Orleans, and thence to Texas, where it was mustered out at San Antonio December 13, 1865. It arrived at Indianapolis January 10, 1866, with twenty-three officers and 286 men.

Company I, of the Fifty-first regiment, also contained in all about fifty men from Shelby County, nearly all of whom lived in the vicinity of London and Fairland. The captains of the company were Marquis L. Johnson, October 11, 1865; James W. Haley, December 31, 1862; James W. Barlow, May 1, 1865; George W. McCauley, July 1, 1865. First Lieutenants—James S. Reeves, October 11, 1861; Fred. J. Brownell, December 31, 1862; George W. McCauley, May 1, 1865; Albert S. Hartley, July 1, 1865. Second Lieutenants—John Bowman, October 11, 1861; James W. Barlow, February 14, 1863; Samuel Astley, May 1, 1865.

Excepting Capt. Haley, these officers are all credited to London. Capt. Barlow was "mustered out a prisoner of war."

The Seventieth Regiment.—Shelby County had two companies almost entirely composed of her men in the Seventieth Regiment. These were B and F. Company B was made up largely of men who had already served one year in the war in the Sixteenth Regiment. Its commissioned officers were: Captains—Thomas A. McFarland, August 1, 1862; David T. Sleeth, September 1, 1862; John C. Newton, November 14, 1864. First Lieutenants—David T. Sleeth, August 1, 1862; Edward L. Davison, September 1, 1862; John C. Newton, January 4, 1863; James A. Stafford, November 14, 1864. Second Lieutenants—E. L. Davison, August 1, 1862; John C. Newton, September 1, 1862; Samuel B. Robertson, January 4, 1863; James A. Stafford, August 6, 1864; James C. Bennett, January 17, 1865. Nearly all of the men in this company were credited to Shelbyville. The company started out with 100 men, received forty-eight recruits. It lost thirty-three that died in the service and four by desertion. Company F was raised in the vicinity of Fairland, and was officered by the following men: Captain—Henry M. Endsley, August 8, 1862, who served until the regiment was mustered out. First Lieutenants—Thomas B. Carey, August 8, 1862; George W. Grubbs, September 7, 1863; Isham Reed, January 21, 1865. Second Lieutenants—Coleman F. Storus, August 8, 1862; William W. Thomas, February 7, 1863; Isham Reed, March 1, 1864; John S. Parker, February 11, 1865. The original enrollment was ninety-eight and the number of recruits forty-seven. Of these, twelve deserted and twenty-five died while in the service. The Seventieth Regiment was organized at Indianapolis in August, 1862, with Benjamin Harrison as Colonel, and was the first regiment in the field under the July call of 1862. It moved to Bowling Green, Ky., in the vicinity of which it remained until November, 1862. It then went to Gallatin, Tenn., and in December it was posted along the railroad between that place and Nashville on guard duty. It remained in that vicinity until June, 1863. In August of that year it was stationed at Nashville, where it remained until January, 1864. At that time it marched to Wauhatchie, Tenn., and from that place in May following it started on the Atlanta campaign in which it took an active part. It was engaged at Resacca, Cassville, New Hope Church, Lost and Kenesaw Mountains, Marietta, Peach Tree Creek and the Siege of Atlanta. In this campaign its loss was forty-one killed in action, forty-three died of wounds, and 191 wounded; total, 275. It marched with Sherman to Savannah, and then north to Raleigh, where it was at the time

of Lee's surrender. After this the men were mustered out at the expiration of their terms of enlistment.

Seventy-sixth Regiment.—In July, 1862, a small band of rebel guerillas under command of Adam Johnson made a raid on Newburgh Indiana. It was the first invasion of Northern soil that occurred during the war, and, although insignificant in itself, the alarm that it created in Southern Indiana was little short of panic. In less than forth-eight hours a regiment was raised to repel and punish the invaders. This was the Seventy-sixth Regiment in which Shelby County had a company. Its position was F, and its officers were: Elijah N. Wines, Captain; John R. Stogsdoll and John McCain, Lieutenants, all of Waldron. The regiment was only raised for thirty days and this term was all spent in the region of Henderson, Kentucky, having several skirmishes with guerillas.

The Thirteenth Cavalry, One Hundred and Thirty-first Regiment, had one company from Shelby County. Its position was I, and its officers were: Captains—George Muth, March 1, 1864; George Haney, November 16, 1865. First Lieutenants—George Haney, March 1, 1864; Elisha Weakley, February 6, 1865; Jas. S. McFadden, October 1, 1865. Second Lieutenants—James R. Fry, March 1, 1864; Fortune L. Bailey, February 6, 1865; Edward P. Kent, October 1, 1865. The company started out with eighty-eight men, was recruited with twenty-two, lost nine by death and one by desertion. This was the last cavalry regiment raised in Indiana. It was mustered into the service April 29, 1864, and the next day it left Indianapolis for Nashville. Early in June it was stationed at Huntsville, Alabama, where it remained until October, having several light engagements with the enemy. Until this time it had been doing infantry service, but was then mounted and fully equipped as cavalry. Early in December, companies A, C, D, F, H and I under Gen. Rousseau took part in the battles at Overall's Creek, Wilkinson's Pike and twelve skirmishes with a loss of sixty-five men killed and wounded out of 325 engaged. February 11, 1865, it embarked on transports for New Orleans and from there early in March to Mobile Bay where, under Gen. Canby, it assisted in the operations against the forts and defenses of Mobile. After the fall of that place it started on a raid of 800 miles through Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, under Gen. Grierson. It arrived at Columbus, Mississippi, May 22. From there it proceeded to Macon, garrisoning that point and sixty miles of railroad and taking possession of immense army supplies. In June it returned to Columbus where it remained until mustered out of service, November 18, 1865.

Early in 1864, the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and

Wisconsin, offered to raise a volunteer force to serve 100 days. These troops were to do duty in the service of the United States, but were not to receive army bounty. They were to aid in making the campaign of 1864 more successful and decisive by relieving the veterans from guard and garrison duty, thus enabling them to join in the active campaigns. Eight of these 100 days' regiments were raised in Indiana. Shelby County furnished eighty-eight men for this service, in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment. The company officers were: Stephen Allen, Captain, May 5, 1864; Anderson C. Winterrowd, May 5, 1864, and Wm. H. Miller, May 25, 1864. First Lieutenants: James C. Morrison, May 10, 1864. Second Lieutenant. They were all mustered in May, 1864, and served in Tennessee most of the time guarding railroads and lines of communications used by Gen. Sherman for transporting supplies to his army then advancing on the Atlanta campaign.

Under the President's call for troops of December 19, 1846, the quota for Shelby County was 321 men. It is needless to say they were furnished. No single complete company was organized from these men, but several regiments were represented by Shelby County men. The most conspicuous showing of men from this county under that call was in the One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment. The officers in that regiment that are credited to this county were: James M. Goodrich, First Lieutenant, Company D; James M. Teeple, Second Lieutenant, Company G. Company D, alone, contained more than fifty men from Shelby County. In the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Regiment William J. Craycraft became Second Lieutenant of Company B.

The Morgan Raid.—In July, 1863, there occurred an affair that created more excitement in Southern Indiana than any other period has known. This was the raid of the Confederate General, John H. Morgan, through the southeastern portions of the State into Ohio. He crossed the Ohio River, at Corydon, this State, and began his short raid that spread more terror among the inhabitants than any other occurrence of the kind during the war. He proceeded northward to Paoli, in Orange County, then to Salem, the county seat of Washington County. From that place his next town of importance was Vernon, in Jennings County, whence he directed his course toward Lawrenceburg. He was finally captured with nearly all his band of about 4,000 men.

When the news arrived that Morgan had invaded Indiana soil, there was scarcely a town in the State in which the people did not at once conclude that they were to be the direct object of attack. Consternation spread with the most alarming rapidity. In Shelbyville the excitement was fully equal to that in other places, and

steps were taken to capture or repel the daring rebel. The mayor of the city assumed the lead in the matter, and issued the following

PROCLAMATION !

FELLOW CITIZENS OF SHELBY COUNTY! You are all aware that John Morgan with his guerilla band of from 6,000 to 8,000 men, is invading our State, putting to death our citizens, applying the torch to our towns, our railroad bridges, mills, and newly gathered crops; horses, mules, beef cattle, wagons, farming implements, everything that can be of use to the citizen is destroyed wherever he goes. He is at this time marching in the direction of our county; he may, however, change his course, but of this we are not certain. And in order to foil his designs upon this place, I call upon the citizens of Shelby County to bring forthwith to this city, all rifles, shotguns, and other arms that they may be in possession of, to be formed into companies and squads for the purpose of ambushing, bushwhacking and harrassing him in front until the organized troops in the rear overtake him.

I call upon others who have no arms to come in with axes, spades and picks, to be formed into working squads for the purpose of building stockades and barricading the approaches, and be ready to fall timber, forming abattis to prevent his approach if we should ascertain definitely that he is marching upon this point.

Come in fellow-citizens, without delay and let us unite in solid body and beat back this Rebel invader in a manner so terrible and decisive as to render it their last attempt upon the State of Indiana.

JAMES E. MCGUIRE,
Mayor of Shelbyville.

JULY 13, 1863.

A meeting was held at the Mayor's office and work was begun by enrolling and organizing the men into companies. The following from an eye witness appeared in the *Daily Republican*, December 18, 1886:

"Our meeting then adjourned. When we arrived upon the Public Square it was literally jammed with people, men, women and children all discussing the situation, and each one had their own plan of operations. All was confusion. No man would stand still long enough to hear the other's plan. The present whereabouts of John Morgan was what the cooler-headed wanted to know. We inquired by telegraph of Indianapolis, but received no reliable information. Parties began recruiting a company of infantry, and others, among whom E. B. Amsden was the leader, commenced recruiting a company of cavalry, all to be armed with such guns as could be obtained either in the country or city. The Amsden party had the best of argument. They would say: 'What do you want to go in the infantry for? Morgan's men are mounted and none but mounted men can follow him,' which was true. The next morning recruiting was resumed with great vigor. Country people came streaming from all directions and by 9 o'clock the city was literally filled with people all anxiously inquiring the news. It had been learned that Morgan had passed through Salem, the county seat of Washington County, taking many valuable horses, and compelling Mr. Depauw, the banker, to give Morgan \$5,000, and that he

had marched out and would either strike Vernon or Seymour. Excitement now ran high and the people were very earnest but much perplexed to know what to do. Another effort was made to hold a meeting at the mayor's office but it was of no avail, you might as well have called upon the clouds to come and hover over and give shelter to those on the Public Square exposed to the rays of the sun, that burning hot July day."

A company of cavalry and one of infantry was formed, and every precaution taken to insure the safety of the town. Many ludicrous scenes and incidents occurred, the narrative of which would be too tedious for this work. This account of the Morgan Raid excitement will be closed with the following from the same article as last quoted:

"One of the details of infantry being posted near George Senour's field across the river, about 10 o'clock at night the squad concluded that pickets ought to have some whisky; so a purse was made up and one of their number appointed a committee to come into the city and get the commissary supplies. The farmers having heard that the cavalry were seizing all horses that were brought to town, for the use of the new recruits, hitched their horses along the fences north of the river. The committee of one on his way to get the whisky discovered the horses and went back and told his comrades that Morgan was already in Shelbyville; that they had dismounted and thousands of horses were hitched along the fences and that the men had gone in a-foot. Whereupon the guards fired off their guns and started on a run for the city, not taking time to climb the embankment and cross the railroad bridge but wading the river wherever they came to it. All that night men and women staid upon the Public Square anxious as to their welfare. Morning came and with it the news that our troops had a skirmish with some of Morgan's men, near Lawrenceburg, but that Morgan had made his escape and was marching in the direction of Harrison, Ohio. Then came a general hand-shaking and expressions of joy and gladness all around. Hundreds visited the Rebel prisoners in jail. The last duty our cavalry performed was to escort the Rebel prisoners to the train and deliver them to the proper authorities. Our troops were disbanded and peace and quiet reigned once more in Shelbyville."

Public opinion in 1863 and 1864—During the spring of 1863 there was another paper started in Shelbyville, advocating the principles of the Republican party. At the state election in the fall of 1862, the Democrats were successful in many of the northern states. This fact, alone, gave renewed impulse to the campaigns of 1863. The Republicans construed the result adversely to their

conduct of the war, and on the testimony of no less authority than General Grant, they were determined to make a better showing on the field of battle. In Shelby County there was but little if any abatement in the tension of public opinion. During the summers of 1863 and 1864 mass meetings were held in all portions of the county at which the leading speakers made addresses, and resolutions covering the various phases of the public questions were discussed and adopted. As the Administration adopted the emancipation theory the Democrats became more hostile toward its methods of conducting the war. They were in for preserving "the Union as it was" and were opposed to the abolition of slavery. They did not want to disturb the "domestic relations" of any of the States. But it was impossible to fight out the war on any other grounds. Slavery had been the prime cause of the conflict and it was an element that was doomed to overthrow if the Union of the States was to be preserved with stability. There was no mean ground to be occupied between the Union without slavery and disunion. Fortunately the sentiment of Union without slavery, prevailed.

Soldiers at home on furlough, wearing their uniforms, were the universal object of attention. It was not infrequent that they overstepped the bounds of reason and duty in maintaining their principles. They often became insolent and intolerant, and imagined that their coats of blue were sufficient excuses for whatever excesses they saw fit to indulge. Collisions between the soldiers and citizens were of common occurrence all over the north. In this county they were not an exception. It is probable that few portions of the north were more deeply agitated than Shelby County. By some it has been alleged that there were several lodges of the Knights of the Golden Circle in the county, and it is probable that the allegations are true. The *Union Banner* charged it openly at the time, and it called attention to the times and places of meetings. Party strife ran high, and there were frequent physical encounters between the contending sides.

Notwithstanding all this, the volunteering went on with commendable zeal, and the number of men furnished by the County for the war shows well for a community in which there was so much active opposition to the methods of carrying on the struggle.

The *Third Battery Light Artillery* contained several men from this county of whom Leonidas Thrasher was commissioned Second Lieutenant, August 15, 1861.

The *Indiana Legion* was an extensive organization throughout the State for the purpose of home defense in case of need. It served another purpose, however, that proved more useful than

as Home Guards. It was the medium through which many good soldiers were brought into the service, that perhaps, would not otherwise so readily have entered the active service of the United States. The drilling, too, was useful in preparing men to a considerable extent for the evolutions that were required in actual war. In other words it was a training school where men learned the rudiments of knowledge in war that so soon enabled them to perform in the face of the enemy like trained veterans. Shelby County had seven of these companies in the Legion and the roster of the officers reveals the names of many who led companies to the field of battle.

Bounty and Relief.—In order to stimulate volunteering, the United States Government authorized the payment of bounties early in the war to those who should enlist for the term of three years. In the first year of the war this amount was fixed at \$100. Orders from the war department at various times authorized the payment of additional sums ranging as high as \$400, according to the nature and term of service. The inequalities of bounties created great dissatisfaction, but it was claimed by the authorities that the exigencies of the times demanded it and could not be avoided. An additional inducement was offered in the way of a land-warrant for forty acres of public land to each soldier receiving an honorable discharge. This, taken with the amount of the bounty, which was considered about the value of a mule, brought about that famous and popular phrase, "forty acres and a mule," and doubtless had much to do with the successful volunteering which characterized the war. Besides the national bounties, large and often extravagant sums were paid by many of the counties. These had the effect to lighten the drafts, but at the same time increased the taxes. The latter, however, cut but little figure in the question. People would not put a price on the Union, and no matter what was required to preserve it, that requirement was always met. In Shelby County this spirit was fully maintained and the Board of Commissioners at different times met the popular demand by offering bounties. These ranged all the way up to \$500, and were offered under the various calls of the President for troops.

Another important item came under the head of Relief. This included whatever sums were paid to support the families of those who had enlisted and were absent in the field of battle, and also the supplies forwarded to the soldiers themselves. A few months' experience showed how much the Government lacked of being prepared for supplying an army with the necessary comforts required by a soldier. Immediately after the opening of the war

there was a Soldiers' Aid Society formed in Shelbyville by the leading ladies of the town. The work which those noble-hearted women did went far toward relieving the wants of the soldiers. Scarcely a week passed without a shipment to the front of mittens, socks, blankets and such other articles as a soldier would likely need to withstand the extremities of the seasons. These contributions were purely personal and the women of the whole county were requested to bring in whatever could be properly spared. In this way many dollars were spent in the soldiers' behalf which are not included in the following amount of Bounty and Relief paid by the county and townships:

Shelby County Bounty	\$121,840 00
Shelby County Relief	39,041 19
Amount of relief furnished by the various townships independent of county	20,000 00
Total Bounty and Relief.	\$180,889 19

Men Furnished for the War.—The various calls made by the President for troops during the Rebellion were as follows:

First call, 75,000 men, three months' service, April 15, 1861.

Second call, 42,034 men, three years' service, May 3, 1861.

Third call, 300,000 men, nine months' service, August 4, 1862.

Fourth call, 100,000 men, six months' service, June 15 1863.

Fifth call, 300,000 men, three years' service, October 17, 1863.

Sixth call, 500,000 men, three years' service, February 1, 1864.

Seventh call, 200,000 men, three years' service, March 15, 1864.

Eighth call, 500,000 men, one, two or three years' service, July 18, 1864.

Ninth call, 300,000 men, one, two or three years' service, December 19, 1864.

These calls aggregate more than 2,300,000 men and give some idea of the magnitude of the Civil War in the United States. It will be interesting to know what part of this immense army was furnished by Shelby County. The first enrollment of the militia in Indiana after the commencement of the war was made September 19, 1862. The total militia force of the county was 3,285, of which 425 were exempt from bearing arms, leaving 2,860 subject to draft. The county was at that date credited with having furnished 1,238 volunteers, 973 of which were then in the service. It was under this enrollment that the first draft in Indiana occurred October 6, 1862, to supply the number required by the call of August 4th. The quota of Shelby County under that draft was 141 men, apportioned among these townships: Jackson, 20; Noble, 32; Liberty, 28;

Hendricks, 22: Union, 19: Moral, 20. The draft officers were Martin M. Ray, Commissioner; Isaac Odell, Marshal, and John Y. Kennedy, Surgeon.

The call of October 17, 1863, demanded of Shelby County 254 men, which number was furnished without resorting to a draft. Under the calls of February 1st, March 15th, and July 18th, 1864, the total quotas for the county, was 1,217 men, to offset which it was credited with 1,009 new recruits, 108 veterans and 182 by draft, making 1,299, or seventy-two more than were required. The President's last call for troops, December 19, 1864, asked Shelby County for 321 men. Against this number the county was credited with 259 new recruits, forty-nine veterans and twenty-one by draft, making in all 329. This was the condition of the account with Shelby County, on the 14th of April, 1865, at which time all efforts to raise troops were abandoned. It shows a balance in favor of the county. The draft under this last call was made upon the basis of the third enrollment of the State, or second under the Enrollment Act of Congress. That enrollment showed Shelby County to have had a militia force of 2,369. These figures show that the county furnished 3,261 men for the war, or within twenty-four of the number first reported as its total militia force. This need not imply that there were that number of separate men from this county in the war, for there were not. A considerable number of the men enlisted twice, and some three times, and they were counted for each enlistment. It is probable that 400 will include the number of those who were thus recounted. Thus it will be seen that Shelby County alone furnished enough men to make more than three full regiments, a considerable army in itself.

The following is a roll of honor, as taken from the Adjutant General's Report for the State, and as that work contains many errors, it can hardly be hoped that this roll is free from mistakes. The list given comprises only the privates who died either from wounds or otherwise before receiving a final discharge. It doubtless contains many errors and omissions, but is the best that can be obtained at this time:

Company C, Seventh Regiment. (Three Months.)

Smith, John R., killed at Bealington, Va., July 8, 1861.

Company A, Sixteenth Regiment. (One Year.)

Barch, Philip, died at Columbus, Ohio, July 23, 1861.

Company H, Sixteenth Regiment. (One Year.)

Cadmill, Robert T., died at Camp Seneca, November 5, 1861.

Potter, William, died at Aldie, Va., March 22, 1862.

Strange, George, died at Warrenton Junction, May 2, 1862.

Company D, Seventeenth Regiment.

Deitzer, Nicholas, died August 21, 1863, of wounds received at Hoover's Gap.

Company K, Eighteenth Regiment.

Burlington, Benjamin B., died at Helena, Ark., August, 1862.

Crigler, Joshua, killed at Magnolia Hills, May 1, 1863.

Hank, John, killed at Magnolia Hills, May 1, 1863.

Hays, Timothy, veteran, died March 19, 1864.

Hull, Daniel, died at Georgetown, Mo., September, 1861.

Israel, George, killed at Magnolia Hills, May 1, 1863.

Littlejohn, William F., killed at Magnolia Hills, May 1, 1863.

McLaughlin, John A., killed at Vicksburg, May 23, 1863.

Miller, James T., killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

McCee, William, died at St. Louis, November, 1862.

Mann, James M., died at Black River, Miss., May 18, 1863.

Morris, Carloo, died at Indianola, Texas, November, 1864.

Osburn, Wallace, died in Missouri, 1862.

Wilhelm, Benj. F. died at Booneville, Mo., September, 1861.

Young, Homer, died at Helena, Ark., 1862.

Company M, Twenty-first Regiment.

Britton, Alfred D., died of incision of neck, made by himself, September 7, 1864.

Gaines, Wm. H., died near Terrehutte, September 26, 1864.

Hyatt, Milton, died at New Orleans, October 25, 1864.

Pope, James, died at New Orleans, September 11, 1864.

Woodard, John, died at New Orleans, September 2, 1864.

Company D, Thirty-third Regiment.

Barger, Thos. H., died at London, Ky., November 19, 1861.

Boicourt, David, died at Big Shanty, Ga., June 25, 1864.

Casto, William, died at Crab Orchard, Ky., November 24, 1861.

Corney, Frederick, died March 12, 1862.

Candell, Fountaine, died at Crab Orchard, Ky., December 12, 1861.

Campbell, James, killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.

Coalscott, Benj. F., died at Columbia, Tenn., March 7, 1863.

Divert, Jefferson T., died at Crab Orchard, Ky., December 11, 1862.

Erwin, John, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., November 8, 1864.

Gillard, Jmaes, died at Spring Hill, Tenn., of wounds, March 7, 1863.

Husted, James, died of wounds, July 20, 1864.

Hynes, Milton, died at Nashville, Tenn., April 27, 1863.

Kennedy, Samuel, died at Crab Orchard, Ky., February 14, 1862.
 Messick, Henry, died at Crab Orchard, Ky., December 19, 1861.
 McConnell, James, died at Crab Orchard, Ky., December 7, 1861.
 McConnell, Louis B., died at Sidney Pass, October 31, 1862.
 McQueen, Benj. F., died at Spring Hill, Tenn., March 7, 1863, wounds.

McFerran, Lewis, killed at Wild Cat, Ky., October 21, 1861.
 Phillips, Emanuel, died at Crab Orchard, Ky., December 10, 1861.
 Phillips, Memory, died of wounds, Columbia, Tenn. March 7, 1863.
 Robertson, Wm., died at Crab Orchard, Ky., November 27, 1862.
 Warble, Jacob, died at Crab Orchard, Ky., December 4, 1861.
 Willis (Wills), Andrew C., died at Crab Orchard, Ky., December 12, 1861.

Williams, Franklin, died at Kingston, Ga., June 22, 1864.
 Mitchell, Hiram, died at Nashville, July 15, 1864, wounds.
 Winterrowd, Anderson, killed at Peach Tree Creek, Ga., July 20, 1864.
 Smith, William, died January 24, 1862.
 Norvell, Robert, died at Shelbyville, April 20, 1863, wounds.
 Smith, Henry H., died at Crab Orchard, Ky., December 17, 1861.

Company L, Eighth Cavalry. (Thirty-ninth) Regiment.

Conrad, William H., died at Nashville, June 26, 1864.
 Irwin, Wesley, died at Nashville, December 23, 1864.

Company F, Fifty-first Regiment.

Gatewood, John M., died at Nashville, March 29, 1862.
 Gatewood, Robert, died at Nashville, January 28, 1863.
 Kendall, Ethan A., killed at Day's Gap, April 30, 1863.
 Lock, Levi, died at Woodsonville, Ky., March 21, 1862.
 Miller, Fielding J., died at Bardstown, Ky., January 4, 1862.
 McConnell, John E., died at Nicholasville, Ky., March 27, 1862.
 Palmer, James, died at Bardstown, January 5, 1862.
 Parker, Washington, died at Day's Gap, May 3, 1863.
 Raines, Robert, died at Camp Morton, Ky., January 11, 1862.
 Shylock, John, died at Indianapolis, December 29, 1861.

Company I, Fifty-first Regiment.

Aldridge, James, killed at Stone River, December 31, 1862.
 Burr, Lewis R., died at Louisville, January 7, 1862.
 Creviston, Aaron, died at Nashville, March 26, 1862.
 Chambers, James, died at New Orleans, July 14, 1865.
 Ellington, Albert, died at Bardstown, December 28, 1861.
 German, Charles E., died at Bardstown, December 29, 1861.
 Holden, Charles, died at Stanford, Ky., February 1, 1862.

Jarvis, John, died at Huntsville, July 2, 1862.

Smith, Samuel, died at Bardstown, February 4, 1862.

Williams, Francis O., died at Lebanon, February 6, 1862.

Company B, Fifty-second Regiment.

Barton, Francis A., died October 6, 1864.

Company G, Fifty-second Regiment.

Medhiff, William, died February 15, 1862.

Company B, Seventieth Regiment.

Adams, George W., died at Bowling Green, September 30, 1862.

Adams, John H., died at Laverne, Tenn., June 20, 1863.

Aydelott, Joseph W., died at Scottsville, Ky., November 27, 1862.

Gordon, Zacheus, died at Bowling Green, November 27, 1862.

Gibbons, John W., died at Scottsville, December 2, 1862.

Hawkins, Alex. S., killed at Resacca, Ga., May 15, 1864.

Lazar, Charles, died at Nashville, November 19, 1863.

Miller, John W., died at Sandersville, Tenn., February 7, 1863.

Miller, Thomas B., died at home, August 11, 1862.

Miller, Robert H., died at Chattanooga, July 22, 1864, wounds.

McMillen, Abraham, died at Sandersville, February 22, 1863.

McFall, James H., died at Bowling Green, November 7, 1862.

Maholm, George H., killed by railroad accident, November 6, 1864.

Newton, John H., died near Atlanta of wounds, August 12, 1864.

Price, George A., died at Chattanooga, August 29, 1864.

Powell, Elijah, died at Chattanooga, May 24, 1864.

Rogers, Achilles, died of wounds, July 14, 1864.

Story, William, died at Bowling Green, August 30, 1862.

Scofield, David F., died at Scottsville, Ky., December 17, 1862.

Stoddard, Marshall, died at Scottsville, Ky., November 19, 1862.

Smith, Adelman, died at Indianapolis, August 7, 1862.

Tanner, Robert, died at Gallatin, Tenn., May 7, 1863.

Wheeler, Jeremiah, died at Gallatin, Tenn., December 23, 1862.

Walton, John B., died at Gallatin, Tenn., December 15, 1862.

Clark, James, died at Lookout Mountain, February 2, 1865.

Frank, Chas. W., killed at Resacca, May 14, 1864.

Goodrich, Louis, killed at Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864.

Stubbs, Jesse, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., September 4, 1864.

Company F, Seventieth Regiment.

Andrews, John W., killed at Resacca, May 15, 1864.

Arthur, James M., died at Murfreesboro, July 15, 1863.

Bassett, Samuel, killed at Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864.

Cox, John, killed at Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864.

Collins, Leander M., died at Murfreesboro. August 10, 1863.
 Hulsopple, William, died at Murfreesboro. August 1, 1863.
 Hulsopple, Andrew J., died at Bowling Green. November 1, 1862.
 Howery, Charles, died at Saundersville. January 28, 1863.
 Howard, Watson C., killed at Peach Tree Creek. July 20, 1864.
 Hacker, William A., killed at Kenesaw Mount. June 14, 1862.
 Joyce, Thomas S., died at Bowling Green. November 16, 1862.
 Nichols, Jasper, died at Gallatin. Tenn., February 22, 1863.
 Odell, Jeremiah, killed at Kenesaw. June 15, 1864.
 Rouse, William T., killed at Dallas, Ga., May 27, 1864.
 Rouse, Phillip, died at Bowling Green. November 16, 1862.
 Ross, Thomas, killed at Resacca, May 15, 1864.
 Stewart, James, died at Bowling Green. October 21, 1862.
 Speagle, George S., died at Sandersville. December 19, 1862.
 Stoddard, Marshall, died at Scottsville. Ky., November 26, 1862.
 Vanlew, John F., died at Sandersville. Tenn., January 15, 1863.
 Alexander, Thomas, died at Bowling Green. November 1, 1862.
 Brady, John, died at Gallatin, Tenn., April 25, 1863.
 Griffith, Luke, died at Bowling Green. October 15, 1862.
 Holdrom, Thomas J., killed at Resacca, May 14, 1864.
 Miller, Philip, died at Madison, February 20, 1864.

Company E, Seventy-ninth Regiment.

Burk, Edmund, killed by guard at Louisville. September 5, 1862.
 Dick, Samuel, died at Nashville. November 7, 1863.
 Davis, George W., killed at Atlanta. July 21, 1864.
 Fox, Daniel, killed at Stone River. January 2, 1863.
 Golding, William B., died at Nashville. December 5, 1862.
 Hill, Milton, died at Louisville. December 30, 1862.
 Kendall, John E., killed at Stone River. January 2, 1863.
 Larmore, Oliver P., died at Lebanon, Ky., November 15, 1862.
 Laird, Robt., died at Louisville. October 25, 1862.
 Reed, James, died at Cave Springs, Ky., November 24, 1862.
 Smith, Henry, died at Nashville. December 15, 1862.
 Tucker, Benjamin, died in Shelby County. November 24, 1862.

*Company I, Seventh Cavalry (One Hundred and Nineteenth)
 Regiment.*

Chery, James, died in Andersonville. September 5, 1864.
 Peterson, William, died at Union City, Tenn., January 22, 1864.
 Phillippe, John W., died at Memphis. May 28, 1865.
 Robinson, Lewis, died at Andersonville.
 St. John, Albert, died February 22, 1864, wounds.

*Company H, Ninth Cavalry (One Hundred and Twenty-first)
Regiment.*

Aydelott, Joseph, died January 26, 1865.

Allison, William M., died February 24, 1865, wounds.

Bagley, Joseph, died July 13, 1864.

Bagley, Henry, died April 15, 1864.

Beckly, Charles, killed at Sulphur Trestle, Ala., September 25,
1864.

Colcaizer, Philip, died at Pulaski, Tenn., August 17, 1864.

Delano, Geo. W., lost on Sultana, April 27, 1865.

Goius, Milton, died at St. Louis, June 16, 1865.

Hill, Lorenzo D., died September 22, 1864.

Houton, Cassander T., killed at Sulphur Trestle, September 25,
1864.

Huls, Marion, died April 4, 1865.

Hulsupple, John, died at Pulaski, September 8, 1864.

Jenkins, John, died at Nashville, of wounds received September
25, 1864.

Pratt, Josiah, lost on Sultana, April 27, 1865.

Ross, William A., died at Nashville, March 19, 1865.

Smith, Milton, killed by guard at Vicksburg, July 11, 1865.

Strap, James H., died at Memphis, March 13, 1865.

Shull, John W., lost on Sultana, April 27, 1865.

Swango, Henry, died at New Orleans, April 27, 1865.

Vance, Wm. D., died at St. Louis, June 19, 1864.

Williams, John R., died in Rebel prison, February 5, 1865.

Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment.

Holton, William F., killed near Kenesaw, July 17, 1864.

Company E, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment.

Denickson, John W., died near Atlanta, August 27, 1864, wounds.

Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment.

Pence, Jacob, died at Louisville, March 2, 1865.

*Company I, Thirteenth Cavalry (One Hundred and Thirty-first)
Regiment.*

Anderson, John B., died at Louisville, October 29, 1864.

Dodd, John M., died at Chattanooga, September 9, 1864.

King, Thomas B., died at Murfreesboro, December 26, 1864.

Company F, One Hundred and Forty-sixth Regiment.

Gunning, Hiram, died at Baltimore, May 14, 1865.

Company D, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment.

Badger, Milton J., died at Columbia, Tenn., August 15, 1865.
 Newton, Thomas G., died at Indianapolis, March 3, 1865.
 Pearson, John J., died at Nashville, March 25, 1863.
 Roe, James M., died at Pulaski, May 12, 1865.
 Robertson, Samuel, died at Nashville, June 27, 1865.

Company G, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment.

Crouch, George, died at Columbia, Tenn., April 12, 1865.
 Keith, William G., died at Nashville, March 22, 1865.
 Mosman, John C., died at Nashville, May 5, 1865.

Third Battery, Light Artillery.

Ray, Henry L., killed at Lone Jack, Mo., August 16, 1862.

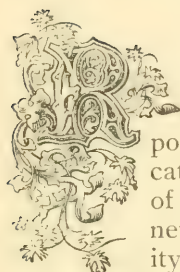
Twentieth Battery, Light Artillery.

Kenedy, Albert, died at Nashville, February 10, 1863.
 Kenedy, Nathaniel, died at Nashville, April 15, 1863.
 Pope, Charles L., died at Nashville, May 3, 1863.

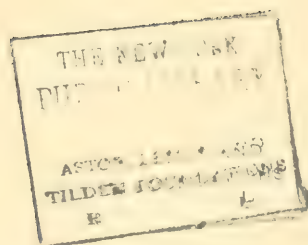
Grand Army of the Republic.— Nothing could be more natural than for those who had spent months and years together following the fortunes of war, to form a society somewhat exclusive in its character. It was natural for them to exclude all who had not shared the hardships of the camp nor been a soldier in fact. Such a society is the Grand Army of the Republic, one that pervades every part of the Republic where those who fought the battles of the Union are to be found. It is to-day one of the most extensive organizations in the country. In Shelby County there are four lodges or posts of this order. They are: George Haney Post, at Morristown; Andrew Winterrowd Post, at Flatrock; Meredith Post, at Mt. Auburn; Dumont Post No. 18, at Shelbyville. The total membership in the county is about 300, of which 180 are at Shelbyville and vicinity. The organization is composed of Union soldiers, and an honorable discharge is necessary for membership.

CHAPTER VI.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY—EARLY PIETY—THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—ITS CLASSES AT MARION, SHELBYVILLE, WRAYS, BOGGSTOWN, BRANDYWINE, FAIRLAND, FLATROCK, NORRISTOWN, MARIETTA, MORRISTOWN, FOUNTAINTOWN, PLEASANT HILL, WALDRON, WINCHESTER, RIPPLE'S, TONERS, GENEVA, ACTON CIRCUIT AND CYNTHIANA—THE PRESBYTERIANS AT SHELBYVILLE AND BOGGSTOWN—THE ROMAN CATHOLICS—THE MISSIONARY BAPTISTS—THE DISCIPLES AT SHELBYVILLE, MT. AUBURN, MORRISTOWN, CAVE HILL, GWYNNVILLE—UNITED BRETHREN—METHODIST PROTESTANT—SOUTHERN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—ADVENTISTS—CHRISTIAN UNION—LUTHERANS, ETC.



RELIGION has never been without its humble devotees; but it is, indeed, a matter of wonder that in the primitive days of Shelby County such a large proportion of the settlers should have been zealous advocates of the cause of Christ, and wide-awake partisans of some Christian denomination. Books were few and newspapers were well nigh unknown; the mental activity was aroused and nourished almost wholly by attention to and meditation upon the great themes of religious thought. Plain, practical religion, found abundant welcome in the hearts of sincere, simple-hearted, earnest men and women. Almost every denomination was represented among those who planted their homes within what is now Shelby County. The settler's cabin was scarcely completed before an itinerant was there with his Bible and hymn book gathering the families for devotion around the altar in the wilderness. Without the hope of remuneration, the pioneer preachers came to labor in the vineyard, foregoing all the joys of home, only to be instrumental in the salvation of souls. To those men, and their self-sacrificing devotion, do we owe the planting of churches and the hallowed influences as seen and felt in society everywhere. One of the most common modes of worship was what was called "family prayers." There was then most emphatically an American edition of that pious old Scotch practice so eloquently described in Burns' "Cotter's Saturday Night."





F. L. Gay

The cheerfu' supper done, wi' serious face
 They, round the ingle, form a circle wide;
 The sire turns o'er, wi' patriarchal grace,
 The big Ha' Bible, ance his father's pride;
 His bonnet rev'rently is laid aside,
 His lyart haffets wearin thin and bare;
 Those strains that once did in sweet Zion glide,
 He wales a portion with judicious care;
 And, "Let us worship God!" he says, with solemn air.

Once or twice a day, in the morning just before breakfast or in the evening just before retiring to rest, the head of the family would call those around him to order, read a chapter, announce the hymn and tune by commencing to sing it, when all would join; then he would deliver a most fervent prayer. If a pious guest was present he would be called on to take the lead; and in those days if a person who prayed in the family or in public did not pray as if it were his very last on earth, his piety was thought to be defective.

*Methodist Episcopal Church, Marion.**—The first regular preaching place in Shelby County was at the house of Mrs. Jane Sleeth, one mile north of Marion. Later meetings were held at the house of William H. Sleeth. The Sleeths were native Virginians, and having enjoyed the privilege of religion in their native homes, they could not long forego that pleasure, and at once began to make preparations for religious worship here. In the fall of 1821, John Sale, Aaron Wood, James Horn and William Beechamp held meetings at the above named places. After a few years the school-house was used for a meeting place until 1840 when the society which was known as Sleeth's Class, was removed to Marion, and the meetings held in the school-house until the erection of the present frame building in 1862.

A class paper, which is now in possession of Mr. Sleeth, of Shelbyville, reveals some facts of interest about the early members and ministers, and reads as follows: "Class paper of Sleeth's class for 1837, Shelbyville Circuit, Indiana Conference, Ministers in Christ, James Havens, P. E.; Elijah Whitten, C. P.; John B. Birt, A. P.; Members of the Class—Jacob Winton, Class leader: Jane Winton and William H. Sleeth, Recording Stewards: Evaline Sleeth, Margaret Sleeth, Sarah Hacker, Caleb Sleeth, Thomas Hacker, Cynthia Kuster, Sarah A. Moffit, Robert Benefield, Stephen Giel, Nancy Giel."

This the oldest organization in Shelby County, has pursued its course with variable success for sixty-six years, and is still in a vigorous and healthy condition. The present church house, which was built in 1862, is a commodious frame building, and with recent

*A considerable portion of the facts for this church were furnished by Rev. George Curtis, D. D.

improvements that have been made, it will answer the purpose of the congregation for many years. Among the early ministers, the names of James Corwin and James Havens deserve special mention. They were both able and energetic workers. The following ministers have been assigned to this charge since 1877: T. C. Crawford, John Machlin, J. H. Doddridge, W. B. Clancy, Albert Cain, Frank Tinscher, J. McCaw, and B. F. Morgan. The church membership at present numbers about 105.

Shelbyville Methodist Episcopal Church. — The introduction of Methodism into Shelbyville dates from the year 1823. During that year prayer meetings were held at private houses and preaching was had in a few instances by ministers who were passing through from Cincinnati to Indianapolis. Revs. Jesse Hale and James Horn may be mentioned among the number. During the year 1824, Rev. Hale administered the ordinance of baptism to the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Van Seyoc. The next year, 1825, the following settlers were organized into a class: Elisha Mayhew, wife and two daughters, James and Jerusha Van Seyoc and Mrs. Catharine Goodrich. These seven persons constituted the first Methodist organization and their place of meeting was in the cabinet shop of Jacob Shanks, which stood on Washington street. Of these seven pioneer Christians much might be written, but suffice it to say that each of them lived to see the church, the foundation of which they had laid in the wilderness, grow, prosper and accomplish much good. Late in the fall of 1824, J. C. Sleeth came to Shelbyville from Virginia. Though he brought a letter of membership with him he does not appear to have been of the first class formed in Shelbyville, but not long after he became a member and a class leader. Mr. Sleeth built a log cabin on Tompkins Street, and a chair shop on the lot adjoining. Besides being used as a chair shop and post office it was also used as a place of worship, but for quarterly meetings Shanks' Cabinet Shop was used. These shops were privileged with hearing the eloquence of more than ordinary men. Strange, the eccentric and eloquent; Wiley, the natural logician and organizer; Havens, the faithful and intrepid apostle of the order; Hale and Sale, the rugged pioneers; Griffith the pre-eminently good man, and many others of lesser note, but equally warm hearts here preached a gospel of love and full salvation. These old buildings have long since passed away and their existence is only known in the memory of the oldest patriarch.

An old Revolutionary hero, by the name of Harsin, came to Shelbyville about the time of the organization of the church, but it is now a disputed question as to whether he was a member of the first class. He built a log cabin near where the C., I., St. L. & C.

depot now stands. In his house prayer meetings were frequently held, which were always characterized by religious fervency. From Sleeth's and Shanks' shops, the society in a few years occupied the court house, and later, more permanently, the brick school-house, standing on the ground of the present public school building on Franklin Street. From the school-house they went, in 1832, to the first church building, which was just erected on Mechanics Street. In 1851, a new church was erected on Washington Street, and was used by the congregation until the dedication of the present building.

In 1825, the Rushville Circuit was formed, with John Strange as Presiding Elder, and Stephen R. Beggs, preacher in charge. The circuit then included six towns, Shelbyville among the number. Within the same territory there is now sixty Methodist churches, and sixteen circuits, which require the services of twenty-eight preachers. Both Strange and Beggs were men of great ability. The latter left Indiana, and in 1832, became the first resident missionary to the few traders then in Chicago, and to him is due the honor of establishing the Methodist Church in that great city. Rev. Strange continued to preside over the circuit until the summer of 1828, and the same year James Havens became the successor of Rev. Beggs. Havens continued with greater or less frequency as Pastor, Presiding Elder or Visitor at Shelbyville, until his death, which occurred in 1864. He was referred to by one high in official authority as the Napoleon of Methodist preachers in eastern Indiana, and to him he said the State owed a heavier debt of gratitude for the efforts of his long and valuable life to form society on the basis of morality, education and religion, than any other man living or dead.

In 1828, Allen Wiley succeeded Strange as Presiding Elder, and served in that capacity until 1833. James Havens succeeded to the place and served until 1836, when the Shelbyville Circuit was created. The pastors who served during the same period were: John Kerns, 1828; Joseph Tarkington and William Evans, 1829; Amos Sparks and J. C. Smith, 1830; Charles Bonner and C. Swank, 1831; S. W. Hunter and Isaac Kimball, 1832; I. N. Elsberry and David Stivers, 1833; Joseph Carter and C. B. Jones, 1834; Joseph Carter and Thomas Gunn, 1835.

The legal existence of the Methodist Church commenced May 7, 1831, with the following members constituting the first board of trustees: Dr. E. J. Beall, Elisha Mayhew, George Harsin, David Thacher and Robert Telton. A lot was procured and a building 30x45 feet in dimensions was erected that answered the purpose for twenty years. Besides James Havens, the circuit was presided over

for the fifteen years ending in 1850, by Elders Augustus Eddy, L. W. Berry and E. R. Ames. Rev. Elijah Whillen was preacher in 1836-37. During his term of service Shelbyville became the head of a circuit with twenty-two appointments. Quarterly Conference was for the first time held in Shelbyville, consisting of the pastor; James Wray and J. B. Birt, local preachers; Peter Stembach, Absalom Paris, Archibald Clark and Barnabas Wray, exhorters; David Thacher, John Nail, J. Michael, David Hacker, leaders; David Thacher, Edward Toner, Thomas G. Mendeall, William Farrow and W. H. Sleeth, Stewards. In the latter part of the thirties the venerable Dr. Robins became a steward, and since that time has served in all the offices of the church, and it can truly be said that none has served the church more faithfully (see elsewhere for sketch). Other pastors: John W. Sullivan and J. B. Birt, 1837; James Scott and George Havens, 1838; Richard Hargrave and J. S. Barwick, 1839; H. S. Dane and J. V. R. Miller, 1840; H. S. Dane and J. D. Templin, 1841; Jacob Meyers and James Webb, 1842; C. B. Davidson and G. H. McLaughlin, 1843; C. B. Davidson and S. P. Crawford, 1844; Seth Smith and James Corwine, 1845; A. H. Shaeffer, 1846; James Crawford, 1847-48; John S. Winchester, 1849, and John W. Sullivan, 1850-51. During the period from 1836 to 1850, the names of Voorhis Conover, Jeremiah Bennett, Isaac Sorden, Jacob Kennerly, William Hacker, Cyrus Wright, T. G. and James M. Randall and Willis Wills, appear on the church records among those who were most active in the work. A parsonage was built during the same period and the church work put upon a solid foundation. Shelbyville Station was established in 1851, and an official board organized with J. S. Campbell, W. Swift and Dr. H. Cowger as new members. The board of trustees purchased a lot on Washington Street on which to erect a commodious brick church. The enterprise was successful, and in August, 1852, the church was finished and dedicated on the first Sabbath of October—Bishop Osman C. Baker, officiating.

The presiding elders who served this district from 1850 to 1875 were: J. Tackington, 1851; A. Robinson, 1853; T. M. Eddy, 1855; F. C. Holliday, 1857; T. H. Lynch, 1860; John A. Brouse, 1861; E. G. Wood, 1862; J. G. Lathrop, 1865; F. C. Holliday, 1867; R. D. Robinson, 1868; F. C. Holliday, 1871; W. Terrell, 1872, and F. C. Holliday, 1873. The pastors for the same period were: John W. Sullivan, 1851; Ashbury Wilkinson, 1852; Giles C. Smith, 1853-4; W. W. Snyder, 1855-56; Thomas G. Beharrell, 1857-58; William Montgomery, 1859-60; John G. Chafee, 1861; T. H. Lynch, 1862-64; J. S. Tevis, 1865-66; T. G. Beharrell, 1867-68; E. L. Dolph, 1869-71; George P. Jenkins, 1872-73, and R. Rob-

erts, 1874-75. For this period there was nothing remarkable in the church's history except its rapid growth and spiritual enthusiasm. During this time many of the most scholarly and able ministers of the State preached here, among whom the names of Rev. Giles G. Smith and Thomas H. Lynch deserve special mention. The former was noted for his classical attainment and great power in the pulpit, while the latter was a most symmetrical character.

Other members who were officially connected with the church as class leaders, stewards and trustees were: J. Nichols, N. Thompson, Elisha Smith, James Dorsey, E. T. Bussell, E. W. Wheeler, William Moore, William Randall, B. Pettit, J. H. Sprague, Joseph Smithers, Benjamin Powers, George W. Toner, W. S. Marsh, J. C. Green, Elijah Powell, W. S. Mahan, M. Robins, William Brown, J. S. Campbell, A. Davis, Thomas Devoll, H. Clarkson, A. O. Porter, Alfred Bowman, D. L. Conroy, Thomas Wray, A. D. Lynch, Perry M. Green, William F. Green, Samuel Mason, B. B. Cooper, Elias Thompson, J. K. Jamison, John Wise, Royal Jennings, J. A. Young, John D. Pierce, George W. Kennedy, J. M. Hester, J. B. Pugh, William Lacy, J. H. Enos, Sidney Robertson. In 1876 and 1877, Rev. George L. Curtiss served as pastor of the church with great acceptability. He is a forcible speaker, a man of classical learning, and has accomplished much in scientific investigation. The church has been served since 1877, by Rev. J. G. Shafec, S. F. Tincher, J. K. Pye, and J. A. Sargent the present incumbent. During the incumbency of Rev. Chafee the old building was remodeled and enlarged. The basement is divided into four rooms which are used for class rooms, study and Sunday school room. The second floor consists of one large audience room 40x90 feet in dimensions. The church was dedicated in 1881, Bishop Walden, of Cincinnati, officiating. The estimated value of church property, including parsonage which stands on the corner of Mechanics and Tompkins Streets, is \$20,000. The present membership is about 400. There is sustained in connection with the church a well regulated Sunday School as well as such auxiliary organizations as the Home and Foreign Missionary Societies.

Wray's Meeting House.—In the winter of 1821 and '22, James and Thomas Wray, with their wives and Huston Ray and wife, came to Shelby County from North Carolina, and settled in the woods about three mile northwest of Shelbyville. James Wray was a Methodist preacher, and after they had cleared a small tract of land and planted the corn, made arrangements for the organization of a Methodist Society, James Scott, who was in charge at Indianapolis at that time, visited the neighborhood and organized the church. The following year Revs. Jesse Hale, George Horn and John

Miller, were the pastors in charge. The house in which the church was organized was a log cabin built and used by James Wray as a dwelling. It was built of small logs or poles, and although not very commodious it answered both the purpose of church and residence for several years.

The original members were James and Tabitha Wray, Thomas and Elizabeth Wray, Huston and Margaret Ray, Susanah Bass, Guillia Beverly and Rhoda Templeton. The old log building in which the church was organized soon gave place to a larger and more comfortable structure which was used until 1829, when a large hewed log church house was erected on land donated by Col. Gregory and Capt. Templeton. The ground is now used for a cemetery just south of the site of the old church house on land donated by Benjamin Bass. A new frame with modern improvements has been completed, and there a different generation worships. The history of Methodism of Wray's, now known as Center, is one of continued success, it has an active membership at present of about sixty. Rev. J. P. Pell is the present pastor.

Boggstown.—What was for several years known as Boggstown Methodist Episcopal Church, was organized at the house of Mr. Hough, and four years later removed to the house of Adam McFadden, one mile south of the present site of Boggstown. Among the original members were Mr. Hough and wife, Adam McFadden and family, William Edwards, Sophia Edwards, Reuben Strickler and wife, Jackson Strickler, Caroline Strickler, James Donnelly, and David Smith and wife, and three families by the name of Carson. Besides at McFadden's, meetings were held at the Presbyterian Church and occasionally at the barn of a Mr. Casler, two miles south of Boggstown. In 1850, the present frame church was erected at Boggstown, and the society has since been known by that name. The church has had a hard struggle for life. It has passed through adversity and trials. It has suffered from its enemies within and its foes without, but has always stood the storms and at present has a membership of ninety-five.

Brandywine.—The first effort to organize was made in the fall of 1827, and a meeting for that purpose was held at the house of Mrs. Seena, near Fairland. Until 1849, the date of the building of the first church, services were held at the houses of the following settlers: G. G. Harsins, Messrs. Dements and Quinn's. For the first few years the church had a hard struggle for life at Brandywine. Two parties of rough squatters had camped, one north and the other east of the town. Between the two was a path crossing Harsin's farm. The squatters were an idle and worthless class, and had protested against the preaching of the doctrine of

the Methodist Church in the community. They frequently held mock prayer meetings before the door of the settler's cabin. These proceedings so exasperated the Christian people that they rose in might and put a stop to such lawlessness. In 1847, Sugar Creek Circuit (now Fairland) was formed out of parts of Shelbyville and Edinburg Circuits and Pleasant View Mission. Rev. E. R. Ames was Presiding Elder, and A. H. Shafer, preacher. The church has been very prosperous. In later years, Rev. Mathew Sedgwick, a local preacher, did much good work. Thomas Hacker, now dead, was one of the most active members. He was an earnest, conscientious Christian, and devoted all his energies to the cause of religion.

Fairland. - The Methodist Episcopal Church was formed at Fairland in 1855. The moving spirit in the organization was Matthew Mitchell, who was at the time, pastor in charge of the London Circuit. The early leading members were: Thomas Hacker and family, Dr. Lewis and wife and Mrs. Hoskins. Thomas Hacker was class leader and Dr. Lewis, Steward. A church building was commenced in 1856, by Rev. George Winchester, and completed in 1858, under the pastorate of Rev. R. S. Barnes. The house was dedicated January 18, 1859, by Dr. E. G. Wood. A Sunday School was organized before the church was finished, with Dr. Lewis, Superintendent. This school has done good work for the children of Fairland and vicinity. It is safe to say that but few of the organizations have received more benefit from the Sunday School work than has this organization. Rev. J. W. Dashiell, A. M., who served the church in 1877, '78, was one of the ablest men ever connected with the circuit. He was followed by Revs. G. C. Clouds, B. F. Morgan. The present pastor, J. P. Pell, is now serving his third year. He is a native of Kentucky, where he was born in 1819. He has been preaching for many years, having been ordained in 1850. He served three years as Chaplain of the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry during the late war.

Robert's Chapel in Flatrock Circuit, about three miles below Flatrock Station, and twenty feet from the line between Shelby and Bartholomew counties, is a church representing the second oldest Methodist society in Shelby County. The society was formed in the fall or winter of 1822. Alfred Phelps came to Shelby County in 1824, settled in this neighborhood and immediately united with the church, and to him much credit is due. The original members were Alfred Phelps and family. George Holmes and wife, John Ensley and wife, Mrs. Sallie Chambers, William Callet and wife. Dr. Sanders, although not a charter member

deserves to be mentioned among the oldest. Alfred Phelps became a local preacher at an early day and did much effective work in that line. The meetings for ten years were held in the house of Mr. Phelps, and it was not until 1846 that a church house was erected. In 1845 was held one of the most famous camp meetings ever held in this section of the State, resulted in the conversion of many souls. In 1870, the present large and commodious brick house was completed and the congregation is now one of the most prosperous in the county.

Flatrock Methodist Episcopal Church.—In 1852, a frame church was erected about three miles southwest of Norristown, on Flatrock near Girton's Mill. Among the members of the church at the building were: Thomas Wooley, Richard Drake, Peter Messick and Mr. Vansyckle. The society worshipped here until 1870, when it was removed to Flatrock Station, and used the school until the present beautiful brick church was completed. This church was built at a cost of \$3,000, two-thirds of which was secured by subscription through efforts of Rev. A. M. Thornton. The remaining \$1,000 was a bequest by Mr. Warner, a wealthy citizen of Flatrock. The church is at the head of the circuit, and has a large and flourishing congregation, with many opportunities for doing good. In the winter of 1878, Rev. J. G. Hood, the pastor in charge, was accidentally drowned while trying to ford the river. He was returning home from Tomer's Chapel, where he had been holding church. A heavy rain had fallen in the afternoon and the stream was considerably swollen, making an attempt to ford exceedingly hazardous. The ford where he attempted to cross, a few rods above the railroad bridge, is deep and swift, and it is supposed that he could not withstand the force of the current and was swept away to a watery grave. Although hundreds went in search of the body it was not recovered for one month after the accident had occurred. The pastors who have served the church since the death of Rev. Hood, are: Rev. Morrow, J. E. Gullett, C. E. Line and L. N. Jones. The present pastor, Mr. Jones, was educated at Hartsville University, and was ordained by the United Brethren in 1875, in which church he preached for ten years when he joined the Southeastern Indiana Conference.

Norristown Methodist Episcopal Church.—This is among the youngest of the Methodist societies of Shelby County. There had been preaching here occasionally by ministers of this denomination prior to the coming of Rev. William Maupin, of the Hope Circuit, in 1866. A class was organized with twelve members, John Rench, now deceased, being the first class leader and S. D. Spellman, first

steward. Mr. Spellman and wife, George Newton and wife, Squire Deiwert and wife and Thomas Andres are the old members who are still living. It has been a growing church, losing many by death and removals, but at present has a membership of ninety. The class has no building of its own, but has from the beginning used the old Union Church, which was erected many years ago.

Marietta Methodist Episcopal Church was organized some time in the forties. For several years meetings were held occasionally by itinerants, in the residences of the citizens of Marietta and vicinity, and in the school-houses. The early ministers were those who have been mentioned as active in the organization of churches of other communities of the county. The Marietta class as it is known, was prosperous for many years, and large accessions were made in its history at different periods. In 1876, something in the nature of a calamity came, when many of the most active members withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church, and assisted in the organization of the Protestant Methodist Class, of which class they became active members. The building is a frame, and although it has been built for several years, is still in fair condition. The membership of the church is about seventy, and the value of the church property is probably \$1,000. A well regulated Sunday School, under the supervision of Mr. H. A. Hageman, is maintained throughout the year.

Morristown Circuit. Of the church organizations which now constitute the Morristown Methodist Episcopal Circuit, the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church was the first established. Soon after the land of Shelby County had been surveyed, and the land office opened for the sale of the same; emigrants came rapidly and in a short time a settlement was made in the northwest portion of Hanover Township. Those settlers had come from sections that had long enjoyed the comforts of civilization, and they did not long forego the pleasure of religious worship. They at once began to gather at the cabins and have some kind of religious services. It is probable that the first meeting, at which a minister was present, was held at the house of Jonathan Johnson in 1822. In the following year, as nearly as can be ascertained, a hewed log-house to be used for both school and church purposes, was erected. This was a very comfortable building with a brick chimney and the pulpit in one corner. The families that constituted the organizing members were: Jonathan Johnson and wife, Thomas Gadd and wife, Henry Watts and wife, and Joshua Wilson and wife. Two of the earliest and most prominent members were John Strange and James Havens. They are the pioneer preachers to whom the Methodists of Shelby County owe much. There was scarcely an early class in the

organization of which they were not the most potent factors; Rev. John Stover was the first regular circuit rider. Other early ministers, who afterward became distinguished in the church work, were: Bishop Ames, L. W. Berry and J. V. R. Miller. In 1839 the present frame building which now belongs to the cemetery association was completed at a cost of \$400. S. W. Ingram was the contractor and Henry Watts, Joshua Wilson and Jonathan Johnson, building committee. In 1883, because of the inconvenience of the location the old house was abandoned and in the same year the new brick edifice was completed and dedicated, Simpson Tincher preaching the sermon. Mr. W. W. Woodyard was the architect of the new building and superintended the work. The name of W. A. Bodine deserves to be especially mentioned because of his liberal contributions, and active interest taken in the work. The total cost of the building was \$4,600, all of which has been paid. The Stewards are: Frank Tyner and Mrs. John Miller. Trustees—W. A. Bodine, J. M. Tyner, W. W. Woodyard, the last named being the Secretary. The society which at present number ninety-five, is under the pastoral care of Rev. B. F. Morgan, a native of Franklin County, where he was born in 1831. He received his elementary training in the district schools after which he spent one year in Hartsville University. He was ordained in the United Brethren Church in 1859, with which church he worked until 1870, when he joined the Southeastern Indiana Conference.

Fountaintown Methodist Episcopal Church.—After the abandonment of the old Methodist Episcopal Church which stood east of Fountaintown, a new class was formed in the town in 1857, by Revs. P. I. Rosecrans and Thomas Ray, and attached to the Palestine Circuit, of which William G. Ransdall was preacher in charge. The church had for its first class leader Isaac Robinson, and for steward, Ezra Fountain. A house of worship was commenced in 1874, and finished in 1876, Rev. W. B. Nichols, pastor. The church was dedicated free from debt and remains so yet. The church which for several years had a small membership, was recently blessed with a revival which resulted in fifty accessions to the church.

Pleasant Hill Church was formed at the house of John Glenn, in 1830, and retained the name of Glenn's Society for thirty years. John Glenn, as well as Andrew Derickson, who was the first class leader, long ago left the neighborhood. Near the old Glenn residence a substantial frame church has been erected; for which Rev. David Whitcomb and Benjamin Walker deserve the credit. The present board of trustees is composed of John Yearling, John Briley, John Gaines, Oscar Gatewood and George Phares. Stewards,

John Yearling, John Briley and John Mohr. The following pastors have supplied the pulpit for the last several years: Rev. Jamison, Tincher, Gullett, Clancy, McCair and the present pastor, Rev. B. F. Morgan.

Waldron Methodist Episcopal Church.—This is the consolidation of the Middletown and Conn's Creek societies. The Middletown Society was established in 1836, with Frank Toler as class leader, and Revs. Whittien and Birt, preachers. Conn's Creek was organized in 1849, at the cross-roads, now the site of Waldron. Some of the original members were: William Knight, Elizabeth Knight, Levi Knight, Reitter Chaplett, Washington and Mary Bliss, and Margaret Vanpelt. The meetings were held at the school-house and at the residences of the members until 1858, when the present brick church was erected. From this date the society took the name of Waldron. Soon after the erection of the church at Waldron the society at Middletown disbanded and almost the entire membership absorbed by the Waldron society. The pastors who have served this church for the ten years last past are: George Winchester, J. C. Gullett, Alexander Jameson, William Grubb, and the present member John Scull. The officers are: Trustees, J. J. Curtiss, Henry R. Ming and A. H. Haymond. Stewards, Mrs. R. R. Washburn, Mrs. Elizabeth Washburn and A. H. Haymond. The membership of the church is about fifty. The Sunday School and missionary societies are the auxiliary organizations.

Winchester.—Shadley's Society known as Winchester, is five miles south of Shelbyville, on the line of the Norristown pike. The meetings were held at the house of Mr. Hadley until 1848, when it was moved to the house of Mr. Thomas Maddy. In 1850, a frame church 26x36 feet was built at a cost of \$420. Thomas Maddy and Willis Wills were president and secretary respectively of the board of trustees and were the most active in the building of the house. Prominent among the early members were the Shadley family, Charles Thompson and wife, Mrs. John Monroe, T. H. Wherret, Hannah Wherret and Kitura Green. The frame church above mentioned was replaced by a substantial brick house, dedicated by Rev. Sampson Tincher, D. D., in October, 1872. The church and its surroundings, which include a cemetery, are kept with scrupulous care. Among those who were active in the building of the church, the following deserve special mention: Andrew Maple, Thomas Thompson, Job D. Tindall, John A. Gore and John W. Wilson. Other old members are Susan Tindall, Jacob Guill, Mary Guill and Adaline Young. The membership is eighty.

Union Church.—Ripple's Class was formed and officially organized in 1833, and continued to be known by that name until

recent years, when it was changed to Union. The first preaching was held at the house of Mr. Ripple, one of the old settlers, who afterward moved west, but is now long since dead. The class next occupied a school-house until 1849, when a frame church was erected. After worshipping there for fifteen years, the old building was abandoned for a new one which was dedicated in 1864. The Greens, McFalls and Thompsons are among the few of the old members who still remain. Washington Green, Thomas Foster and Andrew Jackson are Stewards, and Rev. John T. Skull, pastor.

Toners' Chapel, four miles west of Shelbyville, became a preaching place in 1836. The services were first held in a log house erected as a union church near the site of what was long known as the Hill Graveyard. After a few years a school-house was built near the residence of Mr. Hill, not far from the present brick school-house, and in this the society worshipped until 1845, when the present frame building was completed. The leading and most active workers were Edward Toner, Martin Toner and J. M. Barwick.

Geneva.—The oldest and most active members of the Geneva class are David J. Conger, Delilah Conger, John M. Edward and Fidelia Edward. Meetings were held in the school-house until the completion of the frame church. This house was built at a cost of \$1,000, and is yet in a good condition. The trustees are: John M. Edward, James B. Israel, W. W. Keeling, David J. Conger and John T. Conger. James Bowls and William H. Jones are Stewards, and Dr. W. W. Keeling, Sunday School Superintendent. The membership of the church is forty-one.

Acton Methodist Episcopal Circuit.—Two of the churches of this circuit, viz., Landan and Canaan, are in Shelby County. The former has been organized for many years, the precise date being unknown. This class has never been strong in numbers, but there has always been a display of earnestness in the work that is characteristic of the true Christian. There are at present about fifty active members, of whom William Clayton, John Sleeth and family, Joel Crum and wife, Jordan Perry and wife, and Margaret House are among the oldest members. The present frame building, which has been used for more than twenty years, is still in good condition. The trustees are: Marquis Case, Joel Crum, William Clayton, Jordan Perry and F. Sleeth. A Sunday School, which is well attended and from which much good has resulted, is now under the supervision of William Clayton.

Canaan Methodist Episcopal Church is located in Moral Township, about four miles south of Palestine. The house is an old

frame, in which the people have for many years gathered together to listen to the word as it fell from the lips of the many who have served them as pastor. The old members are: Amos Wilson and wife, Amelia Campbell, John Willis and wife, J. C. Wilson and wife and Samuel Rollings and wife. The trustees are: Amos Wilson, Samuel Rollings, Robert Phares, James Moore and Wright Borfing. James Reed is Superintendent of Sunday Schools. The names of those who have been in charge of this circuit since 1880 are as follows: Revs. William Nickols, R. L. Kinnear, Albert Cain, Alexander Jameson and J. H. Burton.

Cynthiana Methodist Episcopal Church was organized and a church built in 1854. Henry Fisher, Thomas Jones, William Fisher, M. E. Macaughley, J. N. Marshall were the most active in the establishment of the church. The church is weak and at times has almost been abandoned. The membership at present is about sixteen. The Christian Union members hold meetings occasionally in the same building.

*First Presbyterian Church.**—In the rude and primitive log cabin home of Zebulon Wallace, in the centre of Hendrick's Township, on a calm, serene Sabbath morning, July 7, 1824, a small company of worshippers met to hear the preaching of the Cross of Christ by the Rev. John McElroy Dickey. It was then and there that thirteen Presbyterians were constituted into a church, under the care of the Presbytery of Salem, and the Holy Communion was administered for the first time. In honor of Providence Church, of which some of them had been members in their former places of abode, they named it New Providence Church. Those who, on that memorable morning, subscribed to the solemn covenant of Christian fellowship as a church of the Presbyterian faith and order, were: Elijah Kirkpatrick, Martha Kirkpatrick, Archibald Gordon, Nancy Gordon, James Hill, Elizabeth Hill, Catharine Hill, Miss Lizzie Hill, Zebulon Wallace, Senek Wallace, Thomas Vaughan and Sarah Vaughan. Father Kirkpatrick was the first Elder, and Mr. Vaughan the first Deacon.

The founders of this church, however, so deeply felt the importance of the Sanctuary to the well being and safety of a community, that they planted the church in the wilderness. On the 11th of October, 1824, it was duly enrolled by the Presbytery, and Rev. Dickey was appointed to supply it one Sabbath during the interim of six months till next Presbytery. Nine months before the church was established, the Presbytery of Salem had been begun. It was then in the Synod of Kentucky, but in the year 1825, the Synod of Indiana composed of the three Presbyteries, Salem, Madison and

*Taken in part from a sketch by Rev. George Sluter, A. M.

Wabash, was formed, and on the 10th of April, 1826, this church was transferred to the Presbytery of Madison, and Rev. Dickey again appointed pastor. At the full meeting of the Presbytery, October 7, 1826, the church reported to the Presbytery, fifteen, one added during the year, and an increase of two since organization in 1824. Mr. Dickey was admirably adapted to the work of church planting on the frontiers. He devoted several years to it, and founded a number of churches now on the roll of the Synod. He was in the very prime and vigor of his manhood at the time, having been born in the State of South Carolina, December 16, 1779. He was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, that so honorably enter into the history of the Presbyterian Church. He served successively the churches at Washington, Lexington, Pisgah and Graham, and died November 21, 1849, much lamented. From 1827 to 1829, inclusive, the following ministers served this church: James M. Duncan, Joseph Trimble, 1827; Samuel Gregg, 1828; Samuel G. Lowry and William Sickles, 1829. During the same period, Rev. George Bush served at times. Rev. Bush was the first minister of the Presbyterian church ordained in Indiana. He afterward became a great Oriental scholar and professor in the University of New York.

To Rev. Eliphalet Kent belongs the honorable distinction of being the first permanent clergyman who had charge of the church. Rev. Kent was a native of Vermont; graduated at Williams' College in 1825, and at Auburn Theological Seminary a few years later. He came to Shelbyville under the direction of the American Home Missionary Society in 1829, and preached at various places until 1835, when he was assigned the church at Greenwood. After Rev. Kent the church was supplied by Rev. W. W. Wood. Then came the interesting ministry of Rev. Wells Bushnell, a native of Connecticut, and a graduate of both Jefferson and Princeton Colleges. After seven years' pastorate at Meadville, Pa., he came west and divided his labors between Greensburg and Shelbyville. Rev. J. G. Monfort, Rev. Charles McKinney, Rev. Samuel Orr, Rev. A. T. Hendricks, Rev. James Gilcrist and Rev. John M. Wampler, and Rev. Caldwell, were each assigned by the Presbytery of Indianapolis. The necessity for a church building became so urgent that steps were taken in this direction, and in December, 1839, Messrs. Thomas H. Fleming, Aaron Bennett, Thomas Vaughan and Dr. William McCoy were elected trustees, in view of the erection of a church building. They first purchased the entire square upon which the old brick church now stands. Several lots were sold to good advantage and the proceeds applied on the building. The house was a frame structure 40x50 feet in dimensions, and cost about \$2,500. The building was plain, the lumber used

being undressed. A plain cupola adorned the roof, in which the now historic bell, that has so often called the worshippers to the house of God, first sent forth its sonorous sounds. This church was completed and dedicated early in the forties, and was used as a place of worship until the completion of the old brick building, which until recently stood on the corner of Harrison and Broadway streets, and which was dedicated the first Sabbath in September, 1853. It was under the management of Rev. Caldwell that this church was built. Besides property valued at \$1,000, liberal contributions were made by the members, the largest of which were by Thomas Vaughan, Major Hendricks and Samuel Hamilton. The contractors were Messrs. Malone & Baker, and the entire cost, including furniture, was \$4,500.

Among early clergymen of the church the name of Abram T. Hendricks, a brother of the late Vice President Hendricks, deserves prominent mention. He was one of the first of the clergy of the Presbyterian Church who received their education and theological training west of the Alleghany Mountains, he being an alumnus of Hanover College. He served as chaplain in the late war with fidelity and usefulness. He died at Petersburg, Ind., July 24, 1866. Rev. Caldwell served the church until 1858, with marked ability, and he is yet remembered by the older members with affectionate tenderness. Rev. William Bishop served the church for a short time, and was succeeded by Rev. James J. Smythe, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and of the University of Glasgow. He served the church seven years, and his ministry here was most successful and prosperous. Next came Rev. Charles P. Jennings, who had several years before served the church very acceptably. The church was never more prosperous than when under his pastoral charge. He is described as a man of fine personal appearance and dignified manners, a ripe scholar, of varied and extensive acquirements in theology, general literature and physical science, and as a pulpit orator easy, graceful and always interesting.

During the year 1870, known in the church as Memorial year, the pulpit was supplied by Rev. J. R. Walker, of Greensburg. Rev. George Sluter, A. M., was elected pastor in December, and in January, 1871, entered upon the discharge of his duties. He was a man of scholarly attainments and of much intellectual strength. Like most men who live more with books than with people he was generally believed to be selfish. It is probable that he lacked the necessary social qualities to secure uniform support, and to insure unity in church work. He served the church for nine years and during the time there was much good accomplished. In Decem-

ber, 1880, Rev. George D. Marsh was elected to succeed Mr. Sluter. He was a young man with but few years' experience, but by his uniform courtesy he soon won the esteem and confidence of his congregation. He was a man of much intellectual force and an orator of great brilliancy. He was fluent in speech, and in rhetorical finish, his sermons are said to have been beyond criticism. During his stay here he was a great sufferer from a complication of diseases: he died in the fall of 1883, much lamented by his congregation who almost idolized him. During the ministry of Rev. Marsh the movement which resulted in the erection of the present elegant church edifice, was set on foot. The building was completed under the pastorate of Rev. Hughes, to whose influence the success of the undertaking is very largely due. The work was put into the hands of a building committee composed of the following gentlemen: John Blessing, John C. Deprez, Silman Morris, Joseph R. Stewart, G. W. F. Kirk, and F. C. Sheldon. The plans and specifications by D. A. Bohlen, architect, and the contract for the erection of the building was purchased by Elijah Victor. The building was completed in less than nine months, and was dedicated in April, 1885, the sermon being preached by Rev. J. L. Evans D. D., of Cincinnati. The entire cost of the church building was \$21,000. The congregation owns a frame building on East Franklin Street, which through the instrumentality of Mrs. Dr. S. D. Day, was erected for the benefit of a class that was beyond the reach of the other church. This division of the church is under the pastoral charge of Mr. Sanford Morris, a lay preacher, and be it said to his credit that he has accomplished what, perhaps, no one else could have done.

Rev. Thomas L. Hughes, the present pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, entered upon the discharge of his duties in December, 1883. He is a regular graduate of Princeton College and Lane Theological Seminary. After completing his literary course at Princeton, he studied and practiced law in Cincinnati, but soon abandoned the profession, and in 1876 was ordained to preach. His sermons are delivered without notes but never without the most careful preparation. His discourses are clear and logical, and always appeal to the reason rather than the emotions of his auditors. As a pulpit orator Rev. Hughes has but few equals. He is much beloved by his church, and is the pride of every member.

Second Presbyterian Church (German).—Was organized at the instance of the Indianapolis Presbytery, New School in 1867. Preliminary meetings, with this purpose in view, were held at the house of Father Shutt early in said year. The organization was effected by Henry Burkher, Sr., Mathias Schoelch, John De Prez,

George Posz, Henry Hale, John Maholm, August Schwall, John Mohr, Jacob Stephens and John Shutt; Rev. Francis F. Friedgen was largely instrumental in bringing about the result. He served as pastor until March, 1872, when he was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. I. Eshmeyer, who was educated in Germany and ordained in 1855. Previous to his pastorate here he served as pastor at Tiffin, O., Toledo, O., and at Indianapolis. Until 1872, services were held in the old Presbyterian Church, which stood on the corner of Harrison and Jackson streets. In said year the brick church on East Washington Street was completed at a cost of \$6,500, Henry Burkher being the largest contributor. The church prospered beyond the most sanguine expectations of the members, and in the latter part of the seventies the communicants numbered about 140. Early in 1880 dissensions arose and differences between the pastor on one side and a large number of the most influential members on the other, having failed to be amicably adjusted, about sixty-five of the members withdrew. The church at present is in a healthy condition and has about forty-nine active members.

The Boggstown Presbyterian Church, was organized in 1831 or '32, by the Rev. E. Kent and William Woods. The meeting for this purpose was held in the old log school-house which stood near the town. Those who constituted the class as organized at that meeting were: William Morgan and wife, Joseph Boggs and wife, William Manwarren and wife, John White and wife, Mr. Vandebelt, and Mrs. Hopper. Other old and prominent members who became members soon after the organization were: Joseph Carson and wife, Hugh McFadden and wife, George W. McConnell and wife, John T. McConnell and wife, James Barngrover, Stephen Collins, Whallen Gibson and Dr. Smeltzer and wife. Soon after the organization preparations were begun for the erection of a frame church house: was probably completed in 1833. This house was used until 1852, when the present frame building costing \$2,500 was completed. The old frame building is still standing and is now a part of the residence of Mrs. Rhoda McConnell. After its organization Rev. Kent served the church as its regular pastor for four years. He was followed by Revs. Dunning, Cable, Wood, and Gilerist. The church has at times in its history been quite prosperous, but at present its membership is much depleted, and its prospects for the future not encouraging.

Catholic.—“In the settlement of Indiana and the Northwest Territory, the Catholic Church, through the agency of its missionaries, played a most important part. If they were not the first to explore, they followed quick in the path of those who led the way into the unknown region, and began the work of civilizing and

Christianizing the savage tribes of the forests. For their self-sacrificing devotion, and the fervency and zeal of those followers of the Cross, they have been the admiration of the civilized and Christian loving people of the world. To the Jesuit Fathers, Indiana owes much, indeed, it is now a well-established fact that the first white man to enter the Territory, now Indiana, was a French Jesuit from the mission at St. Joseph. From this time until the first celebration of Mass at Post Vincennes, the work of the missionary was attended with many dangers, and not a few became the victims of savage butchery. But for the last century the growth of the church has been almost phenomenal, and to-day there is scarcely a nook or corner in the State but that these devotees of Christ may be found. The first Catholic who settled in Shelby County was, according to good authority, Mrs. Mary Cornell, a native of Maryland, who probably settled here as early as 1824.*" In 1825, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Worland, of Scott County, Ky., came to visit Mrs. Nancy Young, a sister of Mrs. Worland, and settled permanently in 1826. John Newton and family came in 1827, and Thomas Worland and family in 1828. The latter was a generous and pious Christian, and with him the Priests and Missionaries always found a pleasant and comfortable home.

Rev. George Elder, of St. Pius' Church, Scott County, Ky., came on a visit to his former spiritual children in the fall of 1828. The holy sacrifice of Mass was then offered for the first time in Shelby County, in the rude log cabin of Thomas Worland. He preached in the school-house where, by his eloquence, he attracted large audiences, although many no doubt, attended through curiosity, a Catholic priest at that time being looked upon with awe and astonishment.

Rev. S. P. Lalumiere was sent by Bishop Flaget, of Bardstown, Ky., to visit the Catholic families of Shelby County in 1830, coming twice a year, in the spring and fall. A few years later he was accompanied by Father Petit, a Jesuit, on a missionary tour through Indiana, preached a short mission here, during which George Lows, was baptized and received into the church. In 1834, Rev. S. T. Baden, and in 1836, Joseph Femeding, visited here, each remaining but a short time. In August, 1837, Bishop Brute sent Rev. Vincent Bacquelin to take charge of the congregation as resident priest. He was a native of France, a man of zeal and activity, and soon gained the love and esteem of his people. In July, 1838, Bishop Brute visited the congregation and administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to thirteen persons. The zealous Father Bacquelin held a meeting January 6, 1838, to consult as to the

*Taken from Rev. H. Alerding's History of the Diocese of Vincennes.

propriety of undertaking the erection of a church edifice. The result was that action was at once taken toward this end, and in September a contract was let for \$619. In October, 1839, Mass was first celebrated in St. Vincent's Church; and in October, 1840, Bishop de la Hailandiere visited the congregation, blessed the church, and confirmed seven persons. Father Bacquelin, after nine years' service at this church, was thrown from a horse September 2, 1846, and almost instantly killed. This sad event caused deep and lasting regret among his people, who mournfully followed his remains to their last resting place in St. Vincent's cemetery.

From 1847 to 1855, the following priests served as pastors: Revs. John Ryan, John McDermott, Thomas Murphy, John Gueguen and Daniel Maloney. In May, 1855, Rev. Edward Martinovic became pastor, and in 1861, with the assistance of Mother Superior of the Sisters of St. Francis, he established a Catholic School. The Sisters' home and school-house are each of brick, two stories high, and located in a beautiful grove near the church. Father Martinovic, who was very much beloved by his congregation, left in 1863, and was succeeded by Rev. John P. Gillig. He served until 1868, when Rev. William Doyle was assigned to this place. In November, 1868, Joseph Rudolf became pastor of St. Vincent's. In 1870, the parsonage was built, and in 1877, arrangements were made to build a new church, which was completed in 1880. The new church is a very fine brick building, 112x43 feet, with a steeple 138 feet high. In May, 1881, Father Rudolf left St. Vincent's and was succeeded by Rev. Francis G. Torbeck, who remained in charge of St. Vincent's and St. Joseph's congregations until June, 1886. Under his ministry the parsonage at St. Joseph's was completed. Until June, 1886, both congregations were attended by the one pastor, but since that time each have been provided separately. The present pastor at St. Vincent's, is Rev. Michael L. Guthneck, who for the past eight years has served both St. Patrick's and St. Michael's at Cannelton, Indiana.

Shelbyville Congregation.—There were Catholics living in Shelbyville as early as 1825, but the congregation was not organized until 1865. Priests at St. Vincent's had charge of Shelbyville; also they had services in private houses a few times a year at the houses of Dr. Michael French, Joseph Lucas and Thomas O'Connor. In 1865, Father Gillig, appreciating the necessity of a church in Shelbyville, at first rented a hall of Samuel Hamilton, which was used temporarily. The lot upon which the church now stands was bought, and under the supervision of Father Doyle, not without much hard work, the church was completed. There was no parochial school in connection with St. Joseph's until 1881, when the

present school building was completed, at a cost of \$2,500. The school is in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis, and is in excellent condition. In June, 1886, Rev. A. Kaelin, a young man of ability and excellent social qualities, who was ordained in June, 1882, was assigned to the pastorate. Father Kaelin served as pastor of a German congregation at Vincennes from the time of his ordination till his appointment at this place.

*Missionary Baptist.** — In the settling of Shelby County, persons came from different localities, some from one State and some from another. As they came they settled in neighborhoods. One of the early settlements in the county was five or six miles northeast of Edinburg. Among their number were a few Baptists. In their new homes, rude as they were, they longed for gospel privileges. Hence in this neighborhood the few Christians met alternately at their houses and held prayer meetings, until in the spring of 1823, when nine persons, (viz.:) Thomas Russell, Polly Russell, William Barnet, Nancy Barnet, Lewis Bishop, Elizabeth Bishop, Simon Shafer, Sarah Shafer and Merit McGuire, were organized the first day of March, 1823, into a Missionary Baptist Church. They held their meetings at the houses of the members and neighbors until 1826, when they built a hewed log house on a lot bought of Mr. Isaac Harvey, in the edge of Johnson County. The church occupied this house until 1832, when a frame house on the same lot, was built. In 1843, this house was destroyed by fire, and the church immediately commenced to build a third house one mile northeast, in Shelby County at a cost of about \$1,200.

Of the constituent members, it may very truthfully be said that they were earnest and faithful Christian men and women. Rev. John Barnet, was the first pastor of the church, sustaining that relation until 1825, a very godly, earnest preacher. He was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Harding, who served the church until his death in 1835. Following him as pastors were: Revs. T. C. Townsend, A. R. Hinkley, B. Reece, A. P. Titton and S. G. Miner, all pioneer ministers worthy to be remembered. Rev. S. Harding was one of the first to engage in efforts for the founding of Franklin College, was one of the constituent members of the general association (now State convention). The church sent out a colony to organize a church in Franklin, Johnson County, Ind., also one to form the second Mount Pleasant Church, which are now, strong vigorous churches. The mother church is extinct. Among the early members worthy to be remembered, we may mention Waggoner and wife, Pierson and wife, Matthew Kelly, Sen., and wife, John Duckworth and wife, all of whom have gone to their reward.

* By Rev. John Reece.

The next Baptist Church organized in the county was in the town of Shelbyville, the county seat of Shelby County. Among the few inhabitants of the town there were some Baptists. They felt the need of religious privileges, hence Rev. S. Harding and Rev. D. Stogsdil were solicited to visit the town and preach to the people. On the third Saturday in October, 1826, there was a Baptist church organized with the following persons as constituent members, (viz.:) George Titus, William Morris, James Emmit, Hannah Titus, Patsy Morris, Phebe Emmet, Sally Gatewood, Catharine Wingate, Morning Simpson and Sally Hipplers, making ten in all. This church was first called Shelbyville, which name it bore until February, 1883, when the location of the church was moved four miles east of Shelbyville, when it took the name Bethel, retaining this name a short time when it took again the name of Shelbyville, and finally was called Mount Pisgah, by which name it is still known. The meetings of the church for about eight years were held at private houses, but in December, 1832, the church resolved to build a hewed log house 28x36 feet, to be covered with clap board. For seats, rude benches were hewed out of logs. Rude as this house was, it was in keeping with the times, and these pioneer Christians were happy in their humble Sabbath home, and many were the precious seasons enjoyed in this primitive sanctuary. This house was used until the year 1853, when the log house was removed and a frame house built 22x30 feet, on the same lot. The church occupied this house until 1865, when they resolved to build a frame house 36x50 feet, costing \$2,000. This last house is still occupied by the church as their place of worship. Rev. Samuel Harding was her first pastor. Rev. D. Stogsdil was one of her first pastors, a very earnest, faithful minister, often walking sixteen miles to meet his appointments. The church now numbers about 110 members, with a flourishing Sabbath School. Rev. J. Reece served this church as pastor about twenty-seven years.

The Mt. Gilead Baptist Church located in Hendricks Township, was organized on the 27th day of May, 1830. Ministers present in the council were Rev. C. Butler and Rev. Samuel Harding. After an appropriate sermon by Rev. S. Harding the council was organized by electing Rev. S. Harding, moderator, and Lewis Morgan, clerk. Neither the names nor number of the constituent members can be given, but we may mention Alexander Miller and wife, Levy Laingor and wife, Thomas McFerrin and wife, Mrs. Lucy Miller, Mrs. Updegraff, as among the early members of the church. Among the early pastors were Rev. S. Harding, Rev. John Reece, Sen., Rev. B. Reece. They held their meetings at private houses until 1843, when a log house 24x24 feet was

located on John McCray's land. This house was used until 1848, when a frame house was built on the farm of Jesse Laingor. This house was finished in 1848. June 22d, 1872, the church voted to build in Smithland, about one mile southeast of the present location. Said house was dedicated January 28th, 1873. In the year 1858, a number of the members withdrew by letter, and constituted a church in Marietta. This church soon dissolved and a part of them came back to the mother church. The history of the church has been varied between prosperity and adversity. At the present time it is in a very bad condition. The church property is worth about \$1,300.

The Brandywine, now Fairland Baptist Church, was constituted July 30, 1832, with the following persons as constituent members, viz.: James V. A. Woods, Lewis Morgan, D. A. M. Morgan, Wm. C. C. Morgan, Henry Serber, A. M. Morgan, Levi Bishop, Johathan Bishop, Justice Hubble, Phebe Pope, Elizabeth Riggs, Sarah Oldham, Nancy Morgan, Nancy Surber, Nancy Oldham, Nancy Hubble and Mary Bishop. The church was first located near the town of Brandywine, six miles northwest of Shelbyville. The location was changed to Fairland in 1859. From 1832 to 1837, services were held from house to house. The third Saturday in June, 1833, the church resolved to build a house of worship, which was not finished until 1837. The first sermon preached in the new house was by Rev. William G. Eaton, the third Saturday in May, 1837. This was a frame, and was built in the town of Brandywine, on a lot donated by Lewis Morgan, and was 30x46 feet. The present house is a frame 36x50 feet, and was built in the town of Fairland, on a lot donated by David Brady. The first meeting in this house was in January, 1860, preaching by Rev. John Reece. The house was dedicated to the service of God the first Sabbath in February, 1860; sermon by Rev. M. G. Clark. Among the early pastors of the church we may refer to Rev. S. Harding, Rev. Lewis Morgan, Rev. D. Stogsdil, Rev. William G. Eaton, Rev. B. Reece, Rev. T. C. Townsend, J. M. Smith, Rev. J. Thares and J. Reece. Among the early members of the church outside of the constituent members we would mention J. Brimm and wife, Jeremiah Odell and wife, Joseph Odell and wife, Abraham Bishop and wife, William Bishop and wife, George Debourd and wife, Isaac Bishop and wife, and W. C. E. Wanee and wife. These, with others, did much to sustain the cause. The church has had seasons of prosperity and adversity.

The Second Mount Pleasant Baptist Church was organized July 11, 1835, at a school-house in Hendrick's Township, Shelby County, Indiana, six miles east of Franklin, Johnson County. The names

of the constituent members are as follows (viz.): Joseph Reece, John Webb, Nancy Webb, Samuel Tetrick, Benjamin Reece, Sarah Reece, Henry Williard, and Mary Kelly. The council organized by choosing Rev. S. Harding, moderator, and Rev. L. Morgan, clerk. For two years or more after the church was organized, they met for worship at private houses, in the woods and in the school-house where the church was organized.

January 2, 1836, the church agreed to build a house of worship which was located six miles northeast of Franklin, in the edge of Johnson County. The house was a frame, 30x40 feet, 14 feet story. The church occupied this house until June 10, 1865, when it agreed to build a brick house, on or near the old site, the size of the house to be 40x60 feet, 18 feet story. Saturday, July 2, 1868, the building committee reported the cost to be \$4,413.56. May 14, 1881, the church agreed to re-roof the house with slate, and added a belfry, all of which cost \$900. Rev. Benjamin Reece was the first pastor, serving the church until his death, which occurred November 9, 1853. He was very successful, and under the blessing of God, built up a strong church. Rev. John Reece assisted B. Reece a part of the time. There have been received into the church about 850 persons. The constituent members deserve to be remembered for their faithful, earnest Christian work. The church numbers at this time about 280 members. Besides the constituent members, the following deserve to be remembered as active workers in the church (viz.): John Williard and wife, William A. Reece and wife, William Needham and wife, Ephraim Tucker and wife, William Webb and wife, with many others, that did good service in the cause of Christ.

After the Baptist Church, which was organized in Shelbyville in 1826, and changed to the country in 1832, there was no further effort made by the Baptists to establish a church in the town until in the summer of 1848, when the State Convention of Baptists placed Rev. John Reece under appointment to labor half time in Shelbyville. The first sermon preached by him was in November, 1848. The service was held in the old court house, with twelve persons present. At that time there were but five Baptists in the town. The meetings were held every two weeks until March, 1849, when a church was organized with thirteen members, viz.: William E. Midkiff, Mary Midkiff, Thankful Bassett, Olive Bassett, Samuel Midkiff, Agnes Midkiff, Elizabeth T. Brown, Eliza Robertson, Lydia Rodiffer, Ruben Deboard, Eliza Deboard, Jonah Bassett and Mary Veach. These were all true and tried men and women. For some years the church had quite a struggle to live, having no house of worship. In the winter of 1849, the members resolved to

build a brick house, 40x60 feet, but this was not fully completed until 1863. This house was sold for \$4,500, a new one, costing \$17,000, built. The church has had a steady but slow growth, so that now, in 1887, it numbers about 250 members. Names that should be remembered in the early history of the church are: Z. T. Bullock and wife, L. C. Janes and wife, A. J. Vawter and wife, Ann Stewart, and Oscar D. Padrick and wife, with many of later date.

Little Blue River Baptist Church is located in Union Township, Shelby County, about seven miles northeast of Shelbyville, and was organized on the second Saturday in March, 1828, at the house of Thomas Golden, with the following persons as constituent members, viz.: Thomas Golding, Sarah Golding, Jane Golding, William G. Morris, Nancy Morris, Jacob Rosel, Barbara Rosel, John Golding, John Derrickson, Eligah Cotton, Peter Dewitt, Tally Wicker, Bette Ann Wicker, Jane Cherry and Elizabeth Brown. For some time the church held their meetings at private houses. The first church-house erected was a log structure, which served the church for several years. A good degree of prosperity attended the labors of the church while occupying this primitive sanctuary. In time the church built a frame house 40x60 feet, which is occupied at the present time. For some years the growth of the church was slow. About 1839 and 1840, and from that time up to the present, the church has enjoyed a good degree of prosperity, numbering now 250. The church has been very fruitful in turning out ministers of the gospel, having sent out six in all, viz.: Rev. James M. Smith, who has been very successful in winning souls to Christ. He has labored in Indiana, Iowa and Missouri, and at this writing, 1887, is actively engaged in the work in Missouri. Rev. M. B. Phares, graduated at Franklin College. His ministry was confined to Indiana. He died at Greenburg while serving the church as pastor. Rev. D. J. Huston received a liberal education at Franklin College; is at this writing actively engaged in the ministry. He spent several years as agent for Franklin College. Rev. John Phares entered the ministry when about fifty years old, not possessing very great literary advantages, yet made a very successful minister, is still living. Rev. William Golden proved to be a very acceptable minister and was quite successful. Rev. George W. Zike labored for a time in the Baptist connection, and then went to the Wesleyan Methodist. All of the above were converted and united with the church. The first pastor of the church was Rev. William Oldham. Rev. Landy Hurst succeeded him in the pastorate and served the church in that capacity several years. The first marked prosperity was under the pastorate of Rev. Joshua Currier. Since that time the church has had great success.

The Goodwill Baptist Church is located in Hanover Township, Shelby County, Ind.: was organized in May, 1859, with the following constituent members, viz.: Presly Morris, Rebecca Morris, Oliver Morris, Elizabeth Merideth, Archibald Canady, Eliza I. Love, Thomas Merideth, Deliah Talbert and Jesse A. Gibson. This church was organized through the influence and labor of Rev. John Phares who was her first pastor, and served the church in that capacity for six years. Through his labors and the blessing of God, the church was prosperous. Rev. Hendricks succeeded him, during his ministry trouble came and the church lost some ground that had been gained. Following him was Rev. Renales, Rev. A. C. Hume and Rev. Crews. The church at this writing numbers fifty members, and have a pretty good frame meeting house.

East Union Baptist Church is located in Moral Township, Shelby County, Ind. The constituent members came from the Pleasant View Baptist Church. It was through the labors and influence of Rev. J. M. Smith that the church was organized. The following persons were in the organization which occurred March 1, 1867: Lindsey Leonard, Lucinda Leonard, A. J. Joyce, Hetuvia R. Joyce, Margaret T. Joyce, Archibald Mann, R. C. Mann, Letia Mann, B. P. Mann, Caroline Mann, Emily Russel, Julia A. Ross, Telitha Ross, O. D. Mann, and Eliza E. Mann.

The church was constituted at the Center school-house, and for some time held her meetings there. They had no pastor until September after it was organized in March, 1867. In September, 1867, Rev. J. M. Smith was called, and accepted the call to preach for the church one-fourth the time, the church agreeing to pay him thirty dollars per annum. He served the church about two years. The church has been, a large portion of the time since her organization, without a pastor, which has been a great hindrance to her growth. April 16, 1868, the church agreed to build a house of worship, said house to be a frame 36x40 feet fourteen foot story. Revs. J. Reece, A. C. Hume, and B. Buckhanen have served the church as pastors. Rev. Crisp is the present pastor. The church at this writing numbers ninety members. The church sustains a fine Sabbath School.

Pleasant View Baptist Church is located in the northwest corner of Moral Township, Shelby County. It was organized December 28, 1836, consisting of the following members, viz.: James Bobbett, Archibald Mann, Elijah Mann, Elijah Vice, George Hume, Jacob Balor and J. M. Johnson. Rev. T. C. Townsen was chosen moderator, and J. Bobbett, clerk of the council. One thing remarkable about this church in its organization, there was not a female in the constitution, but the meeting held January 29, 1837, the follow-

ing persons united with the church, viz.: Susan Vise, Elizabeth Mann, Margaret Bobbett, Elizabeth Crain and Mary Joyce. At this meeting Rev. T. C. Townsend called as pastor. For the first year's service the church paid him \$10.12½. Among other ministers who served the church as pastors may be mentioned Lewis Morgan, D. J. Huston, J. R. Philips, E. B. Smith and J. M. Johnson. The church has been depleted very much by removals. It has sent out three colonies to form other churches. Among the persons who deserve to be mentioned are Lewis Morgan, H. Keeler, the Meanes and the Joyces, with many others.

Brookfield Baptist Church is located in Moral Township, Shelby County, on the C., I., St. L. & C. R. R. It was organized in March 24, 1866. Neither the names nor number of members in the organization are given. Rev. J. M. Smith was chosen pastor of the church, who served as such for a number of years, when he was succeeded by F. M. Buchannan in July, 1869, serving to June, 1871, when the church called Rev. A. J. Martin, who served until July, 1874. Rev. H. McCalip called August, 1872, serving until 1874. Rev. T. J. Murphy called September, 1874, serving until April, 1876, when Rev. F. M. Buchannan was called May, 1876. The church maintains a good Sabbath School. The present membership is 56. The church has a good brick house, worth about \$2,000.

It will be seen from the above, that there have been seventeen Baptist churches organized in the county, with the following, which are now extinct, (viz.:) Hopwell, Sugar Creek, Waldron, Forks of Blue River, and Marietta.

The Disciples of Christ, or Christians.—The years following the first settlement of this county, were made memorable by the religious awakening in the west. The strong battlements of denominational exclusiveness were being attacked and carried by storm. People would not accept the dogma of any denomination without the authority for such dogma could be found in the Bible. Anything else was human innovation and unworthy of belief. As a result new doctrines were evolved and old ones modified. The reformation started by Alexander Campbell, Barton Stone, and Walter Scott grew in magnitude and extended far beyond the limits contemplated by the originators. The teachings of Alexander Campbell were considered heterodox by the Baptists with whom he had hitherto been associated, and in 1827 they severed all connection with the reformers, who then organized a new church which was called by them the Church of the Disciples of Christ or Christian Church, but by their opposers the Campbellite Church. The cardinal principle of their organization was the rejection of

all creeds or confessions of faith and the adoption of the Bible as their only rule of faith and practice.

Shelbyville Christian Church. -- Among the first to be converted by the teaching of Alexander Campbell was Father Obediah Butler. He at once became an apostle of the new religion, and soon had a sufficient following to organize a church class, which was effected in the spring of 1834. The meeting for that purpose was held at the house of Ovid Butler, that stood on the southeast corner of the public square, the present site of Teal's block. The little band that met Father Butler on that occasion and who constituted the charter membership of the church, was composed of: James M. Smith, Sallie Smith, John Weakley, Nancy Weakley, Silas Jaen and wife, George Bates and wife, E. Knowlton and wife, Ovid Butler and wife, and Spencer Thayer and wife. Of the history of this church for many years following its organization but little is known. Whatever of historic value there was has passed into oblivion with the death of those early members. It is known, however, that the organization was kept up, and at the time of the coming of Mrs. Martin Ray and her mother, Mrs. Nancy Cross, both devout Christians, meetings were occasionally held, although of unfrequent occurrence, and often without the assistance of a minister. The members were few and poor, and could not afford to pay for the services of a preacher nor build a house in which they might meet to worship. But hungry for religious associations they met in the dwellings, which for the time they would transform into the temple of God. They came not to mock, but to pray and worship, and no doubt from that little band of believers, arose the pure incense of unsullied faith and conscious and unwavering consecration. It is believed that God looked down with the same, if not deeper and more perfect approval than he does now upon the piles of stone and brick, covered and burdened with the elaborateness of ornament till the human eye is wearied to behold. Meetings are remembered to have been held in the second story of the building now occupied by Ziegler's restaurant. Here it was that Rev. New, the father of Hon. John C. New, preached. He was a man of great earnestness, plain and practical, very pronounced in his likes and dislikes. Revs. O'Kane and Prichard may be classed among the pioneer preachers of the Christian Church of Shelby County. They were both men of rare ability, forcible speakers and conscientious workers. It is probable that the best type of a pioneer preacher was found in Rev. Decatur Davis, who occasionally preached at this place. He was illiterate, and it is said by one who knew him intimately that he read no book but the Bible, and that he had

committed it to memory, having at his command the whole of it, when it became necessary to sustain a position taken.

In the early part of the fifties the old organization was revived, and meetings for a time held in Concert Hall. The lot upon which the church now stands was bought and the foundation for a building laid. Sufficient money could not be obtained to erect a building and the lot was in a few years sold at sheriff's sale. It was redeemed, however, and in 1867 the present frame building was erected thereon. The church is 40x60 feet, and with its improvements, costing \$2,500, made during the present year (1887), the property will be worth \$6,000. A few of the older members who worked hard to sustain the church during its struggle for existence, were: Bailes Coats, Jacob Wagoner, Isaac Woods, E. M. Wilson, Mrs. Nancy Cross, Susan Ray, Mother Davisson, Mr. and Mrs. Wingate and the Weakleys.

The present officers are: A. P. Bone, Dr. Clayton, J. L. Haymond, and Charles Culbertson. Elders: John Toner, senior and junior, Dr. E. W. Leech, T. J. Claycraft, John Whitehead and John Dobbins, Deacons: A. P. Bone and William A. Moore, Trustees. The following are those who have more recently served the church in the capacity of pastor: Revs. Goodwin, Davis, Hughes, Wilson, Burroughs, Hopkins, Roberts, Stanley Ackman, Samuel Tamlemon, J. H. Edwards, at present a missionary to Australia, and the present pastor, H. H. Nesslage. Rev. Nesslage is a native of the Empire State, where he was born August 22, 1854. He received his elementary training in the schools of New York City, and at the age of twenty entered Bethany College, West Virginia, where he remained for four years, completing both the literary and theological courses. His first work was at Bellefontaine, Ohio. Rev. Nesslage is a young man of both natural and acquired ability, and is an earnest and conscientious worker.

One of the greatest auxiliaries of the church is the Sunday School, which is now under the management of Mr. Charles Culbertson, Superintendent. The attendance is large and much interest manifested.

Mt. Auburn Christian Church.—Through the efforts of Joseph Fasset, the following little band of Christians were organized into a church at Mt. Auburn in the summer of 1837: William Record and wife, M. J. Nelson and wife, Giles Holmes and wife, Isaac Rodgers and wife, Joshua Nolton and wife, and Elisha Townsend and wife. Of this number, Mr. and Mrs. Record are the only survivors who still retain their membership in the church. C. M. Allen and wife, William Cutsinger and wife, and Abner Conner,

although not members at the time of organization, joined soon after, and are now among the oldest and most respected members. After Fasset, William Irwin and T. J. Edmondson served the church for many years in the capacity of pastor. Rev. John Brazleton, of North Vernon, Ind., the present pastor, has served the church in a most acceptable manner for many years. The first building was of logs and was probably completed as early as 1840. In 1854, the present frame house, costing about \$800, was completed and dedicated, and with the additions and recent improvements, it is in fairly good condition. The present officers are: Elders—C. M. Allen, Thomas Clarke and Henry Lisk. Deacons—John Clarke and Cutsinger.

The Morristown Christian Church is the outgrowth of the old Hanover Class, which was organized in the latter part of the thirties in a school-house which stood in Section 23, Hanover Township. Many of the early members and ministers were formerly Baptists, having been constituent members of a society of that denomination, which was established at the same place as early as 1824. Rev. Isaac Benjamin having renounced the creeds and doctrines of the Baptist Church became one of the most earnest supporters of the doctrines of the Church of Christ, and many of the members left the old church and with him as their pastor, organized the new. Among the most prominent early members were the Coles, Stones, Bloods, Dyers and Caulkins. Elder Butler was probably the first regular pastor after Benjamin. Revs. Hollingsworth, Hurst, Hobb, Smith, Dabbinspike, Franklm, Land, Rayens, Conner, McDuffey and Campbell, all served the church in an early day. In 1843, a large frame church house was erected, and although it has stood for almost a half century, it is still in good condition, and is an evidence of the character of work done in those days. Within the last twenty years the membership of the church has been composed largely of citizens of Morristown and vicinity, and the convenience of having the church located in or near the town was universally conceded. The present brick edifice costing \$3,800, was completed and dedicated in 1880. The officers of the church are: H. B. Cole, Trustee; John Keaton and William Carney, Deacons, and Jesse Robinson, Elder. The membership is 125. Rev. Prichard, of Indianapolis, is the pastor in charge.

Cave Mill Christian Church is located on Flat Rock River, in Washington Township. Meetings anterior to the organization were held at the private residences, and in one of the rooms of the old mill, as early as 1855. It is probable that no permanent organization was effected before 1859 or 1860. While the organization was yet in its infancy, the tocsin of war was sounded, and so universally

did the male members respond to the call of their country, that the church was almost deserted, and suspension became necessary. Prominent among the members of this first organization were: Dr. Norris and wife, J. C. Deacon and wife, Elder Higgins and wife, Sarah Bone, Stephen Knowlton and wife and Mrs. Harvey. Rev. John A. Williams was the first pastor. After the war had ceased and the survivors had returned, steps were at once taken to reorganize, but this was not effected, however, until early in the seventies. A frame church house was erected near the old water mill, and the church is now in a prosperous condition. The ministers who have served the church are: John Williams, Revs. McGowan, Huff, Finley, Howe and Brazleton.

Fountaintown Christian Church.—It is probable that more than a half century ago the members of this denomination held services in the vicinity of Fountaintown. The birth place of this church was two miles east of the present site of Fountaintown in what was known as the Pope neighborhood. The organization was effected in the old Methodist Church with the Popes, Davises, Dobbles, Duncans, Roans and Robinsons as active members. Meetings were, for several years, held at the residence of Peter Pope, and later at a church house built in the Pope neighborhood, which was destroyed by fire about ten years after its erection. Early in the sixties the present church was erected. It is a frame structure and cost \$1,800. The members who were active in building and sustaining this church and who deserve special mention in this connection, were: James Conner, D. Holt, James Smith, John O'Kane and Rev. Walker.

Christian Center is located near Gwynnville in Hanover Township. This society was first organized at Beach Grove, probably as early as 1850, by the Rev. James Conner. Active in the organization were the Darmers, Swains, Pollitts, McConnells, Wests, Bagues, Webbs, Alexanders and Rigbees. The pioneer ministers of this church were: James Conner, Decatur Davis, Thomas Lockhart, Rev. Blackman, Aaron Walker and Noah Walker. After the lapse of a few years the place of meeting was changed, and the school-house of District No. 6, was used as a place of worship. In 1870 a frame church costing \$1,500 was erected on a lot donated by Mr. Gwynne. This is located three-fourths of a mile east of the town. The present membership is about forty. The officers are: John Alexander, Benjamin Duncan, Alfred Pollitt, George Hayes and J. R. Harris, Trustees; J. W. Alexander and Hamilton Watson, Deacons.

United Brethren.—Many of the early and important facts connected with the establishment of this church in Shelby County have

not been preserved, and consequently a complete history of this denomination is impossible. From the best information obtainable, the first meeting held by a United Brethren minister was at a school-house which stood near where Michael Billman now lives, in Marion Township. It is probable, however, that no permanent organization was effected at this place. The next meeting place was on a tributary of the Big Blue River, near where old Kingdom Church was afterward built. The first religious exercises of this neighborhood were held in the barn of a man by the name of Thornberry. Other meetings were held in the woods and at private residences. Early in the forties what was known as Kingdom Church was organized, and a hewed log house 30x36 feet was built in Section 30, Hanover Township, near the line separating said township from Union. This house was used only for a short time after the erection of the Blue River Chapel house, which was probably completed in 1855, at a cost of \$1,600. The house is a frame structure 35x45 feet in size, and having recently undergone some needed repairs is now in good condition. Among the early members, the following deserve special mention: Bowerses, Coppers, Billmans, Frenches, Boohers, Bolibaughs, Carmonys, Montgomerys, Talberls, Nighs, Youngs, Andersons, Workmans, Sleeths, Myers and McCombses. Among the early ministers Rev. George Mooth (probably the organizer), Jacob and Daniel Storer, J. T. Vardeman, Amos Hanway and T. G. Conner were the most active. The church is now in a prosperous condition, and has a membership aggregating 155. A well regulated Sunday School, under the supervision of Miss E. Meyer, is sustained.

Winfall United Brethren Church is located in Section 27, Van Buren Township, and was organized more than forty years ago by Rev. Mooth. The meetings were for many years held in the school-house which stood near where the church has since been erected. Many of the members who participated in the organization came from the old abandoned church of Fairview. A neat frame church house was erected in the latter part of the sixties, and probably cost \$1,200. The dedicating exercises were conducted by Bishop Edwards. Of the early members, the names of Joseph Dungan and wife, George Boss and wife, Noah Miller and wife, and Hardy Wray and wife, deserve special mention. There are probably not to exceed seventy active members at present.

The third church of the Blue River Circuit, as to time of organization, is situated in the northeast corner of Hanover Township, and was organized in 1877. A house was not completed, however, until 1880, when the present frame building was dedicated by Bishop Weaver. To Rev. Felix De Munbrum, a Frenchman

of both energy and ability, is due the credit of organizing this church. The active members of the church are: W. S. Robbins and wife, Mrs. Rutherford, Miss Ball, Mrs. Van Scyoc, George Ball and wife, James Arnold and wife, Riley Wagoner and wife, and William Myer.

Liberty United Brethren Church.—The house in which this society now worship was built more than twenty years ago by the Baptists and Christians, but has for several years been abandoned by them, and is now controlled by the United Brethren. This class was organized in 1881, by Rev. McNew, with a charter membership of about fifteen. Prominent among the members are: Leander Fox and wife, William Farris and wife, John Unger and wife, and Richard Roan and wife.

*Methodist Protestant Church.**—Revs. Peter Clinger and Hawley, came as missionaries to this county as early as 1832 or 1833, and established preaching at Joseph Hewitt's, in Hanover Township: at Caleb Reeves', in Moral Township: at John Carson's, in Sugar Creek Township, and perhaps at Tandy Brockman's, in Hendricks Township. Churches were organized at the above named places sometime in 1833 or 1834: At Hewitt's, by Joseph Hewitt and wife, Thomas Gadd and wife, Rev. Samuel Morrison and wife: at Reeves', by Caleb Reeves and wife, Rev. Ditto Amos, wife and daughter, Phineas Woodberry and wife, Daniel Zumalt and wife, Frank Amos and wife, Hiram Banks and wife: at Carson's, by John Carson and wife, James Johnson, Sen., and wife, William Carson and wife, Joseph Johnson, Sen., and wife, Thomas Hacker. The names of the chartered members at Brockman's are not given because their house of worship is just across the line in Johnson County. In 1840, the Rev. Thomas Shipp was called to the pastorate of these churches and organized a church at the Kern school-house in Van Buren Township sometime within the year. Shipp was continued, and the ensuing year he organized at William C. Davis's in same township, with the following: William C. Davis and wife, Samuel and Hugh Hamilton and wives, Finley Bud and wife.

In 1850, Rev. Harvey Collings, organized the church at Morris-town with the following: Rev. Henry Fletcher Levis and family, Cyrus Johnson, Samuel Boretz and wife, Belinda Johnson, Martha Morriston, Mariah Hewitt, William Judd. Dr. William W. Riedon assisted by others organized a church in Freeport, in 1866, of some twenty members, amongst whom were Archibald Millis and family, Harriett Kinsley and others. In 1843, James Johnson, Sr., donated a lot to the church, and a house was erected thereon cost-

*Written by Rev. Loudon.



Ithamar Dawson



ing some \$1,200, at Boggstown. In 1850, Samuel Hamilton gave a lot to the church, and a log house was built immediately. This was used until it was superseded by a good frame structure in 1871, costing \$1,800. About 1852, a site was secured and a frame house built costing some \$1,500. About the same time a lot was secured near the Kern school-house and a house built worth \$1,300, which has been taken down and that lot disposed of and another secured; house not yet built. A lot was obtained in Morristown, and a good commodious frame building erected in 1858, costing some \$1,600. In 1886, a lot was donated to the church at Freeport and a neat substantial frame house erected valued at some \$1,500.

It may be said of Peter Clinger and associates, that they were "John the Baptist" of the Methodist Protestant churches in this county. They prepared the way, blazed the paths, marked the stations, started the camp-fires. They often had to swim swollen and angry streams. It was a maxim with all pioneers never to miss an appointment. Succeeding these were: Thomas Shipp and Samuel Morrison, residents of the county. Later, but who passed away ere they did, was Dr. William W. Rigdon, whose labors were more local, nevertheless owned of God and abundantly blessed. Rev. John Bogle was another who most nobly and faithfully performed his part. But perhaps none did more in gathering in and reviving than Rev. Harvey Collings, who labored for some seven years, mostly in this county. The early reformers who stood by and sustained the church, deserve perhaps as much credit as the ministers. They did a great deal of private work, and at camp and quarterly meetings were side by side with the minister. At altar service many of them were a mighty power for good. Some of them would do anything for the church of their choice. As in the case of Thomas Hacker who walked to an annual conference held in Cincinnati and secured a preacher and brought him home with him rejoicing. Names of churches: Boggstown, Old Union, Marietta—pastor, Samuel J. Jones; Sugar Creek, Fairview, Freeport—pastor, John M. Heim; Morristown—James G. Smith, pastor. Membership, some 800 or 900. Valuation of property, \$8,500. Old Union was organized soon after the doctrine was first preached in the county. They for several years met in the old log church of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but later built a good, substantial frame which is still in good condition. The church is strong and in a good condition. The last class of said denomination was organized at Marietta, about the year 1876. Its membership was made up largely of a faction who withdrew from the Methodist Episcopal Church. A large, frame building was erected in

1882, at a cost of about \$1,600. The membership is at present about 175.

The German Evangelical Protestant.—Zion Church, which is located in the southern part of Union Township, was organized in 1836, and incorporated ten years later. The meetings were held in the residences of members and in the neighborhood school-house, until 1845, when a small log church house was erected near the site of the present building. Among the early members and these who were prominent in the organization, the following may be especially mentioned: George M. Haehl, John J. Haehl, Conrad Haehl, Peter Neeb, Henry Naegle, Jakob Gegenheimer, Valentine Freitag, John Fuchs, Adam Smith, George Burk, George Cowein, John Ohmer, George Keppel, John Keppel, George Zeisz, and G. M. Becker. The old log building served for the church for more than twenty years, a new building having been erected in 1868. This frame structure is large and commodious, and was built at a total cost of \$4,000. The first pastor was Rev. Rice, who during his pastorate served the church most faithfully. The following pastors have served in the order named: Revs. Huhnholz, Miller, Caltenhaeuser, Teichmann, Flick, Brandstettner, Baumann, Sachs, Auker, Wetterstroem, Richler, Kissel, and the present pastor, Dr. G. G. Winter. The church has a steady growth, and now numbers in the aggregate about 198 members. The present officers of the church are Michael Gegenheimer, Conrad Kuhn, George Haehl, Valentine Posz and Michael Kuhn. The fact that Dr. Winter, the present pastor, has served the church for seventeen years speaks for his acceptability.

Shelbyville Evangelical Protestant.—The organization of the Shelbyville congregation was perfected June 11, 1880. The organization of this church was the outgrowth of a division in the German Presbyterian Church. One faction of said church, about seventy in number, becoming dissatisfied with the minister and his teachings withdrew, and applied to Dr. Winter for the organization of an Evangelical Protestant Class, which was effected as above. The meetings are held in the Christian Church building, the church as yet having no building of its own. The building fund which at present amounts to \$700 is rapidly increasing, and the erection of a new building is now in contemplation. The officers of the church are: Henry Burkher, Chris Abel, Conrad Schroeder, John Schoelch, Lewis Koch, Rudolph Hilpert and George Schaepfel. Dr. G. G. Winter (a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this work) who has served as pastor since its organization, is a native of Germany, where he completed both a literary and theological course. He was ordained to preach in 1868.

The Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, of Shelby County, had its origin in the consolidation of said denomination and the Evangelical United Brethren (Republican United Brethren). The first move with this general object in view, was in conference, held the third Friday in August, 1869. It was unanimously agreed that the proposition should be submitted to a vote of the members of the Evangelical United Brethren Organization, and the result was the ratification of the action of the conference and the union was accordingly effected in November, 1869. The only organizations of this sect in that time which are still in existence were English Chapel and Pleasant Valley, both in Noble Township. (The records of the church having been recently destroyed, no authentic information can be obtained.) A few years later, New Bethel and Center, in Washington Township, and Geneva Mission, near the town of Geneva, in Noble Township, were established, which makes in all, five organizations in the county. Those who have served in the capacity of pastor for this circuit are: Revs. Caldwell, Murrell, B. F. Rogers, John Branoteller, T. C. Hawkins, J. P. Glass, V. P. Thomas, Leonard Aimes, John Gilliam, Enoch Crow, J. T. Walters, R. J. Watts, and S. H. Gregory, who has been a regular traveling minister since 1880. The buildings of the church are: English Chapel, brick, Pleasant Valley, Geneva and New Bethel, each has a comfortable frame building, while Center owns no property.

Seven Day Adventists.—In the year of 1878, J. W. Johnson, of Boggstown, had after thorough investigations, become an advocate of the doctrine of the Adventist's Church, and began the observance of the Seventh day of the week as the true Sabbath. In the doctrines he so much cherished he felt it a duty incumbent to make an earnest effort to interest his neighbors, and to this end secured the assistance of Elder S. H. Lane, who in 1879, delivered a series of lectures on Bible subjects, touching the faith of this religious sect. Services were held under a tent the following year by Elders W. W. Sharp and J. P. Henderson, but the seeming indifference of the people caused a discontinuance. Elders A. W. Bartlett and O. C. Godsmark preached occasionally, and in 1887, twenty-four of the citizens of Boggstown and vicinity had become converted to the faith, and were organized into a church by Elder W. Covert. Within a few months from date of organization a neat frame building 30x42 feet in dimensions was completed at a cost of \$1,500. The church is now prosperous and in a healthy working condition.

Waldron Class.—To Elders Hoffman and Godsmark is due the credit of first preaching, to the people of Waldron and vicinity, the doctrines of what they believe to be the true church. In

August, 1886, they pitched their tent in the suburbs of the little village, and after seven weeks of earnest, conscientious work they were rewarded by results which were most satisfactory, the organization of a church of their own faith. Twenty-five had signed the covenant, to observe the Seventh day as the true Sabbath. In conjunction with other denominations the Adventists have erected a commodious frame building which when completed will probably cost \$1,000.

Christian Union Church.—This somewhat peculiar religious sect was the outgrowth of the late rebellion, and had its beginning in a convention held at Columbus, Ohio, in February, 1864. The delegates were from the various religious denominations of the country, who had become aggrieved at and had withdrawn from their respective churches because of the real or fancied intolerance and fanaticism of its members and ministers. This new sect was organized on the basis declared by the convention as follows: Having a desire for a more perfect fellowship in Christ, and a more satisfactory enjoyment of the means of religious edification and comfort, we do solemnly form ourselves into a religious society, under the style of The Christian Union, in which we avow our true and hearty faith in the received scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as the word of God and the only sufficient rule of faith and practice, and pledge ourselves through Christ which strengtheneth us "to keep and observe all things whatsoever he hath commanded us." Mr. A. M. Hargrave returned from the convention thoroughly in sympathy with the teaching of the new church, and with the following named members of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church withdrew and established what has since been known as Blue River Chapel: Henry Wolfe and wife, August Handy and wife, Alexander Smith and wife, Mrs. William Handy, John Jackson and wife, Mrs. Dallas Smith, Charity Wolfe, Simpson Chandler and wife and Mrs. A. M. Hargrave. These were all Democrats and all the early accessions to the church were from the same party, consequently the class was for many years known as the "Democratic Church." Indeed, the same was true of all the organizations of this sect—it was at first composed almost exclusively of members of that party. The first preliminary meeting with a view to organizing a class was held at Gales' school-house in Hancock County, in the summer of 1864. An organization was soon perfected and meetings were held in said house until the erection of the present frame church in the early part of the seventies. The church building is 40x52 feet in dimensions, and was completed at a cost of \$1,000. Rev. O. H. P. Abbot, now of Indianapolis, was the first regular pastor and served the church for many years.

Lutherans.—The first class of this denomination was organized in Jackson Township more than forty years ago. The first meetings were held in the residences of the members and in the district school-house. Early in the forties, what is now known as St. George's Lutheran Church was established, and a frame building probably 36x40 feet in dimensions was erected on the line of the Edinburg & Flatrock pike, two miles south of Mt. Auburn. The early members were: George Warner, B. Brooks, A. J. Treaon, Daniel Heck, Peter Borry, Lewis Snepp. The leading early ministers were: Revs. Rudesill, Laudslager and Hinkle. Later the church was served by Revs. Levengood, Graundt, Fairchilds, Wesner and J. H. Link. The old frame church building gave place, late in the sixties, to the present brick edifice, which was completed at a cost of about \$5,000. The membership at present is 120.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, at Mt. Auburn, was organized in the latter part of the sixties, with the following families most prominent: Wertzes, Stines, Lamberts and Niebels. The first and only church building used by the congregation was bought of the Methodists, remodeled, and is now valued at \$1,500. There are now about eighty active members in the church. The ministers who have served are the same as above mentioned. The present pastor is Rev. D. A. Kuhn.

Separate Baptists.—The only organization of this division of the Baptist Church, is that known as Pleasant View in the Scott neighborhood, Jackson Township. Meetings were held in the school-house until the old Lutheran, which stood two miles south of Mt. Auburn was purchased in 1868, and removed to its present location. Rev. Martin Layman was probably the organizer of this church, but did not remain long in charge: he was succeeded by Benjamin Stoughton. Other pastors were: Benjamin Whittington and Joseph McQueen. Prominent among the members were: Abner Conner and wife, Joel D. Scott and wife, John Layman and wife, Sarah Davis, John Shauer and wife, and T. French and wife. The church has a membership of sixty-two and is in a fairly good condition.

New Lights.—Although there were a few adherents of this particular faith in the county at an early day there was no permanent organization. Meetings were occasionally held in the neighborhood of Marion, and indeed it is claimed that one of the first religious gatherings was of the few New Lights who resided in that vicinity.

Grange Hall Church which is the only one of said denomination in the county was organized by Peter Baker, but a few years ago.

The prominent members of the church who were active in organizing and sustaining it, are: W. F. Wicker and wife, August Hundredthmark and wife, Abraham Baker and wife. The present pastor is Rev. Thrailkill. The membership has grown very rapidly and the church is now in a prosperous condition. The present meeting place is in the old Grange Hall in the north central part of Union Township. The building is a frame and was bought by the church for \$100, and with the repairs since made it is now a comfortable building.

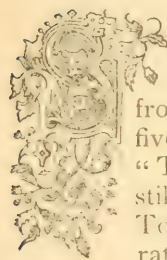
African Methodist Episcopal Church.—The colored people of Shelbyville and vicinity enjoyed but few privileges of public worship prior to 1872. The few representatives of the colored race who came here at the close of the war were illy prepared to pay for the services of a pastor, or to provide themselves with a place of public worship. All efforts to organize a class of this denomination failed until the coming of Robert Watkins, to whom credit is due for the establishment of a Methodist Episcopal Church. The first meeting was held by Robert Watkins at his own residence, and the only resident member of the church was Frank Allen, Daniel Morgan's family being at that time members of the white Methodist Episcopal Church. An organization was perfected in the fall of 1872, and after holding meetings in various places Wise's Hall was leased, and this was used as a place of worship until the completion of the present church building. This building which is a small frame was erected at a cost of \$250, which was contributed largely by the white people of the town. The church belongs to what is known as the Lexington Conference, by which the following ministers have been assigned: Daniel Tucker, Rev. Straws, James Molan, George Zeigler, Daniel Heston, Rev. Steen and C. Nickols. There are at present about forty-eight active members, and much enthusiasm is manifested at their meetings.

Second Baptist Church of Shelbyville. (Colored.)—The organization was perfected February 19, 1869. There were present Revs. William Moose, J. Reece, J. B. Shaff, M. Brayles, W. Singleton and William Neal. Rev. William Moore officiated as moderator. The meetings for this purpose, as well as for the general purposes of the church, for the first six years were held in the third story of the brick building now occupied by Julius Joseph. There were seven members that constituted the church as organized, but the church gained rapidly in numbers, and at present there is a total membership of seventy. The present brick building which stands on Hendricks is 33x50 feet in dimensions and was completed at a cost of \$2,500. The dedication exercises were held in 1875, Rev. Moses Brayles delivering the sermon on that occasion.

CHAPTER VII.

COMPILED BY WILLIAM R. NORRIS.

TOWNS—SHELBYVILLE—EARLY ITEMS—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS—BANKS—AN OLD MAP—THE TOWN IN 1856—INCORPORATION—ADDITIONS—REMINISCENCE OF 1836—POPULATION—SECRET SOCIETIES—MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES—THE PRESS—OTHER TOWNS OF THE COUNTY, ETC.



SHELBYVILLE is a young city, her history is all comprised within the limits of sixty-five years, that is, from July 4, 1822, to the present time, 1887, a period by five years less than that allotted to man by the Psalmist: "Three score years and ten." There are several men still living, who helped to "clear" the site of the Original Town Plat. Youth and vigor mark her proportions, rather than ancient fame and mediæval renown. Her growth from inception has been steady, progressive, and continuous; not subject to ephemeral booms nor protracted depressions: hence she is solid to the core, and her future prosperity is assured, by reason of the fact, that she is situate in the very heart of the garden spot of Central Indiana's unsurpassed fertility. Shelby County having been organized in 1821, by Act of the Legislature in session assembled that year at Coryden, the then Capital of the State of Indiana: the next step to be taken was the selection of a site for the Capital or County Seat. On the 31st of December, 1821, the Legislature appointed Messrs. George Bentley, Benjamin J. Byrthe, Amos Boardman, Joshua Cobb, and Ebenezer Ward, five in number, constituting a Board of Commissioners for that purpose. On July 1, 1822, they met together at the house of David Fisher, near where the little town of Marion now stands; and after being duly sworn according to law, they proceeded to examine the four sites that had been offered the county for such purpose. First, Marion, the central geographical position of which was warmly urged. Second, Mr. Isaac Lemaster, whose farm was the same now owned by Mr. John Shaw, three miles southwest of us on the Marietta or River Pike, who offered forty acres. Third, the Hon. John Walker offered forty acres situated one mile northeast. The fourth proposition was that of three gentlemen, Major John Hendricks, Hon. John Walker and Mr. James Davison, who

agreed to donate seventy acres, for the town site, which was the one eventually accepted. The commissioners of the Legislature spent four days in visiting and examining these proposed sites, and weighing and considering the arguments urged in favor of each, which resulted in their giving the award to the seventy acre offer, the site of the present city of Shelbyville. The donors of the seventy acres were Major John Hendricks, who donated forty acres of the above seventy. The Hon. John Walker, who donated ten acres; and Mr. James Davison who donated twenty acres. On the day upon which the Legislative commissioners arrived at a decision, the Fourth of July, 1822, there was the greatest gathering of the people that had yet been held by the early settlers and pioneers of the county: at a barbecue held immediately east of our present fair grounds. The selection of the seat of justice was there announced and received with general applause, and the occasion was long and pleasantly remembered. On the next day, July 5, 1822, the County Commissioners of the then newly organized county met the commissioners of the Legislature, at the house of Mr. David Fisher, and formally received their report, fixing the site of the county seat. It was understood that the proceeds of the sale of the lands donated, were to defray the expense of putting up a court house. The County Commissioners therefore appointed an agent, the Hon. Abel Cole, to begin the preliminary work necessary. On the 15th of August he was authorized to "proceed to survey or cause to be surveyed and laid off into streets, alleys and town lots, all the west half of the donation made by Major John Hendricks and the Hon. John Walker, at and adjoining the place established for the seat of justice." On the 23rd of September, 1822, the first disposal of lots took place, and it will illustrate the financial condition and monetary stringency of those times to recall the terms of said sale. They were these: "One-twelfth in hand, the balance in three equal annual payments, with interest from date of sale, if not paid at maturity." Soon after this the public square was cleared of trees, logs, bushes, brush and undergrowth, and improvements were begun upon several lots on the public square and principal streets. A discount of eight per cent. was allowed to those paying cash in full. The lots brought from \$30 to \$50 each, those fronting on the public square selling for \$50 each, where they are now worth \$100 per front foot for the land alone, exclusive of the buildings thereon. Messrs. Francis Walker, Henry Gatewood and Ezra McCabe made the first opening in the town, clearing away the trees where it is now all open, except as inclosed by buildings and fences. Henry Gatewood

bought the lot upon which the Ray House now stands for \$50. It was thus that our present beautiful and prosperous city began its steadily progressive career. The first house erected upon the site of the city of Shelbyville was the home of Mr. Francis Walker, and it stood on the northwest corner of Washington and Tomkins Streets, where Mrs. Susan Dixon now resides.

The first court ever convened here, was on the 10th of October, 1822, and the first judges were Messrs. John Sleeth and William Goodrich. The first business transacted by them was to admit five applicants to the practice of the law as attorneys and counsellors. "in this court." The prosecuting attorney was Hiram W. Curry, Esq. The first oath of allegiance was that of Mr. John N. Calvert, who on the 1st day of May, 1823, declared his intention to renounce the authority of King George IV. of Great Britain and Ireland, and to become a loyal citizen of the United States. The first document upon record in our Recorder's office, is a warranty deed from David and Beniah Guard to John J. Lewis, dated June 25, 1822, and recorded July 10th of the same year. The first election ever held in the city took place in the forks of a tree on the public square, for the purpose of selecting a major of the militia, and resulted in the choice of Major Ashbel Stone. The first flour and saw-mill in the county was built by Mr. John Walker, in 1822, upon the site now occupied by the Shelby water mills. Our first postmaster was Mr. William Little, and the rate of postage in his day was twenty-five cents per letter.

Banks.—Previous to 1851, all money transactions with the great cities were done by carrying the amount usually in saddle-bags, to Indianapolis or Cincinnati. In that year, the banking business had its origin here in the establishment of a private bank by Messrs. John Elliott, James Hill, Samuel Hamilton and Alfred Major, under the firm name of Elliott, Hill & Co. Out of this in 1858 grew two enterprises, to-wit: the Shelby Bank of Mr. Samuel Hamilton, which still exists and is carried on at the northwest corner of South Harrison and Jackson Streets, in Mr. Hamilton's bank building. And the bank of Messrs. Elliott & Major, which continued until 1865, when it sold out to Elliott & Co., who merged their business in the First National Bank, which still does business at the southwest corner of the Public Square on West Washington Street. Wonderful strides have been made in this department of financial business since its commencement here.

An Old Map.—In the County Recorder's office hanging on the north side of the room in a central position on the wall, is an old map, representing Shelby County, Ind., as it was in 1856. This old map which is worn with age, dirty, tattered and torn, and

stained a buff yellow by the lapse of time, from long exposure to light and dust, evidently has done much good in its time, and is still good for many years of service yet, if properly preserved. On the map is marked the thirteen townships of the county, Shelby Township not having been established at that time, it constituting the south half of Addison Township, prior to the division. At the top are the words, "A new Gazetteer Map of Shelby County by R. S. Davis, civil engineer, published by Davis & Kennedy, in the year 1856." At the upper left hand corner is a picture of the old Shelbyville Seminary, built in 1855, and on the upper right hand corner is a picture of the old Shelbyville Court House, built in 1851, by Edward May, of Indianapolis, Ind., the architect and builder. Near the centre of the map is located the town, now city of Shelbyville. In those days it was not near so large as it is now, nor had it so many inhabitants by two or three thousand. On this quaint and curious map, the north and east boundaries of the town were the same as at the present time. On the south, all below what is now South Street, was owned by Ralph Colescott, long since deceased. All west of West Street, was owned by Jackson Aldridge. In 1856, three railroads passed through Shelbyville, as follows: The Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, now a part of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, commonly called the "Big Four." The Shelbyville & Rushville Railroad and the Shelbyville & Columbus Railroad, now known by the name of the Cambridge City Branch of the Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis Railroad, often abbreviated to "Jeff. R. R.," or "Jim & I" for J., M. & I. R. R. And thirdly, the Edinburg, Shelbyville & Knightstown Railroad. This line ran along the Smithland Pike, passed through the town on Broadway Street, out by the fair grounds and thence to Knightstown, in Henry County, Indiana. It was a curious old flat bar railroad which did not prove profitable to the stockholders, hence it got out of repair, and during the war, the rails were taken up by the government and shipped south, to be used in the construction of temporary railroad tracks in the southern states, for transportation of troops and munition of war. This road was never rebuilt, and nothing but the old grades and cuts in some places remain. Into Shelbyville, in those days, ran six highways, all dirt roads, which are now first-class turnpikes. The county officers were: Alexander Miller, Clerk; Squire L. Vanpelt, Sheriff; John J. White, Auditor; Isaac H. Wilson, Treasurer; James Mileson, Recorder. The County Commissioners were Samuel Montgomery, Henry Buck and Moses P. Higgins.

Business Men of 1856.—Around the edges or margin of this map are the business cards of many who were actively engaged in

mercantile and professional pursuits at that time. The list is as follows: Ray & McFarland, S. D. Lyon, Alfred Major, Peaslee & McFadden, Davis & Wright and James Harrison, Attorneys at Law. Miller & James, Real Estate and Stock Agency; David Adams, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, office in Odd Fellows' Building; W. F. Green, M. D., Physician and Surgeon; J. Y. Kennedy & J. S. Forbes, Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. C. T. Rowell, Dentist, office with Dr. Kennedy on Franklin Street, opposite new seminary; Milton Robins, M. D., dealer in Drugs and Medicines, north-east corner of the Public Square; Hendricks & Morgan, Drug Store, George Lupton, Surgeon and Dentist, all work warranted. Streng & Frankel, wholesale and retail manufacturers of all kinds of gentleman's wearing apparel; store north side Public Square; W. C. Miller & Co., retail dealer in foreign and domestic dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes; James Thomas, retail dealer in foreign and domestic dry goods, hardware, etc.; G. W. Toner & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, at I. Sorden's old stand; J. & M. Levinson, manufacturers and retail dealers in clothing, then adjoining the Masons' and Odd Fellows' Hall; W. H. Comingore, dealer in staple and fancy dry goods, boots, shoes, etc., east side of Public Square, one door south of Masonic Hall; J. Freeman & L. Freeman, dealers in staple and fancy dry goods, ready-made clothing, hats, caps, boots, shoes, carpets, looking-glasses, etc., on Harrison Street, opposite Sprague building; F. J. Faivre, variety store and dealer in confectioneries, cigars and tobacco, fire-works and drugs; store in Iron Front Building, west side of Harrison Street, second block south of old Public Square; Botts & Hubbell's family grocery and provision store, north side of Public Square; N. Vanpelt, retailer of all kinds of family groceries; Go to Blair & Elliott's for cheap dry goods, in Masonic Hall; J. S. Campbell, merchant tailor and gent's furnishing store; M. D. Stacey, dealer in watches and clocks, north side of Public Square; D. M. Burns, fashionable jeweler, repairing of all kinds done in the best style and shortest notice; Stoves, Stoves, Stoves, at McElwee's, call for Climax, best in the market; W. M. & I. T. Brown, stove dealers and manufacturers of all descriptions of tin, copper and sheet-iron ware, southwest corner of Public Square; W. Browning, saddler and harness maker, south side of Public Square; I. B. Wood, saddler and harness maker, northwest corner Public Square; Cash for Hides and Leather, by George Kennedy; W. M. Parrish, fancy and ornamental plasterer and cistern builder; Joseph Smithers, manufacturer of marble, tomb and ornamental work; J. Cummins, furniture warehouse on Washington Street; J. T. Ross, steam manufacturer of

all kinds of furniture; J. H. Sprague, manufacturer of flour barrel staves; A. Wilkinson, picture gallery, over Gorgas' store; Johnson & Letherman, ambrotype and daguerrean artists: life-like pictures taken as cheap as any artists in the United States: give them a call; Shelby Bank.—We are prepared to buy and sell eastern exchange, gold and silver, and uncurrent bank notes. Interest allowed on time deposits. Elliott, Hill & Co.

Of the above named business men the following are dead, to-wit: Martin M. Ray and Thomas A. McFarland, law firm of Ray & McFarland; William J. Peaslee, of the law firm of Peaslee & McFadden; Eden H. Davis and Cyrus Wright, of the law firm of Davis & Wright; S. D. Lyon, attorney; Dr. W. F. Green, Dr. John Y. Kennedy and Dr. J. S. Forbes, of the medical firm of Kennedy & Forbes; Dr. C. T. Rowell, dentist; Dr. George Lupton, surgeon and dentist; Mr. Hubbell, of the firm of Botts & Hubbell, grocers; N. Vanpelt, grocer; William Browning and I. B. Wood, saddlers and harness makers; Joseph Smithers, marble man; G. W. Toner; James Thomas, J. Freeman, of the firm of J. & L. Freeman, general dry goods merchants; Michael Levinson, of the firm of J. & M. Levinson; John S. Campbell, merchant tailors and clothiers; A. Wilkinson, picture gallery artist; John Hendricks, of the firm of Hendricks & Morgan, druggists. Of the first named business men of 1856 the following are still living, to-wit: Mr. Botts, of the Botts & Hubbell firm is in Kentucky; M. D. Stacey, jeweler is in Indianapolis; Alfred Major, attorney and banker, resides in this city; Dr. Milton Robins, resides here, retired from business; Dr. David Adams is practicing his profession with good success in Edinburg, Johnson County, Ind. Mr. McElwee, our old time stove dealer, is in Wisconsin; John Blair, of Blair & Elliott, dry goods merchants, lives in Ohio, and his whilom partner, Jesse W. Elliott, resides at Danville, Ill.; Joseph Cummins still resides in this city engaged in the undertaker and funeral director's business. George W. Kennedy, who formerly dealt in hides and leather, now owns and runs the Star Mills, near the C., I., St. L. & C. R. R. depot; W. H. Comingore lives at Indianapolis; Joseph Levinson, of the old firm of J. & M. Levinson, lives in this city, a kind of general purpose man who deals in anything and everything that brings the cash in. Lafe Freeman, of the old firm of J. & L. Freeman, lives in Cincinnati, a genial commercial tourist; F. J. Faivese is engaged in business in Kansas City, Mo.; William C. Miller, of the firm of Miller & James, runs a real estate agency and is the oldest agent in that line of business in the city; his old time partner, Thomas James, runs a notion and confectioner's stand on the Public Square, and keeps a boarding house on West Washington Street;

James B. McFadden, of the old firm of Peaslee & McFadden, attorneys, still lives here and practices his profession; Daniel M. Barns, silversmith, resides at Indianapolis; James Harrison lives here and is the oldest practitioner in the law at our bar; Mr. Newton Johnson, of the old firm of Johnson & Letherman, lives at Morristown, this county, engaged in the carpenter and builder business; Jasper H. Sprague lives here, an old gentleman whose great age and invalid condition has compelled his retirement from all active business pursuits; he was formerly a railroad surveyor and civil engineer. The old clothing firm of Streng & Frankel were charged with shipping arms, principally revolvers, into the seceding states during the war, and had to skip out in hot haste. They went to Louisville, Ky., where they engaged in business, and toward the close of the war Streng returned to Shelbyville and very quietly made collections and accounts due the firm; he then returned to Louisville, Ky.

Incorporation.—For a long time the growth of Shelbyville was very slow. Not until January 21, 1850, was the town incorporated by a special act of the Legislature. George Caruthers, Sr., was elected Mayor, and J. S. Campbell, James M. Randall, William H. Coats, James H. Elliott, and Eden H. Davis, Councilmen. Only 156 votes were cast. The second election under this charter was held April 3rd, 1852, and resulted in the choice of John Morrison, Sr., for Mayor, and Woodville Browning, James M. Randall, S. Midkiff, Joseph Cummins and J. T. Bullock, for Councilmen. Two hundred and forty-one votes were cast. Population, white, 1,407; colored, 17; total, 1,424. July 25, 1853, the office of Mayor was discontinued, and the present city organization dates from May 16, 1860. The first settlers of Shelbyville, were: Joseph Campbell, James Davison, Henry Gatewood, William Goodrich, Nathan Goodrich, George Goodrich, William Hawkins, John Hendricks, James Lee, William Little, Ezra McCabe, Elisha Mayhew, Sr., Elisha Mayhew, Jr., Royal Mayhew, Sylvan B. Morris, John Walker, Francis Walker, Isaac H. Wilson, Smith Wingate, Benjamin Williams and John M. Young.

Original Town Plat.—Laid out for the County Commissioners of Shelby County, by Eber Lucas, surveyor, September 1st, 1822. The original town plat was acknowledged by Abel Cole, who had been appointed County Agent, before John Kennedy, Justice of the Peace, September 23d, 1822. Said town plat is recorded in the First Deed Record of the county, designated as Deed Record A, page 5. It is headed A MAP OF SHELBYVILLE, variation 6° (degrees) east. The lots were all laid out of uniform size, that is, eight rods—132, feet east and west—by six rods—99 feet, north

and south. The original town plat extended north of the Public Square to the alley running east and west between Franklin and Mechanics Streets; south to the north line of Broadway Street; east to the alley running north and south midway between Pike and Noble Streets, now occupied by the big stone covered ditch; and west one tier of lots beyond Tompkins Street. Washington and Harrison Streets were each laid out ninety feet in width, crossing each other in the centre of the Public Square, which was laid out near the centre of the plat, in such manner by the intersection of the two principal streets, as to give it twelve corners, that is four inside corners and eight street corners; or three corners to each quarter, that is one inside corner and two street corners. All streets except Washington and Harrison were laid out three rods or forty-nine and one-half feet in width.

The Public Square is 288 feet north and south, by 354 feet east and west. Thus it will be seen that the Public Square contains 101,952 square feet, equivalent to 2.34 acres. This note appears at the foot of said page 5, in Deed Record A, just below the acknowledgment of the original town plat: "Sold to Abel Summers and William H. Sleeth, Lot number seven (7) on Washington Street in the Town of Shelbyville at \$99, which when paid for according to the conditions of the sale will entitle them to a deed for the same.

Shelbyville, 23d September, 1822.

WILLIAM H. SLEETH,

Recorder.

A. COLE,

Agent for Shelby County.

Additions to Shelbyville.—The prosperity of Shelbyville has been remarkably steady and uniform, as is attested by the numerous additions that have been made to the town, now city, from time to time, there being twenty-five additions in all. The first addition to Shelbyville was made by Abel Cole, the aforesaid County Agent, July 2nd, 1823. It extended east from the Big Ditch Alley, heretofore described, to Hamilton Street. It was surveyed by Major John Hendricks, who was County Surveyor at that time; variation, 6° 2'. The original town, with the first addition attached on the east end or side thereof, was platted July 2nd, 1823, and recorded the same day, in Major Hendricks' hand writing, on page 23, of said Deed Record A, by order of said Abel Cole, County Agent. The second addition consisted of thirty lots, fifteen on each side of Mechanics Street, and on the north of the original town plats, made by Abel Cole, County Agent. It extended east to the first alley east of Noble Street, which in said plat is called Madison Street. In this plat, Tompkins, Pike and Madison (now Noble), are each recorded 50 feet wide, instead of 49½, and Mechanics

Street is for the first time laid out and recorded 66 feet wide. This addition was made by John Walker, one of the original donors, December 5, 1823, and recorded the next day, December 6, 1823. It is also known as Walker's addition. Davison's donation consisted of twenty acres, donated by James Davison, one of the original donors of the town site, which lay between Township line No. 12, running east and west, a short distance north of Franklin Street, and nearly parallel with the same, it being 20 feet north at Harrison Street, 32 feet north at Hamilton, and 33 feet north at Vine Street, as determined by an accurate survey, made December 1st, 1862, the township line being run twice with J. M. Elliott's transit. Said survey was made for the city of Shelbyville by J. Marshall Elliott, City Civil Engineer, conjointly with William R. Norris, County Surveyor at that time. Said donation extended north from said township line to Big Blue River. It was platted and surveyed by John Hendricks, County Surveyor, June 12, 1827; variation 6°. Acknowledged by Abel Cole, County Agent, July 2nd, 1827, and recorded the same day. This plat includes the ground subsequently donated for the purpose of a burial place, by Arthur Major, now known as the Old Cemetery. In this plat Grave Street, long since vacated, appears 66 feet wide, running east and west through the middle portion of the old cemetery; also, West Street is marked thereon as New York Street, which name has become obsolete; it was abolished by an ordinance of the City Council.

Kent & Hendrick's Addition was made April 10, 1833, by the Rev. Eliphalet Kent and Major John Hendricks. It consisted of one tier of town lots, ten in number, on the south side of Broadway Street, east of Harrison, each lot 132 feet east and west, by ninety-nine north and south. On this plat, Broadway Street, is represented eighty-four feet in width, adjoining an alley on the north, sixteen and one-half feet wide running parallel with it on the north side, thus making East Broadway $100\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide, as a matter of record. In the laying off of this addition, the proprietors failed to plat a strip thirty-three feet in width on the south, extending the entire distance, east of Harrison Street to the stock yards, on the J. M. & I. R. R., and this unplatted strip, thirty-three feet wide, appears on the Shelby County Atlas, published in 1880, as a vacant white strip in the city map of Shelbyville, gotten up by Mr. Gustavus Murmann, the German map draughtsman for the publishers of that work. He platted Shelbyville as he found it, by the records, and did not trouble himself to supply any defects or omissions in the plats of the city. See Deed Record D, page 1. This defect in the original plat was subsequently rectified by extending the lots

each thirty-three feet south to Major John Hendrick's south line, which was the middle line, east and west of the north half of Section 5, Township 12, Range 7, thus making all the lots in said addition 132 feet deep. This statement is verified by the deeds made to said lots by the proprietors themselves. It furthermore appears that Mr. Kent owned but one lot, out of all laid off in said addition, and that was Lot No. 1, at the southeast corner of Harrison and Broadway streets.

Fletcher & McCarty's Addition. This addition comprised 125 lots lying east of Harrison Street and north of Pennsylvania, extending east to East Street a north-end prolongation of Hamilton Street: except that it is three rods further west than Hamilton Street: its east side coinciding with the middle line north and south of Section 32, Township 13 north, Range 7 east. Its northern boundary being the Mill Race lands, belonging to the Shelby Water Mills Company. This addition was made September 28, 1848, by Calvin Fletcher and Nicholas McCarty, both residents of Indianapolis.

Western Addition to the Town of Shelbyville, comprised eight lots lying west of the original town plat, extending from the Township Line No. 12 south to Broadway Street. This addition was made by William Little, James M. Randall, Talitha Capp, Benedict Worland and Andrew H. McNeely. Recorded April 23, 1849.

Toner & Bennett's Addition. From Depot Street, now Hendricks Street, south to and including one tier of lots, south of South Street, and extending west from Harrison Street to the alley on the Section line west of Tompkins Street. The court house and jail are situate on this addition, immediately west of Harrison Street and between Polk Street on the north and Tayler Street on the south. Made by Edward Toner and Jeremiah Bennett, Sr., October 3, 1849.

Samuel Hamilton's First Addition. From a point eight rods north of Hendricks Street, south to the middle line of Section 5, Township 12, Range 7, and lying between Harrison and Pike Streets. Made September 12, 1850, town plat including all additions was made by order of the Town Council of Shelbyville, February 3, 1851. **Samuel Hamilton's Eastern Addition.** Made by Samuel Hamilton May 9, 1853. This included all that part of the city lying east of Hamilton Street and between Franklin and Broadway, it was afterward extended, to include one tier of lots between Broadway and the northeasterly extension of Hendricks Street.

Ray & McFarland's Addition, made by Martin M. Ray and Thomas A. McFarland, April 11, 1860. This addition consisted

of all that part of the city lying east of Hamilton and East Streets and north of Township line No. 12 north, contained in the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 32, in Township 13 north, of Range 7 east, amounting to nearly forty acres, all of said forty acre tract being platted that could be laid off in square lots at that time. It extended twenty-one rods east of Vine Street, embracing Blocks seven, eight and nine, from said Township line No. 12 north, to 100 feet north of Walker Street, as is shown by the city plat before mentioned in the Recorder's office, also the same thing in the City Engineer's plat book in the City Engineer's office of Shelbyville. At that time the channel of Little Blue River ran about twenty rods east of the present channel. A great portion of the lots lying east of Vine Street in the low grounds are now and have been for many years nothing but waste land, only available for dirt, sand and gravel. This addition left a narrow strip of land unplatted lying between Township line No. 12, the south boundary of said addition, and the north line of Franklin Street, in Samuel Hamilton's eastern addition heretofore described, belonging to said Samuel Hamilton. This narrow strip of land is thirty-two feet wide at Hamilton Street and thirty-three feet wide at the intersection of Vine Street. The intervening location of this narrow strip of ground between the two additions, rendered it necessary for each purchaser of a lot fronting on the north side of Franklin Street, to procure two deeds each: one from Ray & McFarland for their lot, the other from Samuel Hamilton for the strip fronting immediately on the street. Such double deeded lots on Vine Street are composed of two parts, 108 feet from Ray & McFarland, and thirty-three feet from Samuel Hamilton, making 141 feet in depth, in all, by forty-nine and a half feet in width, fronting on Franklin Street.

Miller & McFarland's Addition or western addition made by William C. Miller and Thomas A. McFarland, March 8, 1858. This addition comprised all that part west of the section line between Sections 5 and 6 in Township 12 north, Range 7 east, lying between Washington and Broadway Streets, and extending west from said section line to Miller Street. It is commonly known and designated on our maps as Miller's Addition. William C. Miller's subdivision, made September 24, 1877. This includes Lots numbers 6 and 7 in Block 3 in Miller's addition, subdivided into six lots, lying between Broadway and Hendricks Streets, and lying east of Miller Street, which was formerly the northern terminus of the Shelbyville and Columbus Turnpike.

Montgomery's First Addition, made by John L. Montgomery, April 15, 1868. Fourteen lots in the west part of town, all lying

north of Washington Street. Montgomery's Second Addition, made by Mrs. Mary Montgomery, widow of John L. Montgomery, deceased, as guardian of the Montgomery heirs; June 23, 1873, twenty-five lots in the west end of town, adjoining Montgomery's first addition on the west and southwest, and all lying north of Hendricks Street. Montgomery's Third Addition, made by Mary R. Sluter, wife of Rev. George Sluter, former widow of John L. Montgomery, as guardian of the Montgomery heirs; April 9, 1883, thirty-nine lots in the west part of town, all lying south of Broadway Street, and the southwestern extension of Washington Street, commonly called Washington Avenue. Dorsey's Addition, made by Sylvester L. Dorsey, October 26, 1870. Fifty-four lots lying between Broadway and Hendrick's Streets, and all situate west of South Harrison Street. Bone & Major's Addition, made by Alfred P. Bone and Alfred Major, January 25, 1878. Fifteen large lots lying south of Hendricks Street and east of Miller Street.

The Martz Addition made by Joseph L. Martz, Mary Martz, Richard M. Clark, Malinda J. Clark, Edward L. Davisson, and Mary Davisson, October 15, 1883. Ten large lots between Hendricks Street and Taylor Street, and situate west of West Street. Colescott's Addition made by Ralph Colescott, February 8th, 1873. Twenty-four lots lying between the middle line east and west of Section 5, Township 12, Range 7 and Colescott Street and extending west from Elm Street eight lots in width. Teal's Addition, made by William E. Teal, April 28th, 1884. Forty-two lots lying south of Locust Street, west of Tompkins Street and Colescott's Addition; and extending on the south side of Colescott Street to the Columbus Pike or Miller Street. The western extension of this addition on Colescott Street, lying immediately south of Noah Milleson's nursery. Bishop Administrator's Addition, made by Cyrenius Bishop, administrator of Fountain G. Robertson's estate; Rehuesina Robertson, widow of said Fountain G. Robertson, deceased, Harry C. Morrison, Laura L. Morrison, M. G. Murdock and Ellen J. Murdock. July 8th, 1882, ten large lots lying between the middle line east and west of the west half of Section 5, Township 12, Range 7, and Locust Street; bounded on the west by Harrison Street, and on the west by Pike Street. Maria A. Robertson's Addition, made by Maria A. Robertson, wife of Samuel B. Robertson, January 29th, 1872. Ten large lots lying east of South Pike Street and south of the eastern extension of South Street, also, bounded on the east by the L. M. & I. R. R. McGavin Murdock's Addition, made June 24, 1884, nineteen lots lying on each side of the south end of Pike Street, terminating at the L. M. & I. R. R. The Elliott farm Additions, or Westernmost Additions,

Love, Major and Morrison's Addition, made by Ben F. Love, Martha J. Love, Alfred Major, Helen T. Major, Harry C. Morrison, Laura L. Morrison, John A. Young and Hester A. Young, November 6th, 1883, twenty-five large lots lying north of Washington Avenue, it being the southwestern extension of Washington Street. Eleaser B. Amden's Addition, made June 17th, 1884, ten lots lying immediately west of Love, Major and Morrison's Addition, all north of said Washington Avenue, heretofore described; the same being virtually an extension of said addition, as shown by the streets, alleys and numbering of the lots. Teal's Second Addition, made by William E. Teal, October 6th, 1886, forty-five lots lying south of Teal's First Addition.

Plats of Presbyterian Church property. First plat made by Elisha Baker, proprietor, December 30th, 1839, including Lots 10 and 12 on Harrison Street; Lot No. 10 on Jackson Street, and Lot No. 3, south of and adjoining Lot No. 10. Second plat. Replatted January 24th, 1853, by John Hendricks, Aaron Bennett, and Zaccheus Bennett, Trustees of the Presbyterian Church.

Small Tracts Not Platted. — In addition to the numerous additions, and subdivisions of town lots platted as herein described, there are a very large number of small tracts of land about the usual size of town lots, that have from time to time been sold to citizens, by the owners of adjacent farming lands; such tracts have usually been described by metes and bounds, in feet, or in rods and feet, the same as little farms, and recorded as such; so that the transition from platted and numbered town lots, to lots described by metes and bounds, often occurs in such close proximity, that only a street or an alley separates the platted lots from the unplatted. Such unplatted lots are especially numerous on South Harrison Street, below South Street, extending not only to the corporation line at the intersection of the J., M. & I. R. R., but for a full quarter of a mile further on the Shelbyville and Norristown Turnpike, where quite a village subsists, out of the city, and beyond the present corporation lines. A similar state of affairs exists on all the principal roads leading into the city, notably so on the road leading to the fair grounds by way of the Rushville Pike. A plat of the City by the Town Council, including all additions up to the year 1851, was recorded February 3, 1851, in Deed Record R, on pages 418 and 419. Said plat was made by J. M. Elliott, City Civil Engineer, by order of the City Council. In this plat he included considerable ground previously unplatted, and in doing so, he platted it to conform to the adjoining additions then on record. The grounds lying at and near the north end of North Harrison Street, on both sides thereof, were platted by him to correspond with the adjacent lots

and streets already platted and on record, and in accordance with the facts at that time existing. This work although done without strict technical legal authority, was so well done, and bears on its face, such indubitable evidence of care and correctness, that it was adopted by common consent and is now firmly established by thirty-six years' acquiescence and peaceable possession. The statute of limitations only requires twenty years peaceable adverse possession in order to establish and quiet title; hence the owners of any such lots need have no apprehensions whatever about the validity of their titles.

Shelbyville in 1836.—The following is extracted from the recollections of a gentleman who resided in our city for a few months in 1836, or fifty-one years ago. They were originally published in a little paper edited by Reuben Spicer in 1876. He says:

“At the period I refer to, Shelbyville was a mere village of probably six or seven hundred inhabitants. The buildings were chiefly one-story frames—a few log cabins were still remaining--and the brick houses did not number over a dozen to the best of my recollection. It contained some five or six stores, which embraced, in addition to dry goods, groceries, hardware, queensware, drugs, medicines and dye stuffs: no separate stores for the last named articles were then thought of in so small a place. There were two ‘taverns’ on a small scale, and at least two licensed saloons, known in those days as ‘doggeries.’ The population was chiefly made up of the merchants alluded to, county officials, lawyers, doctors, no preachers, except one local Methodist, and quite a number of mechanics in a small way. The only church building in the place was a weather-beaten frame of small dimensions, innocent of paint outside or in, where some thirty or forty Methodists worshipped when the two ‘circuit-riders’ made their calls alternately once in two weeks. I remember that year one of the itinerants died, leaving only one in charge, and of course the congregation then fasted longer between their spiritual meals. The salaries paid then to pastors were very diminutive compared to the present time. This preacher, I was credibly informed, received for his salary only \$120 during the whole year, and he with a family to support; and what was particularly hard on him, he lost, in the meantime, a horse worth some \$50 or \$60. The Presbyterians, some twenty or thirty in number, had meeting at the court house once a month, and Rev. Mr. Monfort, of Greensburg, supplied them with preaching. There was nothing in the shape of a market house in those days; the citizens depended on the vegetables raised on the ample sized lots of rich soil, which every citizen carefully cultivated, and the produce occasionally brought in by country people. As yet

there were no butchers to furnish fresh meats, and the only supplies to be obtained in the summer were on each Saturday afternoon, when a number of 'shootists' would assemble on the commons east of the mill, and having procured a live beef, often a miserable, scrawny-looking bovine; and having divided the costs into a certain number of 'shoots' corresponding to the number who desired to participate, they would take shares and shoot for the beef. When it was decided who had won the prize, the beef was slaughtered and cut up before it was cold; the citizens standing around, each waiting for a piece, and fortunate was he who could secure any part of the animal that was digestible. I have gone there and found such a scramble for pieces of the coveted 'fresh meat' that I would retire in disgust without any. There was no newspaper published in the place while I was a resident: the people obtained their news mostly through Indianapolis papers. I can call to mind only a few of the more prominent citizens: Dr. S. B. Morris, County Clerk, and Dr. M. Robbins, Recorder, two excellent men; David Thacher, merchant, and a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Messrs. Kennerly & Mayhew, merchants, the former also probate judge, both first-class citizens; Royal Mayhew and William J. Peaslee, lawyers of good standing; Cummings & McCoy, leading physicians of the old school, and Drs. Homberg, brothers, from Germany, homeopathic. That mode of practice just being introduced into this country, it was subjected to much ridicule, and it was but natural that the people should slightly change the pronunciation of their name, calling it *Hombug*, which was freely done, and sometimes to their great annoyance by rude boys in the streets hollering to them. One of the brothers, a bachelor, reputed to have been well educated in his own country, became so sensitive on the subject that he actually applied to the Legislature and had his name changed.

The standard of morality, and particularly temperance, was far below the present, bad as it is supposed to be now. Perhaps four-fifths of the people then drank intoxicating liquors, the almost universal beverage being whisky. At gatherings of every kind, such as log-rollings, house-raising, harvesting, and especially at elections, the whisky bottle was one invariable accompaniment. Those candidates who provided most liberally the beverage on election day were most likely to succeed, as one who would not treat was regarded illiberable and mean, or what was worse, a temperance man. To show the influence that whisky had in election results, I will mention two incidents: The year previous to my sojourn in Shelbyville, a gentleman was elected Senator, he being a decided

Whig, when the county was largely Democratic. I inquired how this came about, and was informed, that the Senator elect being wealthy, had furnished each poll with liquor, far beyond the ability of his opponent to do, and thus he prevailed. The next year, among the candidates for the Legislature was John Hendricks, father, I believe, of our late Vice President. He was an intelligent, religious and temperate man, and everybody acknowledged his qualifications for the office, but he had declared in advance that he would not 'treat.' Soon he was denounced all over the county as a 'temperance man,' and he was defeated by a large vote. While such was the prevailing sentiment of the people throughout the county, yet in the town of Shelbyville there seemed to be a strong current of opposition to the traffic, as one circumstance will show: A doggery keeper, wishing to renew his license, and it being required that he present to the Commissioners, a petition, with a certain number of freeholders, twenty, I think, he sought the town over and failed in getting the requisite number. But this did not defeat him. He resorted to the trick well known among liquor sellers at that day of deeding a foot square of ground off the rear of his lot to the number of persons required, who thus became freeholders (?) and signed his petition. Although it was evidently a great fraud, it was decided good by the Commissioners."

"I. S. D."

Population.—Shelbyville, at its last city election in the month of May, cast 1,116 votes for City Clerk, which was the highest vote cast. This, on the basis of one vote to every five inhabitants, would indicate a population of 5,580 within the corporate limits; but there are suburbs enough surrounding the city to swell the population to over 6,000, and they should all be annexed, so that the city would include all who reside within one-half mile of the present corporate boundary lines.

Odd Fellowship.—The following extracts are taken from a history of Odd Fellowship in Shelbyville, Ind., written by Rev. T. G. Beharrell, P. G. Rep., associate editor of the *Odd Fellows' Talisman and Literary Journal*. It was published in the April number, 1877, Vol. X, No. 4, of that well known monthly magazine, and brings the history up to 1875.

Shelby Lodge No. 39, I. O. O. F.—Odd Fellowship took its initiatory step in this section of Indiana, in the fall of 1846, a time when our Order was yet in its infancy in this State, as is indicated by the number of this lodge. A charter was granted by virtue of a dispensation from the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Indiana, Joel B. McFarland, bearing date October 29, 1846; and upon the petition of the following named brothers,

viz.: P. G. Joseph L. Silcox, John L. Robinson, Willam Hacker, John Cartmill, John M. Wollen, and Hiram Comstock. Shelby Lodge No. 39, was instituted on the 13th day of November, 1846, by D. D. G. M. Jacob P. Chapman officiating, in the city of Shelbyville, County of Shelby, and State of Indiana. The lodge met at the hour previously agreed upon, and proceeded with the work, by conferring the several degrees of the Order upon those that had not already been made Odd Fellows, after which the election and installation of officers took place, and the following brothers declared duly elected officers for the first ensuing term, to-wit: John L. Robinson, N. G., William Hacker, V. G., John Cartmill, Recording Secretary, John M. Wollen, Treasurer. The lodge then met in regular meetings on Monday night of each week, with a membership of twelve, several of whom belonged to neighboring lodges, but took temporary leave from them, for the "only purpose" of starting Shelby Lodge, which was a very commendable act indeed. The Lodge though having been started with as good material as the county afforded, increased in membership very slowly for the first four or five years, for the reason that the community in which the lodge was started, had but a very limited experience in secret organizations, and the Order itself was yet in its infancy, so to speak. But to give anything like a correct account of the workings of Shelby Lodge from its beginning until October 26, 1849, would be a useless undertaking, as will be seen from the following statement: On the night of October 26, 1849, Shelby Lodge was destroyed by fire, losing her charter, books, and papers, together with all the working fixtures of the lodge, which of course deprived the lodge of all power and authority. This being the third year of her existence, the lodge attained to a membership of twenty-five, with a fair prospect in the future. Steps were immediately taken to apprise the Grand Officers of the loss this lodge had sustained, and at the same time petition for a new charter. This call was promptly complied with, and a new charter immediately granted, by the then officiating Right Worthy Grand Master Joel B. Eldridge, of Logansport. This new charter contains the names of the following brothers, to-wit: Joseph L. Silcox, William Hacker, John Cartmill, John S. Campbell, Samuel D. Day, Samuel B. Robertson, Milton A. Malone, and Dwight R. Hovey, whom the Grand Officers empowered, without any ceremony on the part of the Grand Lodge, to proceed to work in the good cause of Odd Fellowship, which was accordingly done, and Shelby Lodge once more allowed to occupy her rank, to which she was entitled. Shelby Lodge, being thus unfortunate, was compelled to apply for aid to her sister lodges, and by permission of

the Grand Lodge, circulars were sent to the lodges in the State, stating loss and soliciting aid. In return quite a number of these lodges sent handsome contributions, which assisted the members of Shelby Lodge quite materially in starting their new lodge, which is evidence that "a friend in need is a friend indeed." The only celebration of any consequence, took place July 4, 1874. Shelby Lodge made very extensive preparations on that occasion. We were visited by quite a number of neighboring lodges, and it was said to be the finest gathering of the kind that had taken place in this part of our State for years. The orators on the occasion were: Brothers T. G. Beharrell, Thomas Underwood, the Rev. Naylor, and Brother Thomas Morrison, who read the Declaration of Independence. The festivities were celebrated in the Fair Grounds of our county. The speeches delivered on this occasion were said to be master-pieces of their authors, and were well received by all present. The impression created thereby on "outsiders," had the effect to allay that bitter feeling that existed among non-initiates toward secret organizations, to a considerable extent, and had, also, a good moral effect on those already members.

In the years of 1851 and 1852, and after Shelby Lodge had somewhat recovered from her recent loss, Shelby Lodge, No. 39, I. O. O. F., in connection with Lafayette Lodge, No. 28, F. and A. M., formed a "Joint Hall Stock Association." The object was to build a hall wherein both lodges could meet, and thereby avoid rent, and at the same time have a home of their own. The proposition was well canvassed in both lodges, and finally it was decided to go on with the enterprise. The trustees of either lodge were instructed to investigate as to the probable cost of the building in contemplation, and then report to their lodges. These reports being favorable, the arrangement was consummated upon the following terms: Each lodge agreed to take stock to the amount of \$500: the members of each of the lodges obligated themselves to take such amounts as they felt able, which they did to the amount of \$2,550. To secure the balance of the money needed, a loan was negotiated, secured by mortgage on the property, when completed, to the amount of \$2,000: amount required for lot and building, when completed, \$5,550. The building so to be built was contracted to one James Baker, and was to be a three-story structure, built of brick. This hall was completed in 1852, and was then controlled by Bro. William Hacker, who acted as commissioner for both lodges, who, by his good management, succeeded in buying in all the individual stock, and in equal amounts it was held and controlled by each of these lodges; and by so managing, the building was soon paid for in full. The hall, after completion, was ded-

icated in the presence of a great many Odd Fellows from far and near. The dedication address was delivered by Bro. Joseph L. Silcox. The hall was occupied jointly by both orders until some time in 1867 or 1868, when the Masonic fraternity became the sole occupants of the hall. In 1869, the Masonic lodge, being the stronger in numbers, found these quarters were not large enough to accommodate them, when they proposed to sell their interest to the Odd Fellows, who as a brother not long ago remarked, were *odd* enough to buy, which they did for the amount of \$3,500. In the end it will, of course, by consulting the above figures, be seen that the investment was a paying one, for these reasons: First, the property cost, in the beginning, \$5,550: one-half of that amount paid by Shelby Lodge, \$2,775: paid to the Masons for their interest therein, \$3,500: total amount paid for building and ground, \$6,275.

In the years of 1854, 1855, 1856 and 1857—the time when Know-Nothingism was raging in this country—politics also found its way into the lodges of secret organizations. It invaded the ranks of Shelby Lodge to such an extent, that it threatened at one time to utterly wipe out the existence of our lodge, and did in a measure, destroy harmony and brotherly love between quite a number of the members of the lodge. This strife was introduced into this lodge by indiscreet brothers in the way of a wager that existed between them. Said wager was on the election or defeat of one candidate before the people at that time, the candidate himself, belonging to Shelby Lodge, and, by the way, a very popular man amongst his adherents in politics, and also in the lodge. The transgressors were finally arraigned before the lodges and the wrong brother suspended, and the guilty party acquitted. This transaction did not take well with a majority of the lodge. The decision of the lodge was appealed from and taken to the Grand Lodge, who censured the action of the lodge. The case was sent back, with instructions to give the brothers a new hearing, which was done, when the actual wrong doer was found guilty, and finally expelled by the lodge. This by way of illustration, to show what effect in lodges, to get politics mixed up with lodge affairs. Keep them separate brothers, and you will never have cause to see a decline in members for simply the want of better judgment. But politics, ‘that insatiable serpent,’ has once more found her way into the secret ranks of the order, and plied her avocation, with such a force, as to make it an impossibility to get members enough together, and be able to open the lodge in a lawful manner. The two presidential political parties at those days, had each of them, as a matter of course, its adherents. Sides were taken, and no respect paid to the feel-

ings that should exist between good old fellows. The membership from 49, in 1860, was still further reduced, in 1863, to 28. After the close of the rebellion, and the country became once more settled the march of progress has also taken possession in the hearts of the members of this lodge: the partisan feeling once more wiped out, and the principles of Odd Fellowship replanted in its stead.

The number of the members of Shelby Lodge has, as the country passed through the different "changes and crises," been at considerable variations, as will be shown by taking a casual observation and consulting figures. When Shelby Lodge was started in 1846, her first report to the Grand Lodge indicated a membership of twelve. The work in the cause went on until 1850, in December, when the report showed an increase of seventeen in four years — making in all twenty-nine. From 1850 the work commenced in good earnest, and in 1854 was able to report a membership of 126, the highest number attained in membership in Shelby Lodge. From June, 1854, to the outbreak of the late war in 1860, the membership of this lodge was reduced to forty-nine. The lodge has since flourished in an unusual degree and now numbers 125 members.

The Degree of Rebekah has been rather neglected than otherwise. August 18th, 1874, a charter was granted by the R. W. Grand Master, Richard Owen. This charter was granted upon the petition of the following named brothers and sisters, to wit: I. B. Springer, Margarette Springer, K. M. Hord, Mrs. K. M. Hord, Henson E. Clark, John H. Reed, Thomas Harrison, Michael Posz, Mary A. Posz, James C. Morrison, Mrs. James C. Morrison, George C. Morrison, Anna Morrison, Henry Burkher, Margaretta Burkher, W. L. Carter, Mrs. W. L. Carter, and Charles E. Amsden. It was named Norah Lodge No. 126, Degree of Rebekah, I. O. O. F., and was instituted by Brother B. F. Foster, September 1st, 1874, assisted by P. G. John Reynolds, and J. E. Barrett, Gr. Rep. The attendance was very good on the occasion. In addition to those that were charter members, there was also six new initiates. The instituting ceremonies being over, the lodge went into the nomination and election of officers for the ensuing term, resulting as follows: Bro. J. B. Springer, N. G.; Sister K. M. Hord, V. G.; Sister W. L. Carter, Rec. Secretary; Bro. J. H. Reed, Assistant Secretary; Sister J. A. Morrison, Treasurer.

Rev. Beharrell's History of Odd Fellowship in Shelbyville, contains several biographical sketches of deceased members, which though interesting, we have no room for; also, the financial statistics of the order in detail, from which we quote the leading items, to-wit: Amount paid for funeral benefits, \$795; thirty widows, with

their families, assisted at various times, \$455.86; total number of initiations, 385; withdrawn, 110; suspended, 56; expelled, 11; deceased, 24; dropped 109; total, 310. Number belonging, July 1, 1875, 75. Total receipts from 1846 to 1875, \$15,688.64; Total expenditures from 1846 to 1875, \$15,308.24; balance in the treasury, \$380.40; total resources of the lodge, \$9,092.01; total liabilities of the lodge, \$2,133.67; total orphan fund at that date, 1875, \$3,360.13.

These figures were made in 1875, or twelve years ago, and are the only accessible reliable authority since that date. But since that time the membership has increased fifty, and it is not more than reasonable to suppose that the financial and other statistics are correspondingly favorable. The present officers are: John Dobbins, P. G.; W. E. Blakely, N. G.; James T. Caughey, V. G.; H. C. Ray, Secretary; Michael Posz, C. W. Culbertson and J. H. Enos, Trustees. But few lodges in the State are more prosperous than this one.

History of Freemasonry in Shelby County.—Freemasonry was introduced into Shelby County, Indiana, in an organized form, by dispensation from R. W. Abel C. Pepper, D. G. M., November 15, 1824. The charter issued, bears date, October 5, 1825, when the lodge received the title of Lafayette Lodge No. 28, leaving it discretionary with the members to locate the lodge in such part of the county as they might deem most expedient. Brothers: David Tracy, W. M.; Justus Ferris, S. W.; Joseph Adams, J. W. Names of the first petitioners: Dr. David Tracy, Justus Ferris, Joseph Adams, Percy Kitchell and John C. Walker, five in number. The lodge had no fixed location, but met at the member's houses. The lodge for the three years it remained without a permanent location, had considerable prosperity: many of the prominent citizens of the county becoming member, either by initiation or affiliation. Among the more prominent are the names of Calvin Kinsley, Chandler Huntington, Erasmus Powell, Abel Cole, William Hawkins, Nathan Johnson, William Goodrich, William Little, and others. This charter was surrendered, and a new charter issued under date of November 25, 1828, constituting Erasmus Powell, W. M.; Josiah Reed, S. W., and Nathan Johnson, J. W., requiring the communications of the lodge to be held alternately at Hanover and Shelbyville, still retaining its original name and number. Under this arrangement the lodge for several years more seemed to prosper, and other prominent citizens became members, among whom are the names of the following brethren, viz.: Austin W. Morris, Amaziah Williams, Matthias Vanpelt, Harmon Updegraff, Jacob Rice, Richard S. Cummins, and William Hacker. At the semi-

annual election held on the 4th day of July, 1835, the following officers were elected, to-wit: William Hacker, W. M.; James Lisher, S. W.; Harmon Updegraff, J. W.; William Goodrich, Treasurer; John Walker, Secretary; Chandler Huntington, S. D.; Joseph Thrasher, J. D., and John Stout, Tyler.

In consequence of having to keep up what really amounted to two organizations, one in Hanover, and the other at Shelbyville, it soon became evident that the lodge would have to dissolve its then existing organization. Accordingly on the 25th of June, 1836, by formal resolution, the charter was surrendered to the Grand Lodge, which, however, was never called for by the Grand Lodge, but remained in the hands of the then W. M., William Hacker, until the meeting of the Grand Lodge in 1845, when the Grand Lodge granted permission to the lodge to reorganize and resume labor. At the communication of the Grand Lodge in 1845, application for a restoration of the charter was made which was granted, and the location of the lodge permanently fixed at Shelbyville. From this time forth the lodge has met with much prosperity, and good success has attended its labors. The following were the petitioners for the re-organization of the lodge, to-wit: Stephen D. Ludlow, William Hacker, James Elliott, William W. McCoy, Jacob Rice, Woodville Browning, Jesse Smith, John Morrison, Nathaniel Teal, and Harmon Updegraff. May 26, 1852, the Grand Lodge changed the title from Lafayette Lodge No. 28, to that of Shelby Lodge No. 28, under which the lodge is still successfully at work, and now numbers 152 members. This lodge has furnished two Grand Masters of Indiana, two Grand High Priests and two Eminent Grand Commanders.

William Hacker Lodge, U. D., dated January 3, 1867, was located at the city of Shelbyville, Shelby County, upon the petition of Thomas F. Kirk, William M. Parrish, Joseph L. Irwin, William F. Mason, Daniel J. Shaw, John S. Tevis and David L. Conrey. June 3, 1867, the lodge was regularly constituted under charter dated May 29, 1867, as William Hacker Lodge No. 360; Brother Jesse K. Jameson being appointed W. M.; William F. Green, S. W., and John Messick, J. W. This lodge, though the youngest of the family of Masonic organizations, in Shelby County, numbered thirty-six members in 1871. This lodge was subsequently merged in the parent lodge, Shelby Lodge No. 28, under date of June 11, 1879.

Higher Degree Organizations.—In addition to these several lodge organizations which have grown out of the original lodge, organized January 7, 1825, the following Masonic organizations have sprung up, all of which are located at Shelbyville, Ind., and

are faithfully at work carrying out the objects of their organizations. First: Shelby Chapter No. 20, of Royal Arch Masons, organized: U. D., dated April 2, 1851, upon the petition of William Hacker, Fabins M. Finch, Henry B. Hill, Cyrus N. Williams, Jacob W. Mills, John W. Sullivan, Samuel White, Daniel Shew, James Elliott, Daniel Mowrer, Joseph L. Silcox, and Benjamin J. Irwin, companions; William Hacker being appointed H. P.; James Elliott, K.; and Daniel Shew, S. The Chapter received its charter under date of May 24, 1851, with companion William Hacker, H. P.; Cyrus Wright, K., and Andrew Selman, S., and was regularly constituted June 5, 1851. This chapter has never faltered in her work, for the thirty-six years of her existence. The Chapter now numbers seventy-nine members. Second: Shelby Council No. 3, of Royal and Select Masters, first organized U. D. from the Grand Master of Ohio, under date of August 31, 1855, upon the petition of William Hacker, Jacob E. Houser, John D. Defrees, Moses Wolff, Max Gasser, Theodore Bullard, George F. Henning, John S. Bobbs, and Charles Fisher. Under date of October 18, 1855, a charter was issued by authority of the Grand Council of Ohio, constituting companions William Hacker, T. I. G. M.; Cyrus Wright, Dep. I. G. M., and Eden H. Davis, P. C. W. The Council was regularly constituted under charter, on the 10th day of November, 1855, by Companion Loring R. Brownell, acting as Special Deputy for the M. P. Grand Master of Ohio. This Council participated in the organization of the Grand Council of Indiana, on the 20th day of December, 1855, at which time it received its present "No. 3," on the registry of the Grand Council, and now numbers thirty-five members. Third, Baldwin Commandry No. 2, K. T. This Commandry was first organized on the 25th of March, 1851, at the town of Greensburg, Decatur County, Ind., under the title of Greensburg Commandry U. D. from M. E. William Blackstone Hubbard, G. G., Master of Knights Templars, of the United States, dated January 5, 1851. The original petitioners were: James McIlroy William Hacker, William F. Pidgeon, William Crawford, George Hibben, Jacob E. Houser, M. V. Simonson, John W. Sullivan, Homer T. Hinman, Burris Moore, and John S. Scobey. Under date of September 19, 1853, a charter was issued appointing Jacob E. Houser, E. C.; Israel T. Gibson, G., and John S. Scobey, C. G. This Commandry participated in the formation of the Grand Commandry of Indiana, when it received its present "No. 2," on the registry of the Grand Commandry, and continued its labors with varying success until the 30th of June, 1860, when its members ceased to meet, and the organization became dissolved. Upon the petition of Sir Knights Thomas Pattison, William Allen, Jacob

Vernon, Thomas H. Lynch, Daniel Stewart, Barton W. Wilson, James Gavin, Putnam Ewing, Jacob V. Berensdaffer, Will C. Cumback, James Elliott, Robert Cones, and John Elliot, Sir William Hacker, as Grand Commander, authorized the transfer of the Commandry to Shelbyville, Ind., and on the 18th day of March, 1865, the Commandry was re-organized at Shelbyville. The Commandry subsequently received from the Grand Commandry of Indiana, a new charter, and under date of April 4, 1866, the title of the Commandry was changed to Baldwin Commandry No. 2, and its permanent location fixed at Shelbyville, Ind.: since which time the organization of the Commandry has been eminently a success, and now numbers sixty-two members.

Knights of Pythias.—The order of Knights of Pythias became represented in Shelby County by the institution of Chillon Lodge on the 23rd day of September, 1885. The charter members of this lodge were: P. C. Akers, Dr. J. N. Lucas, Charles P. Hall, Judge K. M. Hood, Edward H. Chadwick, Robert W. Harrison, David L. Wilson, Joseph H. Akers, Robert B. Hale, James E. Walker, Lester Clark, Taylor Winterrowd, Henry Friday, J. Edward Baggs, David B. Wilson, Ernest Mueller, George H. Dunn, Frank Roth, John J. Wingate, James Magill, Richard D. Flaitz, John N. Whitehead, Christ. Steinhouser, Milton R. Senour.

The first set of officers were: Past Chancellor, P. C. Akers; Chancellor Commander, J. N. Lucas; Vice Chancellor, David L. Wilson; Prelate, Taylor Winterrowd; Keeper of Records and Seal, E. H. Chadwick; Master of Finance, George H. Dunn; Master of Exchequer, James H. Akers; Master at Arms, Milton R. Senour; in Rear Guard, Robert B. Hale. The Lodge was named from Chillon Castle, in Lake Geneva, suggested by the incidents celebrated by Byron in his poem, "The Prisoner of Chillon." The Lodge has grown in two years from twenty-three to over one hundred members. On the 8th day of November, 1886, Navarre Lodge 159, was instituted at Morristown with thirty charter members, among whom were: Messrs. T. C. Wrenwick, William F. and George Handy, Dr. Williams Pierson, Prof. E. T. J. Gordon, M. C. Burt, George Spurrier, and Isaac Kaufman. The lodge now numbers over seventy members, and is rapidly growing. On the 22nd day of August, 1887, a third lodge was instituted in the county, at Fountaintown, with about thirty charter members, among whom were: Dr. William M. Pierson, Prof. E. T. J. Gordon, Cyrus Fountain, David and Isaac Sexton, W. H. Buckingham, John W. Draper, Isaac Inlow, Marion Ayers and Prof. Jordan, Jr. On the 23rd day of June, 1887, Chillon Division No. 37, Uniform

Rank Knights Pythias was instituted with thirty charter members, among whom were the following persons: M. R. Senour, Chris. Steinhouser, Robert B. Hale, Clinton Nelyt, George W. Michelson, E. H. Chadwick, John S. Ferris, Robert W. Harrison, J. C. Akers, David B. Wilson, John N. Whitehead, James E. Walker, A. H. McAhren, John W. and Henry Friday, Albert Arzet, Otto Deigler, B. F. Swain, James Barnett, Frederick Horst, F. W. Mohr, Charles H. Wood, Harry Clark and others. The order is growing rapidly in numbers and in popular favor in the county and State, numbering over 200 in the county, and over 10,000 in the State. It is now in its early years of growth, but is recognized as one of the three leading orders of the world, and is wielding an influence for good wherever its tenets are published.

Fulton Lodge No. 30, A. O. U. W., was organized in 1877, with the following charter members: Solomon Auerbach, Francis Flaitz, D. B. Wilson, J. B. Springer, Robert Montgomery, John C. Edwards, Frederick Stephan, W. H. Colecott, John T. Grier, A. V. Robbins, Royal Jennings and A. A. Louch, a total of twelve. Since that time the members have increased until it now has on the roll forty-five names, among which are some of the foremost citizens of the town. The present officers are: Master Workman, C. S. Fleming; General Foreman, George Schaeffel; Overseer, Frederick Stephan; Recorder, C. K. Bryan; Receiver, J. H. McGuire; Financier, L. F. Bokering; Guide, William H. Bassett; Inside and Outside Watchman, Jacob Stephan and Henry Gathman.

Harrugari.—In addition to the societies already named, there is in Shelbyville a lodge of this order. It is a German society and it is called Hertha Lodge No. 80, D. O. H. It has been organized twenty-six years and has been reasonably prosperous. The officers are: Frederick Chueden, O. B.; Philip Weimer, U. B.; Conrad Schröder, Secretary; Frederick Stephan, Treasurer. The membership numbers at this time eleven.

The Star Mills.—This building where the Star Mills is established, was originally erected in 1856 by H. P. Johnson, who was a noted grain dealer and pork packer. The upper, or fourth story, was all in one large room fitted up for a hall, and it was called Johnson's Hall, after the builder and proprietor, H. P. Johnson. The hall was used for balls and theatrical performances, conventions, mass meetings, etc. In a few years Johnson broke up and badly worsted many of his former friends, from whom he had borrowed money. He went west to Davenport, Iowa, where he engaged in business. He was succeeded by the firm of Porter & Dixon, grain dealers, their names were A. O. Porter and James Dixon. This firm was succeeded in business by Jasper H. Sprague,

who dealt in grain: he is still living in the city quite an old man, infirm, and retired from business. Next came Alonzo Swain and Lewis Neibel of Jackson Township, who dealt in grain and manufactured hominy. In 1867, Alonzo Swain bought his partner Lewis Neibel out, and became sole proprietor; he put in milling machinery and converted it into a flouring mill. He dealt in grain, flour and meal, etc., and ran it successfully up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1872. After his death a company called the Star Mills Co., composed of Squire L. Vanpelt, Sidney Robertson, William A. Moore, George W. Kennedy, James Y. Stewart and Michael Snyder, of Hendricks Township, bought it, ran it for two years, from 1873 to 1875, and then sold it to Peyton Johnson, who carried on the business until the spring of 1879, when the mill property was sold at sheriff's sale to Samuel Hamilton, banker, of this city, who bid it off for the amount of his mortgage judgment, which was something over \$5,000. George W. Kennedy who had the mill rented ran the business until 1883, when he and John M. Brown, a prominent lumber dealer, bought the property of Samuel Hamilton, rebuilt, remodeled and thoroughly reconstructed it, put in the new Roller Process, which was then just coming into use, the first in this town to adopt this new system of mill machinery, and increased the capacity of the mill to 150 barrels in twenty-four hours. The firm of Kennedy & Brown continued to run it until the spring of 1887, when James B. Kennedy, a young man, the son of George W. Kennedy, bought Mr. Brown out, and engaged in business with his father, George W. Kennedy, under the firm name of George W. Kennedy & Son, who are the present owners. They do a general milling business, deal in flour, meal, bran, shorts, grain of all kinds. The main building is 60x100 feet and four tall stories high.

The Water Mill, commonly called the Shelby Mills, the old original mill, to which this is successor, commenced operations many years ago, even before the settlement of the country, before roads were made, and when "going to mill" was an important event in the lives of old and young. Year after year its ponderous wheel revolved, its machinery clanked. Almost a generation was born and passed away, when, having outlived its usefulness, it was torn down, and the present mill, or a part of it, built. The first flour and saw mill in the county was built by Mr. John Walker, in 1822, upon the site now occupied by the Shelby Mills. Early in the year 1842, James Elliott bought the property now known as the "Shelby Mills;" it then consisted of an *old* grist-mill with two run of buhrs, and the remains of a saw-mill. The latter was immediately rebuilt. In the spring of 1844, John Elliott came to



Yours Truly
J. L. Carson,



Shelbyville and took a half interest in the property, and the same year a woolen factory was built just above the race bridge, and between the race and river. In 1846, the saw-mill was removed and the present flouring mill was built upon its site, and in 1856 enlarged to the present dimensions and its capacity increased to six run of buhrs and an output of 100 barrels of flour per day, besides meal and feed. In 1850 the property passed into the hands of Jacob Vernon and W. O. Rockwood. The latter was soon succeeded by Evans Elliott, and under the name of Elliott & Vernon a steam mill was added to the water-power and the capacity of the mill was greatly increased; but owing to an accident caused by the machinery, Evans Elliott's health failed and he was compelled to retire from the business. The mill passed into the hands of Alexander Cory in the year 1859, and continued in his hands up to the time of his death, in 1864. David Kemp afterward purchased it, and ran it for some time. In the year 1865, William Elliott, David P. Campbell and A. O. Porter purchased the property and carried on the business under the firm name D. P. Campbell & Co. In 1866, J. M. Elliott became a partner, and still retains a one-third interest in the same, though compelled to retire from the active business of the concern on account of ill health. In 1868, George W. Kennedy succeeded D. R. Campbell as part owner, and in the same year A. O. Porter retired, selling his interest to the other proprietors. The firm was then known as Elliott, Kennedy & Co. In 1870, G. W. Kennedy sold his interest to John Messick, now president of the First National Bank, and business was carried on under the firm name of Elliott & Co. In 1881, George E. Kent became a partner. In 1883, William Elliott retired, disposing of his interest to George E. Kent and J. M. Elliott, and the firm name became Elliott, Messick & Co. During this year the mill was remodeled and roller machinery put in to take the place of buhr stones, the kind that have been in use since the earliest history of milling. In 1884, John Messick disposed of his interest to George W. Senour, and the firm now consists of the following equal partners, viz.: J. M. Elliott, George E. Kent and George W. Senour, under the firm name of Elliott, Kent & Senour, and is doing a prosperous business. The mill building covers an area 50x80 feet, and is four stories high.

The Shelbyville Distillery was first built in the year 1857. It has been owned and run by a number of persons since its original erection. In 1872, it became the property of John Beggs, who continued to run it up to May 9, 1883, when the main distillery building was burned down; the office, warehouse, cribs, cattle pens and all outbuildings were saved. Immediate steps were taken for re-

building the distillery department, on the foundation of the burnt buildings, and the whole concern was rebuilt during the summer of 1883, in an enlarged and more substantial manner than before. A change of ownership was also effected by vesting the proprietorship in a company called the Shelby Distilling Company, consisting of five persons, to-wit: John Beggs, former proprietor; John E. Beggs, commonly called "Ed" Beggs, son of John Beggs; Henry W. Beggs, brother of John Beggs; Reuben D. Harshman, an old distiller, formerly of Dayton, Ohio, and Robert M. Frazer, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The company was organized July 28, 1883, as follows: John Beggs, President; Reuben D. Harshman, Vice President; Henry W. Beggs, Secretary and Treasurer, and John E. Beggs, Superintendent. They commenced running the distillery again November 2, 1883, and have continued to run it ever since. At the present time they are engaged in manufacturing cologne spirits and alcohol. Their capacity is 3,000 bushels of corn per day, but are not in the habit of running to their full capacity, as that would require the enormous amount of 1,095,000 bushels of corn per year. They can put in the market 15,000 gallons per day, on which the revenue tax at 90 cents per gallon, would be \$13,500 per day, or \$4,927,500 per year.

In addition to the main distillery building proper, they have erected a new distillery for manufacturing high wines, a rectifying house where high wines are purified by filtering through charcoal; a re-distilling house where the fusil oil is extracted, leaving the liquor perfectly pure; and a new cistern room and malt house. They also own the large warehouse on the north side of East Washington Street, immediately east of the C., I., St. L. & C. R. R. depot, which has been remodeled this year and its facilities for dumping corn very much improved, as well as its storage room enlarged; its capacity in that line now being 23,000 bushels, besides the machinery for elevating and shelling corn rapidly. The storage for corn at the distillery building is 85,000 bushels; making a total storage capacity or cribbing room for 108,000 bushels of corn in the ear, which of course requires much more space than the same amount of shelled corn would. The government tax paid from August 1, 1886, to August 1, 1887, was \$847,413; besides 480 barrels of alcohol were exported to Europe, on which no tax was paid; a barrel of alcohol usually averages about eighty-seven gallons proof; and a barrel of cologne spirits forty-seven gallons proof. The proof is tested by the government officers in charge of the revenue business, of whom there are four storekeepers and three gaugers. The number of hands employed by the distillery company will average forty-five men. Said company last year

bought and consumed of corn raised in Shelby County alone, the very large amount of 210,000 bushels, always paying the highest market price for the same, and very frequently from one to two cents more on the bushel than the city dealers in grain were giving.

Conrey, Wallar & Deprez.—The amount of capital invested in the furniture business in the United States, and the number of hands to whom, either directly or indirectly, it furnishes employment, renders this one of the most important factors of our national and commercial systems. One of the leading houses of Shelbyville, and one of the most extensive of its class in the State, making a specialty of manufacturing every description of chamber and dining room furniture, from the plainest to those of the most highly ornamental and elaborate designs, is that now conducted under the style of the Conrey, Wallar and Deprez Furniture Co., the outgrowth of an enterprise inaugurated in this city upon a comparatively small scale in 1874. The business was materially increased, and the facilities considerably enlarged in 1883, at which time a reorganization was effected, and the present company was incorporated under the laws of the State of Indiana, with an authorized capital stock of \$100,000, all paid in. It is one of the most complete and thoroughly equipped establishments of its class in the State. In January, 1885, the factory at the west end of town, on the western extension of Washington Street, commonly called Washington Avenue, was burned down by fire from the iron smoke pipe, a high wind prevailing at the time. They immediately went to work rebuilding, and pushed the work so energetically that it was rebuilt and again reoccupied July 1st, 1885. The new building is a solid and substantial brick structure 50x230 feet in dimensions, containing three stories and basement, supplied with all the latest improved designs of wood-working and labor-saving machinery, for the economical and expeditious prosecution of the business upon an extensive scale. The office and ware-rooms of the company, located on East Washington Street, near the public square, occupy a commodious three story brick building 60x200 feet in dimensions, extending through from Washington to Jackson Streets; also another room 40x90 feet, south of Jackson Street: a portion of which is also used for the finishing department. The products of this company consists of new, elegant and original designs of walnut furniture, and re-productions in cheaper materials of the most elaborate and ornamental styles, which are sold by them to dealers, and shipped in car load lots to the principal cities in all sections of the United States and territories. An average force of fully 120 experienced workmen is regularly employed in the different departments, and the sales for the year 1886, amounted in

round numbers to \$200,000, an increase over preceding years, while present indications point to a gratifying increase for the present year. The individual members and officers of the company as at the present organized, are: D. L. Conrey, President; Z. B. Wallar, Vice President and John C. Deprez, Secretary. These gentlemen are all old residents and well known citizens of Shelby County, and possess a detailed and comprehensive knowledge of all branches and departments of the furniture business, from the time the raw material reaches the workman's hand, until it emerges from the finisher's touch, in all its beauty and elegance of design and ornamentation.

The city hall of Shelbyville, is situated on the north side of West Washington Street, near the intersection of Tompkins Street, with said West Washington Street, is a handsome brick edifice, two stories in height, with dimensions of 30x60 feet. It is surmounted by a cupola for the fire alarm bell. The first floor contains the engine room for the fire department. The second floor, the mayor's office and council chamber, which are comfortably arranged for the transaction of municipal business. Its original cost was about \$2,800, about \$300 has since been spent upon it in the way of improvements. In 1874, a first-class steam fire engine was purchased, together with reel and 1,000 feet of hose, at a cost of \$6,000, and it has already more than paid for itself many times over, by valuable services in extinguishing numerous fires and thereby saving large amounts of property from destruction. It is called the Major Hendricks, in honor of Major John Hendricks, one of the original donors of the town site.

The Shelbyville gas works were built in the spring of 1874, by Messrs. Luce & Bro., of Ashtabula, Ohio. The city was first lighted on the evening of April 26, 1874, with gas. The works soon passed into the hands of the present company, July 1, 1874. The amount of capital stock is \$20,000 and it is held.

Shelbyville Water-works Company was organized September 9, 1885, by the election of John Blessing, President; Henry S. Byers, Secretary, and Lynn B. Martindale, of Indianapolis, Treasurer. These men are still in office, by re-election. The capital stock is \$75,000. They have eight miles of water-pipes, or mains, as they are called, laid in the streets of Shelbyville: seventy-five hydrants established, and so well distributed, as to fight fire successfully in any part of town; also, 175 private consumers, having water plugs on their premises for their own use. The capacity of the water works system is in excess of 2,000,000 gallons every twenty-four hours. The well at the water-works building is twenty-five feet in diameter and twenty-three feet deep, deriving its supply of water

from a lower stratum than the bed of Blue River, as the water comes into the bottom of the well from an underground current or channel, flowing from a southeast direction and rising like the water from a spring. The water stands eleven feet deep in the well at its normal standard, and is considered one of the best water-works wells in the United States by all the civil engineers who have seen it. It is equipped with ample machinery for producing a liberal supply of water to the city, having two large engines for running the machinery and a stand-pipe 125 feet high.

The Press.—It is now more than half a century since the first newspaper was established in Shelby County. The county had been organized but ten years, and the people who had come to found homes in the newly acquired territory were poor and illy prepared to support such an enterprise. The field to the ambitious journalist was certainly not inviting; but a few of the leading citizens recognizing the influence of the press in giving tone and character to society began to search for a journalist of experience who was willing to try his fortunes in the new field. Such a man was W. H. Heslip, a Pennsylvanian by birth, a practical printer and an experienced journalist. Mr. Heslip came in 1832, bringing with him from Philadelphia the material and equipments for an office. The first issue of this pioneer venture made its appearance in the summer of that year, under the title of the *Shelbyville Argus*. After a bitter struggle for probably two years, its publication was suspended and its projector returned to his native State, rich in experience, but poor in that which is most essential to the success of such enterprises—money. Undaunted by the experience of their predecessor, Messrs. Kendall & Churchman, two active young men of but little experience, began issuing, probably in 1838, a five column folio called the *Recorder*. After a few months the paper passed into the hands of Coleman & Maymen, who continued its publication until 1842, taking an active part in the famous campaign of 1840. In 1842, according to the best information obtainable, the material of the office was purchased by John P. Wood, and the name of the paper changed to the *Indiana Sun*. The name was considered unpopular, and in a short time was changed back to that of *Recorder*.

In 1844, the *Recorder* was purchased by Judge David Thacher, a man of great personal popularity, an able and vigorous writer, under whose guidance the press of the county was raised to a higher plain, and its usefulness more generally recognized. After two years the name of the paper was changed to the *National Volunteer*. The paper was a seven column folio, artistic in its make up, newsy, and contained much editorial matter. It was a vigor-

ous Democratic journal, and served its party well for nearly forty years. Judge Thacher continued its publication until 1857, when, in consequence of declining health, it became necessary that he should retire from business, and he sold the office to William R. Norris and John White. They, in a few months, sold to Smith & Randall, who, in the winter of 1858-9, gave it over to the Democratic party. The party voluntarily contributed enough to put it in running order, and placed it under the editorial management of Thomas A. McFarland.

In September, 1859, the office was purchased by Reuben Spicer, an experienced journalist and practical printer, and under his management the paper was much improved and the plant became quite valuable. In May, 1871, John Hoop bought a half interest, and in August of the same year purchased the remaining half. The publication was continued by Mr. Hoop until 1880, when the office material was sold to Ray & McCorkle.

The success of the papers in opposition to the Democracy has been varied. Many of them were ephemeral and hardly deserve mention. It is probable that the first of these was the *Lancet*, a campaign sheet, published in 1848, with Hon. Martin M. Ray as editor. During the Pierce-Scott campaign, W. H. Colescott and J. W. Elliott established a Whig paper, called the *Grape Shot*. After the campaign Mr. Colescott retired, leaving the paper in the hands of Mr. Elliott and a joint stock company, who changed its name to the *Hazek Eye*, and under this appellation it soon died. It is probable that Mr. Ray, who was one of the most prominent Whigs of Central Indiana, an able lawyer and forcible writer, did much of the editorial work on these papers.

In 1850 *The Independent* was published by a man named Vaughn. The *Scissors and Quill* was published later by Edward Paine. "In 1853, Brainbridge & Weakley began the publication of the *Banner*, which was continued but one year, when Weakley sold his interest to Brinbridge, who continued but a short time, when a stock company purchased it and Col. Colescott was put in editorial control. In 1855, the *Banner* was purchased by Solomon Alter; in 1858 or 1859, he sold one-half interest to W. B. Gordon. This arrangement continued but a short time, when Gordon re-sold to Alter, who continued its publication until 1861, when, he receiving an appointment in one of the departments at Washington, the paper was suspended. In 1862 or 1863, a Mr. Hall, of Rushville, commenced the publication of a paper, again taking the name of *Banner*, which was under the editorial control of D. M. Cantril. After a short career, Hall disposed of the *Banner* to James Thompson, who was in a few months succeeded by George W. Stubbs.

After the campaign of 1864, the *Banner* suspended. In 1866, Mr. J. M. Cumback came from Germantown, Ohio, and established and began the publication of the *Shelby Union*, a seven-column paper. The name was soon changed to the *Shelby Republican Union*, and the paper enlarged to an eight column. The word Union was soon dropped, and called as now, the *Republican*. Mr. Cumback continued the control for eight years and nine months, and in December, 1874, sold out to Simeon J. Thompson, now of Lebanon, Indiana. While under his management the *Daily Republican* was first issued, January 3, 1879, with Mr. Thompson as editor and J. J. Wingate, business manager and reporter. In June, 1884, the office was sold to a joint stock company organized under the name of the Shelby Printing Co., by which it is still owned. The officers of the company are: Charles N. Matthews, President; James Caughey, Secretary and Treasurer; J. J. Wingate, Business Manager. The *Weekly* is a six column quarto, the *Daily* a six column folio. The latter is an evening paper issued every day except Sunday. Under its present management Mr. C. N. Matthews has had exclusive editorial control and it is largely due to his ability that the *Republican* has taken high rank among the more ably edited and progressive newspapers of the State. He has had much experience in newspaper work, having owned and edited a paper in Wytheville, Virginia before coming to this State. He has been editorially connected with each of the local papers of Shelbyville, and was for more than one year the Indianapolis correspondent for the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and for a time traveling correspondent for the same paper. As a writer he has but few equals, and is by nature a journalist. In thought he is independent, in combat bold and aggressive, never at his best except when attacking, and then woe to the victim on whom his unsparing lash may fall. The reportorial work of this paper is done by Mr. James Caughey, who is by education and experience well fitted for this department of newspaper work.

In 1872, the *Shelby Independent* was established by Reuben Spicer and continued till 1875. The first daily published in the county was the *Republican*, which was begun September, 1875, and continued for a short time. A paper named the *Shelby Democrat* was published as a campaign paper in 1872, by Robertson & Wolf and edited by H. C. Conner. The *Shelby Democrat* is not the legitimate successor of any other paper, but was rather an independent venture of Messrs. Sutton & Ray, by whom it was established June 13, 1878. In November of that year Mr. Sutton sold his interest to Albert McCorkle, then Sheriff, and it was published under the firm name of Ray & McCorkle until the death of the latter, which

occurred October 10, 1880. Since that time W. S. Ray has been sole proprietor and editor. In May, 1880, the *Daily Democrat* was established, its first issue appearing on the 4th of said month. It was started as a five column folio, but has since been enlarged to a seven column folio. Mr. Ray has not only given his personal attention to the general business management but the editorial page has from the inception of the paper been supplied almost entirely from his pen. From the beginning it became not only a valuable local organ, but one of the most aggressive, outspoken political papers of the State: indeed, one of the most ably conducted, and consequently one of the most popular of its class. As a political journalist Mr. Ray has always been fearless in the expression of opinion, a bold, yet somewhat independent writer almost commanding public opinion by the force of his editorial comments on party issues and party leaders. His assaults upon the present Civil Service law as enforced by President Cleveland have been so generally approved by his conferees and his comments so unusually copied by the press of the country, including many of the great metropolitan journals, that he has become the most widely known of all the Indiana editors and his paper one of widespread popularity. Charles Sprague has been connected with the *Daily Democrat* in the capacity of city editor since April, 1881. As a news gatherer he is energetic, watchful and ever on the alert. He writes with a facile pen, and possesses that rare faculty of arranging his matter in an attractive and readable maner.

George S. Jones, in 1880, removed the material of the *Fairland Bulletin* to Shelbyville, and in the spring of said year began the publication of a paper called the *Volunteer*. In a few months the office was bought by Frank Drake and Willard Barnes, who transferred its editorial management to Charles X. Matthews now of the *Republican*. He at once, through the columns of the *Volunteer* began a vigorous warfare upon the Democratic office holders and many of the local party leaders, charging them with extravagance in the management of the public fund, etc. After one of the most hotly contested and bitter campaigns in the political history of the county, the Democratic ticket, with probably one or two exceptions was defeated. In the following year Drake purchased the interest of Barnes, and he in time sold to Hoop & Treadway, who sold to the Democratic Publishing Co., in 1885. The name was at this time changed to the *Shelby Times* and on the first day of May, 1886, the initial number of the *Daily Morning Times* was issued. In July of the same year the office was purchased by James Magill, who is now associated with his brother Joseph Magill as publisher. Joseph Magill at once assumed the editorial management, and under

his guidance the paper has had a rapid and healthy growth. In the newspaper work Mr. Magill has probably had a more varied experience than any one else who has been connected with the press of the county, commencing at the compositor's case he has occupied every position up to that of managing editor. He was for many years connected with the daily press of Evansville, having been city editor of each of the three dailies published at that place. Among other papers with which he has been connected may be mentioned the *Cleveland Herald*, *Chicago News*, *Chicago Mail*, and many others of more or less pretensions. As a writer he is rapid, versatile, trenchant and possesses that faculty so essential in modern journalism, viz.: the power to condense into a short paragraph what others would require a column to express. The *Times* is bright and newsy, and besides its editorial and local matter contains each morning, six columns of telegraphic news, which is furnished to considerable extent in plates. The service is a valuable one and the readers of the *Times* show their appreciation by the way they support and sustain the paper. Harry Griffey, a Shelbyville boy, is at present doing local work on the paper.

Morristown.—Original town plat of Morristown was laid out by Rezin Davis and Samuel Morrison, May 3, 1828. Surveyed and platted by Meredith Gosney. It consisted of 48 lots 60x132 feet each. Streets sixty feet in width, and alleys twenty feet wide, are unusually broad width for alleys, which are generally one rod (sixteen and one-half feet) in width. Main Street was laid out on the Brookville State road, bearing north seventy-nine degrees west at that date. In the original town plat of Morristown, the broad twenty foot alleys were named as well as the streets, which is something very peculiar; for instance, the streets were named Main, North, South, Poplar and Jackson; and the alleys, East Alley, at the east part of town; Pike Alley, between Main and North Streets; and Maiden Alley, between Main and South Streets; North and South Streets were laid out running parallel to Main Street, which included the Brookville State road.

Rezin Davis' Addition.—Addition was made by Rezin Davis, July 3, 1840. It comprised twenty-four lots immediately east of and adjoining the original town plat, surveyed and platted by Joseph B. Nickel. Nancy and Owen Davis' Addition. — Addition was platted by Eden H. Davis and Owen Davis, with assistance of John Dargin, surveyor. It was acknowledged by Nancy Davis November 20, 1849, and by Owen Davis, August 1, 1851. It consisted of forty-five lots laid off east of the Knightstown & Shelbyville Railroad track. Wolf and Kinsley's Addition.—Made Dr. J. G. Wolf and Calvin C. Kinsley, June 26, 1867. It contained forty-five lots lying

south of what was then called the Junction Railroad, now the C., H. & D. R. R. It also lay north of Nancy and Owen Davis's Addition, and between a county road on the east and the Knightstown and Shelbyville Railroad track on the west. The John B. Johnson's Additions.—First Addition, made by John B. Johnson December 23, 1867. Twenty-one lots east of K. & S. R. R. track, and south of Nancy and Owen Davis's Addition. Second Addition.—Made by John B. Johnson, March 31, 1882. Fourteen lots east of Washington Street and south of Johnson's First Addition. Third Addition.—Made by John B. Johnson, July 9, 1884. Twenty-eight lots east of Washington Street and south of Johnson's Second Addition. Martha J. McGaughey's Addition. Made November 8, 1886. Seventeen lots lying south of the original town and between South and Johnson Streets. John B. Johnson's Second and Third Additions were incorporated and recorded by the town trustees of Morristown, June 18, 1885.

One of the first merchants was R. A. Toal who opened a stock of goods in a log house that stood on the hill near the present site of Dr. Salisbury's residence. Soon a frame addition was built and the stock largely increased. This was for many years the principal business house of the town, and was occupied by many of the early merchants. Seth M. Cole and son, W. B. Cole, deserve to be named among the early business men. Joseph Stafford, Isaac Miles, Alex Hargrove and James Osborne complete the list of those who may be classed among the pioneer merchants. There was very little business done at this point until the Edinburg and Knightstown R. R. was constructed, in 1848; but no real impetus was given to the growth of the town until the completion of the C., H. & I. R. R., in 1866. Since that time it has grown rapidly and is at present the second in size and commercial importance of the towns of the county. Almost every branch of trade is represented, and the stores and business houses are large and commodious and would do credit to a place of much more pretensions. As a shipping point it is third in importance on the entire line of the C., H. & I. R. R. Morristown at present numbers about 700 souls.

The Morristown Lodge No. 193, F. & A. M., charter was dated May 27, 1856, and the first officers were: Abram Reeves, W. M.; Wareham W. Woodyard, S. W., and Augustus C. Handy, J. W. Present officers: Wesley Talbert, W. M.; Marion Moore, S. W.; Dayton Gates, J. W.; F. F. Whetzel, S. D.; Doctor Carter, J. D.; W. W. Woodyard, Secretary; M. Meyers, Treasurer, and M. A. Sleeth, T.

Navarre Lodge No. 157, K. of P., was instituted in 1886, with twenty-six charter members. The first officers were: T. C.

Wrenick, P. C.; M. C. Burt, C. C., S. W. Deibert, V. C.; A. F. Kinsley, P.; U. Stackhouse, M. E.; George O. Handy, M. F.; Isaac Kaufman, K. of R. & S.; Quincy Johnson, I. G.; T. K. Graham, O. G., and T. C. Wrenick, Representative. The membership is about sixty. The present officers are: S. W. Deibert, P. C.; A. F. Kinsley, C. C.; U. Stackhouse, V. C., and Vernon Johnson, Prelate.

Valley Lodge No. 627, I. O. O. F., was instituted February 24, 1887, by the members of the Shelbyville, Rushville and Greenfield Lodges. The number instituting, thirty-seven. The first officers were: O. F. Fitch, P. G.; S. W. Deibert, N. G.; G. B. Jorden, V. G.; J. M. Tyner, R. S.; H. W. Buck, P. S.; John Sleeth, Conductor, and E. T. J. Jorden, D. D. G. M. The present membership is forty-seven.

Lodge No. 281, Daughters of Rebekah, was instituted August, 1887, with fourteen charter members, but has in this very brief period grown to a membership of thirty-two. The officers are: Miss Hattie Fox, P. G.; Mrs. Frances Deibert, N. G.; Mrs. J. Johnson, V. G.; Miss Fannie Buck, R. S.; Mrs. Hannah Justus, P. S.; Mrs. Anna E. Williams, Treasurer; Mrs. A. Fox Conductor; Miss Mary Sleeth, Warden.

Gellettsburgh.—In early days there was a town laid out one-half mile west of Morristown, next to Big Blue River, on both sides of the Brookville State road. It was called Gellettsburgh, and its proprietor, who had it surveyed and platted, rejoiced in the almost unpronounceable jaw-breaking cognomen of Augustus Eitelgeorge. He not only laid out an original town plat, but he afterward made an addition thereto. We are informed by some of the old residents of Morristown and vicinity, that in the early settlement of that region, Gellettsburgh was a formidable rival to Morristown; there were stores, blacksmith shops, wagon shops, taverns, and all the paraphernalia of a flourishing pioneer town on a well travelled thoroughfare. But the fates were against the pretentious Gellettsburgh, it went into inevitable decay, and naught remains now to mark its whilom whereabouts, except two farm houses. But its old-time rival Morristown, hung on to life tenaciously, and since the construction of the C., H. & D. Railroad, running through it, has prospered and grown to be a live, energetic town of not less than 700 inhabitants, and is the second best town in the county. Another illustration of nature's law, which decrees "the survival of the fittest."

Fairland.—Original town plat of Fairland was laid out by Henry Jenkins and Isaac Odell, October 21, 1852. Daniel Bradley's Addition, made by Daniel Bradley, March 26, 1857. Isaac

Odell's Addition, made October 31, 1865. Granville S. Harrell's Addition, made November 8, 1866. Richardson & McQuiston's Addition, made by David Richardson and John C. McQuiston, July 9, 1872.

Fairland is six miles by railroad northwest of Shelbyville, it is the capital and principal business point of Brandywine Township. It was founded about the time of the construction of the L. C. & L. R. R. When that railroad was located and its building became assured, the said Isaac Odell, who was then selling goods in Shelbyville, established a general supply store at that point, selling large quantities of goods to the hands engaged in the construction of the railroad as well as the neighboring farmers. Isaac Odell, after selling goods for several years, engaged in banking and established the Fairland Bank, a private bank, loaning and discounting money, shaving notes, etc. The people elected him Justice of the Peace, this turned his attention to the study of law; having abundance of means, he procured a good law library and engaged in the practice of law, soon becoming the best Justice of the Peace lawyer in this part of the State. He was a formidable opponent in a law suit, managing his cases with such consummate skill as to be dreaded by the city attorneys, who frequently encountered him before Justices of the Peace. His ability before a justice of the peace was so great that the celebrated jurist and politician, Hon. James Hester, of the "State of Brown," pronounced him the "Prince of Pettifoggers," the Judge himself having been worsted in a forensic fight with Odell. He took an interest in politics and represented Shelby County one term in the legislature from 1869 to 1871. He practiced law to the day of his death, literally dying in the act of making a speech, with a law book in his hand, in Squire Mitchell Han's court near Fairland. Other leading merchants and business men in the early days of Fairland were Joseph D. and James Lacey, who sold goods and dealt in grain. Joseph D. Lacy is now a resident of Shelbyville and engaged in the United States service at the Shelbyville distillery; his brother James, still lives at Fairland and follows the trade of carpenter, contractor and builder. Captain William Judkins, who was in 1866, proprietor of the Fairland Mills, dealer in grain, flour, seeds, etc. He now resides in Indianapolis, where he has served as Justice of the Peace for some years. Whalen Gibson, father of C. A. Gibson, sold goods in Fairland for several years prior to his death. William B. Elder, who kept a general dry goods and grocery store, and who probably sold more goods and made more money in the same length of time, than any other business man ever did in the town. He died suddenly, many years ago, in Lawrenceburg, while on a

visit to his relatives, seeking relaxation for the benefit of his health, but too late. Dr. S. J. Lewis, physician and surgeon, dealer in drugs and medicines; he enjoyed a very extensive practice, and though not a highly educated medical man, seemed to be a born doctor, as his remarkable success in the "healing art" abundantly evidenced. He died quite a number of years since, leaving a reputation second to none in the county as a doctor.

Sugar Creek Lodge No. 279, F. & A. M., was located at Boggstown, under charter dated May 27, 1862, with James W. Smelser, W. M., Eli Johnson, S. W., and Moses G. Tull, J. W. This lodge was subsequently transferred to Fairland and now numbers forty-eight members.

Boggstown.—Laid out by John McConnell and Armstrong Gibson in the spring of 1867. Acknowledged by Robert McConnell, administrator of John McConnell's estate, March 4th, 1869, and by C. A. (Armstrong) Gibson, February 17th, 1869. Twenty-four lots at the intersection of the Fairland, Franklin & Martinsville R. R. with the Bluff Road. Range line No. 5 east, runs through the town north and south, and is marked variation $4^{\circ} 17'$ east, by William R. Norris who surveyed and platted the town. This town is at the geographical centre of Sugar Creek Township, and is the precinct for voting, and the general point for all public business in the township. It was named in honor of Joseph Boggs, one of the pioneer settlers who lived one-quarter mile north of the present town site. It is eight miles northwest from Shelbyville. The original Boggstown of pioneer days consisted of a general country store, post office, blacksmith and wagon-maker's shops, and an extensive tobacco manufactory about one-quarter mile north of the present town. The tobacco factory was established by the said Joseph Boggs, and manufactured all the tobacco raised in the neighborhood into plug tobacco; tobacco at that time being a staple crop in that vicinity. The tobacco was peddled out by several large wagons which perambulated Middle Indiana, Eastern Illinois, and Western Ohio; it had a great reputation. The Boggstown brand was considered a guarantee of good qualities, and it met with ready sale. The earliest merchants were: Joseph Boggs, William H. Manwarring, Hugh McFadden, an old Pennsylvanian, father of the three McFadden brothers, to wit: James B. McFadden, attorney, and William G. McFadden, M. D., of Shelbyville, and "Uncle" Hugh McFadden, a prominent farmer of Sugar Creek Township. They were succeeded by Simon D. Rohrer, John McConnell, Dr. James W. Smelser and others, of whom I remember the two Phersons, James and George, a Mr. Hamilton of Franklin, also the firm of Thomas Keightly and James N. Judd, Dr. Stephen J. Lewis.

William H. Mannwarring is remembered as the highly educated and polished school teacher, who had the reputation of having studied grammar and being able to teach arithmetic beyond the double rule of three, which at that time was considered the *ne plus ultra* of preceptorial accomplishments. He was "high larnt for them days." But he soon gave up wielding the beech, not the birch, nor the ferule, for the "beech gad" was the teacher's favorite weapon for the enforcement of discipline in his school, and was promoted to clerkship in the Boggstown store, where he made himself so useful and such a successful salesman, that he became a partner, and sold goods for many years, until the building of the Madison & Indianapolis R. R., made him desirous of a more eligible location, when he sold his interest in the Boggstown store and migrated to Franklin, the county seat of Johnson County, ten miles southwest of Boggstown, whither many of his patrons followed him to buy goods, when they desired a big supply of family stores, and wanted to see the railroad. He sold goods for many years in Franklin, dying at an advanced age, an old man in business, and a highly respected citizen. Hugh McFadden, after selling goods for many years at Boggstown, purchased a large farm about three miles north of Boggstown, to which he removed, and devoted the last years of his life to agriculture, and the improvement of his farm, which is now owned by two of his sons, viz.: Dr. William G. McFadden, of Shelbyville, and "Uncle" Hugh McFadden, as he is generally called, because of his many genial qualities, who resides on the old homestead. An influential citizen of North Sugar Creek, John McConnell, was a farmer, and served one term as county commissioner, he died in 1868, I think. Thomas Keightley, after several years in the goods business at Boggstown, went back to Franklin, Johnson County, Ind., whence he came; thence to Indianapolis, where he lived, and was elected joint representative for Marion and Shelby counties. Stephen J. Lewis went to Fairland, where after a successful career as physician and druggist, he died full of years and honors. James N. Judd is still living and resides at Fairland, engaged in tobacco culture. Simon D. Rhorer, in early days a successful business man in Boggstown, retired to his farm in the south part of the township, where he resided many years. After the death of his first wife he seemed to lose that shrewdness in financial matters which had distinguished him when younger, and in a few years lost all his property, dying a very poor man. The Mr. Hamilton, of Franklin, was a decidedly dressy man for a country merchant; he sold out and returned to Franklin, where he engaged in business successfully: is still living, I think. The two Phersons — one, James, the elder, died at Boggs-

town: the other, George, left there: I have lost all trace of him. Dr. James W. Smelser was at one time the most prominent citizen of the township: he had become quite wealthy for that section, by marrying well, and shrewd business dealing in selling goods and buying real estate, and the large income that accrued to him in the practice of his profession: he also took an active interest in politics, and was a good average stump speaker: he became dissatisfied during the war, sold out in 1863, purchased property in Indianapolis, removed there, and after the war was over went south, where he died a few years later.

No place in the county, outside of the county seat, was better known in early days than Boggstown. It was situate on the Bluff road, eight miles northwest of Shelbyville, on the direct route to Indianapolis, and on a much better road in the wet season than the Michigan road. This drew a large amount of travel that way. I am also informed that the old pioneer firm of Joseph Boggs, Hugh McFadden, and William H. Manwarring, heretofore mentioned, not only sold immense quantities of goods and groceries to the neighboring farmers, but sent their tobacco wagons as far north as Chicago and Milwaukee, on Lake Michigan, which were then only flourishing small towns.

Waldron.—The original town plat of Stroupville, now Waldron, was laid out by George Stroup, March 27, 1854. It consisted of twenty-four lots, and was surveyed and platted by John Dargin, who was then the county surveyor. The Alfred H. Haymond Additions: First addition, made as guardian, September 16, 1855. "Laid out north of Stroupville." Second addition, made March 4, 1856, by said Haymond as guardian. Third addition, made May 10, 1864. Surveyed by J. M. Elliott, November 25, 1864, variation north and south four and a half degrees east. Fourth addition, made April 9, 1870. Milton Coffin's Addition, made December 11, 1863. Surveyed by J. M. Elliott, November 18, 1863.

Waldron, when first laid out, was called Stroupville or Stroup-town, after George Stroup, who owned the land on which the original town plat was staked off. It was in subsequent years changed to Waldron by petition of the citizens to the State Legislature. It is located on the line of the C., I., St. L. & C. R. R., in Liberty Township, about eight miles south of Shelbyville, and surrounded by a country of unusual fertility. Its history dates from the completion of the railroad and the establishment of a station. To George Wooden belongs the credit of being the first merchant. He brought here a small stock of goods and began selling in the frame house now occupied by J. & K. Haymond. The stock consisted of boots and shoes, hats and caps, dry goods, groceries,

notions and hardware. J. J. Curtis followed in the same line and kept at the present site of Chapman & Laremore's store. Then came Robinson & Stroup, Haymond & Curtis, Thompson, Trees & Co., Hahn & McCain and Bryant & Row, which constitute the list of early merchants.

The first of the manufacturing enterprises was a saw-mill which was operated very extensively by Messrs. Graw & Newton. John Farren became their successor, and in response to an almost universal demand for a grist mill Mr. Farren built such an attachment to his saw-mill and the two mills were operated more or less successfully until some time in the sixties, when they were removed from the place. Richey & Pearson began the manufacture of carriages in the fall of 1854, which developed unto a prosperous business, but was discontinued after a few years. The post office was known and officially recognized as Conn's until about ten years ago when it was changed to Waldron. The first post master was T. K. Short, who served for more than ten years. Prominent among those who have been engaged in the practice of medicine at this place are: Drs. J. C. Richey, R. R. Washburn, C. B. Kennedy, D. C. Skull, J. S. Parsons and J. R. Jenkins. Waldron has grown very rapidly in the past few years and now has a population of about 450 people. There are seven stores, a saw and planing mill, lumber yard, two blacksmith shops, three saloons, a wagon shop, two restaurants, two barber shops, an undertaker shop, a hotel and a feed and sale stable.

Waldron Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 197, was chartered May 20, 1858, with the following members: W. V. French, Greenville Wilson, William Newton, Milton Corvin, Aaron Lewis, A. G. Thompson, George Canull, J. P. Knott, J. Deem and E. O. Wallace. Prior to that time the lodge had been working under dispensation for about six months with George Canull, Secretary, and W. V. French, N. G. Its present officers are: Joseph McCain, N. G.; J. I. Wharton, V. G.; E. L. Armstrong, Secretary; S. P. Stroup, Treasurer, and H. M. Cotterman, Per. Secretary. The lodge is flourishing, and it has at this time more than \$1,600 in the treasury and thirty-eight members. *Charity Lodge No. 52, Daughters of Rebekah* is also in a prosperous condition with forty-six members. The *Waldron Encampment No. 154*, had for its first officers. L. T. Haymond, H. P.; S. P. Stroup, C. P.; H. M. Cotterman, S. W., and L. S. Young, J. W. It was organized May 19, 1880, and at this date has a membership of seventeen. Its officers are: A. H. Wood, C. P.; C. E. Cotterman, H. P.; Milton Corvin, S. W.; J. C. McCain, J. W.; H. M. Cotterman, Scribe, and S. P. Stroup, Treasurer.

The Masonic Lodge at Waldron was chartered May 25, 1858, with John C. Richey, W. M.; John Lewis, S. W., and David W. Fossett, J. W. This lodge has now a membership of fourteen. The room in which it meets is owned by the lodge, and it is out of debt. The officers at this time are: Ira A. Chapman, W. M.; Israel Buell, S. W., and George W. Stroup, J. W. A lodge of the Eastern Star was at one time instituted, but never flourished.

Middletozn.—Laid out by William Haymond and Daniel French. Acknowledged by Haymond June 19th, 1829, and by French September 30th, 1838, consisting of twenty-nine lots laid off. Main Street laid out on the Michigan Road from the land east seventy-four and a half feet, from the bend northwest seventy-one feet eleven inches. The other streets thirty-three feet wide; alleys ten. Joseph Cummins' Addition was laid out March 30th, 1838, by "Joseph Cummins as Commissioner of the Probate Court of said county, for the heirs of Thomas J. Euband, deceased." Surveyed by John Hendricks, January 31st, 1838, consisting of ten lots laid off north of the original town plat. Michigan road runs north 28° west, 100 feet wide, next to Conn's Creek on the west. The Moscow road in this plat is made a street forty feet wide. This is one of the oldest towns in the eastern part of the county, and prior to the construction of the C., L., St. L. & C. R. R. was a business point of considerable importance. The road was at first surveyed and graded through the town. The citizens, to meet the demands of a supposed increased business, built large and commodious houses, which, when the route was changed, depreciated at least seventy-five per cent. in value. The town has never recovered from the blow, and at present has but a dry goods, grocery, drug and millinery stores and blacksmith shop. The Moses Haymondses, Frenches and Eubands were some of the early residents of the town and vicinity. The first stores of any consequence were kept by Joseph Cummins and David Lovett. Samuel Baxter was an early blacksmith. He also kept tavern. G. W. Bliss was a cabinetmaker. J. J. Bliss sold goods a few years later. About ten years ago a distillery was built near the town by Miller & Powell, but later the firm name was Powell & Feaster. The capacity is now about one barrel per day. Business has been suspended for the past two years.

Town of Marion.—This town is the oldest in the county, it was laid out by John Sleeth and James Wilson, December 27th, 1820. It was surveyed by H. P. Wilson, a surveyor from Franklin County. Said plat shows that it was originally recorded January 15th, 1821, at Brockville, the county seat of Franklin County, which then included Shelby County within its territory. In 1876, a copy of the

recorded plat of said town, was procured from the said record of Franklin County, and the same was copied and recorded in our records. The town originally consisted of 56 lots, each marked 30-100 A., and a public square containing 120-100 acres. Said town plat was acknowledged by but one of the proprietors, viz.: James Wilson, January 15th, 1821, before Robert John, J. P., of Franklin County. And the acknowledgment of said James Wilson states, that each lot is 4 chains in width, by 8 chains in length, which would make them equal to $4 \times 8 = 32$ square chains — 3.2 Acres — 3 1-5 Acres. It also states that the streets are 2 chains in width, which would be equal to 8 rods or 132 feet in width. Rather large lots and wide streets. There is obviously a "Comedy of Errors" right here in this acknowledgment, for we presume that rods were meant instead of chains, and that the lots are $4 \times 8 = 32$ square rods — .2 Acre — 2-10 — 1-5 Acre in area in each; and that the streets are 2 rods in width perhaps. The variation of the needle is marked at $7^{\circ} 20'$ which was probably taken from the Government Surveyor's field notes, at that time. Sleeth's full name is not given on the plat, but I have ascertained that it was John Sleeth, from the venerable Isaac H. Wilson, now living in Shelbyville, at the advanced age of eighty years, who was one of the original inhabitants of Marion, his father being the said James Wilson who signed the acknowledgment of the town plat before the aforesaid Squire, Robert John. The measurement of the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 9, in Township 13 north, Range 7 east, on which the town is located is on the plat, as the east and west lines of the half quarter section, each 40 chains — 160 rods. While the north and south lines are each marked 20, 50 chains. Furthermore, each lot on the plat is marked 30-100, which is obviously wrong for 30-100 A. — 30 A. — $160 \times 30 = 48$ square rods — 3-10 — 3 acres, whereas 4 rods by 8 rods — 32 square rods. Hence, it appears that the lots are each marked wrong with 30-100, when it should be 20-100. In conclusion, we have this to say: We do not know who is responsible for so many errors and absurdities both in the plat and in the acknowledgment, but it is fair to assume that all such egregious mistakes have been cured by the lapse of time, it being now about sixty-seven years since the little town was located and laid out.

The inhabitants of Marion, in 1822, made a persistent effort to secure the location of the county seat on the site of their town, by urging upon the commissioners of location, the beautiful, high, and dry characteristics of the soil within and contiguous to the town site; but failed to secure it by reason of the more central situation of the site proffered by the county seat at the mouth of Little Blue

River, which was finally selected by the commissioners, and which became the present city of Shelbyville. A large portion of the lots, in the south part of Marion, was some years afterward vacated, and reverted back to the original proprietors or their heirs.

Brandywine Town commonly called *Pin-Hook*.—This little town was laid out by Lewis Morgan, June 14, 1832, surveyed by Leroy Gregory, deputy county surveyor, April 9, 1832; acknowledged by said Lewis Morgan, August 6, 1832. Washington Street was located on the Michigan road, ninety-six feet wide. Clay and Jackson Streets, each thirty-three feet wide. Alleys only six feet wide. Lots five rods by eight rods—forty square rods—one-fourth acre in each. Four lots were laid off in a block, and the blocks from one to ten. There were forty lots laid off in low second bottom land. Said town is situate about one-fourth mile beyond the point where the Michigan road crosses Brandywine Creek, and is about five miles northwest of Shelbyville, and about one mile northeast of Fairland, on the C., I., St. L. & C. R. R. The nickname or sobriquet so often applied to Brandywine Town, of “Pin-Hook,” originated in this way. The early inhabitants were not only very poor—too poor to buy steel fish hooks, which in those days were worth at least ten times as much as they are now, so they took the common brass pins which were much cheaper, and bent them into hooks, with which they fished. They were also inveterate fishers, and it was no uncommon sight to see both banks of Brandywine Creek lined with men, women, boys, girls, and children generally, all busily engaged in fishing with pin-hooks. Brandywine Creek at that time swarmed with fish, and an expert angler could soon “ketch” a mess of fish with no better implement than a pin-hook, for he did it with skill and sleight-of-hand dexterity, the result of incessant and persevering practice. Goods were sold here at different times in the history of the place, but in a business point of view it is of little importance.

Mount Auburn.—This town was originally laid out by John Warner, Christopher M. Allen, Daniel A. Allen and William P. Records, January 18, 1837. It consisted of thirty-two lots each 70½ x 141 feet. Main and Walnut Streets each seventy feet wide, other streets fifty. Alleys twelve. It was laid out at the corner common to four sections, viz.: Sections 17, 18, 19, 20 in Township 11 north, Range 6 east, variation 5°. Two additions were made to Black Hawk, by William P. Records, Daniel A. Allen and Christopher M. Allen, May 15, 1839, consisting of sixteen lots on the north of the original town plat, and eight lots on the south. Klein's Addition to Mount Auburn was made by Jacob Klein and Phebe Klein, February 14, 1884. See plat book No. 2, page 28, consist-

ing of six lots in southwest quarter, of the southwest one quarter, Section 17, Township 11, Range 6; all lying east of Mulberry Street and north of the new school-house lot, each $40\frac{1}{2}$ feet front by 237 deep.

Mount Auburn is situate at the geographical centre of Jackson Township, the southwest corner Township of the county, twelve miles southwest of Shelbyville, and five miles northeast of Edinburg, Johnson County, Indiana, on the I. M. and I. R. R. The original name of Mount Auburn was Black Hawk, so named after the celebrated Indian chief Black Hawk. The first goods brought to Mt. Auburn were by a man by the name of Huffman. His stock consisted of general merchandize, and was kept in a small frame house that stood on the same lot now occupied by Mr. Conner's business house. Mr. A. Barnett came soon after and opened a store across the street from Huffman's. Then came Sylvester Delano and Caleb Sanders. Other early merchants were: John S. Campbell, A. B. Alsip, Obediah Sims, Joshua Lucas, Austin Ship and Edward Ferrell. In 1839, Joseph Hageman located his saw mill near the town. He sold in a short time to Delano & Sanders, who operated it more extensively, and in 1841, attached a grist mill, or more properly a corn cracker. Among the early enterprises of the town may be mentioned a tannery, which was owned and operated by a man named M. Reisman. The site of this tannery was a few yards west of the residence of Mr. John M. Payne. The hides of the wild and domestic animals, were dressed and thus the local demand for leather was met. The business at present consists of two stores, a wagon and blacksmith shop. The town numbers about 175 inhabitants.

Cynthiana was laid out by Andrew Snyder and Isaac Springer, August 18, 1835. Surveyed and platted by J. B. Nickel same date. It contained fifty lots arranged as follows: Twenty-five on the north side of Main Street laid off for Andrew Snyder and twenty-five on the south side for Isaac Springer. Main Street fifty feet wide, occupying the county road running east and west: Walnut Street fifty feet wide, and North and South Streets each thirty-three feet. All alleys ten feet wide. The lots fifty feet front on Main Street 100 feet back. This village is situate near the northeast corner of Liberty Township, and Main Street extends east to the county line between Shelby and Rush Counties. It is eight miles east of Shelbyville, and about one-fourth mile east of the crossing of Conn's Creek, on the county road running west to Shelbyville. *Cynthiana* itself is "set on a hill," and is remarkable for the high hills north, south, and west of it; whilst to the east is a broad level plain extending far into Rush County. The post

office at this place is called Blue Ridge. The land upon which the greater part of the town has been built was owned by Andrew Snyder. It was named by James Marshall in honor of his native town Cynthiana, Ky. John Youngman, was the first merchant and probably sold goods there as early as 1833. S. Robinson was the second. Then came John De Vault, M. Crail, and A. Jerrell. D. Fox built a saw mill late in the thirties. The present business of the town is conducted by W. C. Yeager, I. W. Inlow, Jacob Querry, I. W. Marshall, J. N. Marshall, Aaron Austin, and James Stead.

Blue Ridge Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 554, was established at Cynthiana November 22, 1877. The charter members were: M. L. Waggoner, N. G.; Arrass Jones, V. G.; E. T. Jones, Secretary; S. H. Yager, Treasurer; Asa Forsythe, Smith Solomon, Stanfield Marshall and David Solomon. The present membership is twenty-two, and the treasury has about \$900 on hand, showing vigorous growth. In the hall of the lodge hangs an old clock that has been marking the course of time for more than fifty years, and is still counting the hours with a melancholy tick that echoes through the lonely room. The present officers are: Pliny Hungerford, N. G.; J. C. Marshall, V. G.; E. W. McDaniel, Secretary, and S. H. Yager, Treasurer. A grange flourished here at one time and had upwards of sixty members. A store was kept by the society a short distance west of Cynthiana, but it was discontinued four or five years ago.

Doblestown was laid out by William A. Doble, October 3d, 1837. Surveyed by Joseph B. Nickel, County Surveyor, September 30th, 1836. See Deed Record G: page 597. This town as laid off covered a good deal of territory, something over twenty acres. There were sixty-eight lots laid off. Main Street was located on the Michigan Road, 100 feet in width. One-half the lots, thirty-four in number, next to Main Street, were each 4×10 —forty square rods—one-quarter acre, and the other half, thirty-four in number, were each 4×8 —thirty-two square rods—one-fifth acre. The following was inserted just below the plat at the bottom of the page:

“N. B.—The proprietor of this town shall not be compelled to open the streets and alleys in Doblestown, any further nor any sooner than the adjoining lots are occupied.”

This proved to be a wise provision, showing forethought in the projector, for the town did not improve much. A tavern kept by Mr. Doble, and a woolen factory some distance below the town, on the western bank of Big Sugar Creek, constituted about all the town that ever materialized. The town site is now occupied by a good farm.

Pleasant View was laid out by Alexander Means, July 6, 1836. Surveyed the same day by John H. Messinger for said Means. Recorded July 20th, 1836, thirty-one lots, all regular full-sized lots 4x10 rods—forty square rods—one-quarter acre, Michigan State Road recorded 100 feet wide, adopted as the main or principal street. Sycamore Street is spelled Sickamore on this plat. First addition was made September 1st, 1837, and the record fails to show by whom. Sixty-two lots more laid off, all full lots 4x10. Michigan Road 100 feet wide platted as Main Street. All other streets in said town twenty-four feet wide.

Pleasant View was in early times the principal town in the northwestern part of the county. The town began its existence as a trading point about the year 1835, when Frederick Thatcher moved a small stock of goods from the Means place, about one-half mile east of the village. He is said to have been the first merchant in the township, and after locating at Pleasant View did a good business for some time. The town was situated on the old Michigan road, and was for many years a stage station, where horses were changed and the weary traveler could find refreshments according to his taste. A hotel was among the early institutions of the place, and the number was soon increased to two. Merchants multiplied and doctors grew plenty. Among the merchants, Adamson & McDougal, Joseph Kennedy, John Stanley, McCracken & Berry, and others, were some of the leaders. The first doctor was a Scotchman named Hutchinson; then came Tyner, Levitt and many others. Levitt was probably one of the leading physicians of the county. Until the building of the railroad, Pleasant View was a flourishing country village, and gave promise of a bright future, but after the completion of the railway, it gradually declined to its present condition. A woolen factory at one time did a flourishing business, and other small enterprises were commenced. The present and only merchant is O. F. Mann. The post office has been discontinued at that place, but under the same name is now at Brookfield, less than two miles away, upon the railroad.

Brookfield is a station on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad, situated in the southwestern part of Moral Township, and near the county line. As a post office it is the successor of Pleasant View in name. It began its career as a trading point upon the completion of the railroad early in the fifties. The first merchant was John Joyce, who remained until 1860. At that date E. H. Stanley succeeded him, and since then has been in some manner interested in the business of the village. There is now a good grist mill in operation. The building was originally con-

structed for a grain and warehouse, but in 1869 was converted to its present use. Since then Mr. Stanley has been identified with it as half owner. During war times two stores were in full operation with a fair measure of success. The present merchants are Means & Stanley, who succeeded Means & Brother. The last named were for twenty years the leading merchants. The town was laid out November 26, 1863, by Robert Means and Joshua Dearman.

Norristown was laid out by David Winterrowd, William P. Winterrowd, Joseph Winterrowd, and Henry Deiwert, November 22, 1851. Fifty-four lots, Main Street running east and west on the section line sixty feet wide, including the county road and Main Cross Street running north and south forty-eight feet. The post office is called Winterrowd.

It is said that Henry Deiwert was the first merchant here as early as 1845, and that he remained about ten years. About the year 1850, William P. Winterrowd began merchandising, which was continued several years. The leading merchants have been: Sylvester Tillson, David Tuel, Dr. W. A. Bodine and John Newton. James Eason, the present merchant, has been there for some time doing a good trade. The first physician was James M. Norris, for whom the village was named. Dr. S. A. Kennedy is the only one there now. Farmers' Lodge, F. & A. M., No. 147, was organized May 27, 1853, David Conger was W. M., David Flynn, S. W., and Jesse Moorman, J. W. This lodge is said to have a present membership of sixty-one. It is one of the most prosperous country lodges in this locality, and owes the building in which the meetings are held. The Grangers and Red Men formerly had organizations here, but both have gone down.

Flatrock was laid out by Thomas Woolley, January 4, 1855. Forty-two lots laid out. Columbus & Shelby Railroad eighty feet wide: Broad Street, sixty feet; all other streets, fifty feet; alleys, twenty links wide variation, 5° 30'. This village is situated in the extreme southern part of the county near the southwestern corner of Washington Township, and is on the line of the J., M. & I. Railroad. It is a thriving little place and since its inception has been considered a good trading point, but has in the last few years made more progress than formerly. The railroad gives it advantages the neighboring villages do not have. One of the most important business concerns is the grain elevator and warehouse conducted by John and William Nadings. It is one of the largest of the kind in this locality and a large business is carried on. Wesley Nadings and C. P. Isley have general stores and do a good retail trade. Alvin Moore owns a saw mill, which

he has conducted for several years with profit. D. A. Pettigrew and H. M. Connelley, are the present physicians. In addition to them, Drs. Norris, Free, Benham, Kennedy, Lytle, Handy and Jones, have practiced medicine from this place. The usual number of blacksmiths, shoemakers and other mechanics are here, that go to make a thriving country town. The people are energetic, enterprising and law-abiding. There is in existence there a horse thief detective association that is somewhat novel in its workings. The members are united for the purpose of apprehending criminals and bringing them to justice. If they fail in finding the property, they contribute sufficient money per capita to replace it with another as good. It is practically a horse thief insurance society.

Smithland was laid out by Hezekiah Smith, October 28, 1851, containing sixteen lots 4 rods by 10 rods — $\frac{1}{4}$ acre each. Variation of surveyor's compass needle $5^{\circ} 45'$. It was laid out on the line of the old Edinburg & Shelbyville Railroad, and its first business was conducted by Austin Clarke, who opened a store here about the time of the completion of the railroad. Aaron Smith and Jesse Smith were also early merchants. McCain and Smith built a saw mill there some time in the fifties. The present business is conducted by Dr. Smith & Son and Mr. Sloan. Hiawatha Lodge No. 193, I. O. O. F., was first instituted at Marietta but owing to the number of its members who responded to the call of their country and went to the war the charter was surrendered during that period. Early in the seventies a petition was presented to the grand body asking for a new charter, which was granted and the lodge established at Smithland, with L. Jones as Noble Grand. The lodge now own the property which they occupy, and although not strong in numbers are prosperous.

Marietta was laid out by James Wray June 19, 1839; surveyed by Joseph B. Nickel, County Surveyor. Twenty lots each 66 feet front by 165 feet deep, — $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Main Street 66 feet wide, all other streets 33 feet. Alleys 12 feet wide. Plat of Marietta and Engler's Addition, by David Engler, August 11, 1849, showing sixty-seven lots in all. Church Street and Railroad Street each 66 feet in width. Soon after the town was laid out, William Cooper embarked in the mercantile business in a large frame dwelling-house (which was probably the first built), that stood on Main Street, near the Methodist Episcopal Church. This was a grocery store. There was a great demand for a general store and in response to this demand S. Robertson bought a stock of general merchandise and began business in a frame building on Railroad Street. The later merchants were: Rush & Engler, Samuel Elliott,

B. F. Sturgis, Thomas McGarren, Lafayette Davison, William Higgins, Harry Norton, "Bud" Snapp, William Cochran, Abner Richey, Harry Hageman, Lewis Conner and James French. About the time of the completion of the Edinburg & Shelbyville Railroad, a saw mill was established on Blue River by Mr. Heaston, but was sold to Samuel Elliott and a grist mill built in connection. An extensive lumber business was carried on for several years until the mill was destroyed by fire. D. H. Slagle may be mentioned as an extensive operator in the same line. At present Hageman and Miley, John Beuchheimer, John Pile, Samuel Dick, Jesse Sithen and Joseph Kanouse are engaged in the different branches of trade in the town.

Fountaintown, laid out by Matthew Fountain, December 23, 1854. Twenty-three lots, each 5x8 rods — $\frac{1}{4}$ acre. Railroad Street, including eighty feet belonging to the C. H. & D. Railroad, formerly called the Junction Railroad, is 120 feet wide: Main and Hill Streets, thirty-three feet wide: alleys, one rod wide. Milbourn's Addition, by Richard Milbourn, January 1, 1868. Fifty-seven lots north of the original plat and east of the Greenfield road. White Fountaintown was not laid out until 1854; there had been several houses erected and some business done prior to that time. The Fountains and Benjamin Freeman were among the early merchants. The town grew slowly until 1867, the date of the completion of the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis Railroad, when it began a new life, and at present has a population of probably 350 people. The various departments of business are at present represented as follows: General stores, J. S. Smith and J. E. Campbell; groceries, Marion Campbell; notions, E. T. J. Jorden; agricultural implements, Meyers & Jorden; pump factory, F. M. Ayers & Son; tile factory and saw mill, J. W. Draper; grist mill, Clark Macy; blacksmiths, Kroening & Fout and Coleman Lisher. The only secret order in the town is the Knights of Pythias, which was instituted August 23, 1887, having been in existence less than one month.

Gwynnecville was laid out by Alexander D. Pollitt, January 25, 1881. Pollitt's First Addition — May 20, 1881 — Recorded March 11, 1882. Surveyed by Charles F. Webster, County Surveyor. It contains 34 lots, most of them 60x120 feet. Alleys 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Main Street, on the Brookville State road is 60 feet wide. All other streets, 50 feet, except West Street, 30 feet. Main Street runs north 75° west. This town was named in honor of O'Brien Gwynne, a distinguished merchant and business man of Carthage, Rush County, Ind., who owned large tracts of land in the vicinity.

The first merchant was Warren King, who commenced selling goods, October, 1881; Second was William M. Swain and Robert Meredith, partners; Third, W. W. Wilcoxon and William Leisure, and J. E. Earnest, first blacksmith. The present business: Warren King, general merchandise; A. W. Swain, general merchandise; Wortman & Leisure, implements and hardware; F. W. Rusey, tile and brick; M. M. Hacket, saw mills; Frank Conrad, blacksmith.

Freeport was laid out by Ira Bailey, Alexander Rittenhouse and John McCormick, March 17, 1836. Surveyed by Joseph B. Nickel, County Surveyor, March 3, 1836. Also acknowledged by Hopkins Harris -- as far as his land comes into the said plat, and wishes the same to go to the record," April 25, 1836. On the line between Sections 14 and 15, Township 14 north, Range 7 east. Twenty-eight lots laid off. Main Street, located on the public road running north and south on the said section line 40 feet wide; variation 5° 45'. Bailey's Addition to Freeport. By Ira Bailey, May 7, 1838. Surveyed by Joseph B. Nickel, County Surveyor. Thirteen lots laid off "south of the original town plat, on the east side of said section line, and reaching from the east side of Main Street to Blue River. Laid out to the south line of said Section 14." The location of Bailey's mill at the present site of Freeport, early in the twenties, brought many people there for bread stuff and made it a desirable point for the location of a store, which was done a few years later by John Corell, who it is claimed, was its first merchant. This, however, is disputed by others who claim to know, saying John McCormick deserves the credit of being the first. Nathan Prince, Alexander Rittenhouse and Judge Bailey, were also early merchants. The present business of the town consists of a flouring mill, owned by Alexander Mellis, and a general store by A. F. Kinsly.

Vinton was laid out by John Andrews and James Templeton, March 20th, 1838. Surveyed by Joseph B. Nickel, County Surveyor, March 19th, 1838, 40 lots laid off, each 82 1-2 feet by 132 feet deep. Main Street located on Michigan Road, 100 feet wide. All other streets 50 feet, alleys 13.

Geneva, Postoffice Sulphur Hill, was laid out by Lewis Cline, October 28th, 1853, consisting of 32 lots, each 60x120 feet. Streets 50 feet wide. It was laid out on the left bank of Flatrock River in the western part of Noble Township. As a business point it is not now nor never has been of much importance. Messrs. Gibbs and Johnson, sold goods here at an early day. John Drowberger many years ago was engaged in merchandising just outside the limits of the town. At present C. C. Drowberger and J. R. Keeling are

selling goods. A grist mill owned and operated by Leonard Hier and the lime kiln of S. H. Gregory are the most important enterprises.

The Village of London is principally located in Section 25, of Moral Township. Before the building of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Railroad early in the decade of the fifties, there was nothing attempted at its present site in the way of merchandising. Soon after the completion of that important highway of commerce, Jesse Oaks began doing a small retail business in a building he had erected for that purpose. It was the first building erected on the present site of the town and it still stands for the accommodation of business. Oaks remained but a short time when, on account of failing health, he sold to McDougal & McKay, who did a prosperous business for some time. McDougal had formerly been in business at Pleasant View, and after about two years he sold his interest to his partner who continued for several years. This same store building has nearly always been occupied by merchandising, the present merchant being Oliver Means. After the railroad had been completed a few years, Joel Crum and John Jeffries began business under the firm name of Crum & Jeffries. For a while they did a good business. Their store stood on the site now occupied by the new building of Wesley Crum. The most successful merchant that has ever been in trade at London was Thomas Francis, who succeeded Crum & Jeffries. There have been others in business here at various times, but the importance of the place as a trading point has decreased much in the last few years. Various other enterprises have been started, but all alike have disappeared. About the year 1856, a large building was erected for the purpose of holding a seminary, but after a few years the school was discontinued, and the house is now occupied as a dwelling. Nathan Earlywine was the earliest village blacksmith, and the business has been represented from his time to this. Thomas Rubush is the present physician. London is now little more than a decaying village, and excepting in name can have no hope of rivaling its namesake the renowned metropolis of the British Empire.

The town with its additions was laid out by Aaron House, July 21st, 1852; surveyed by J. M. Elliott, June 30, 1852: see Deed Record T, 405; also; New Plat Book No. 1, page 23, plat 4; thirty-two lots and one outlot laid off; Main Street, on the C., I., St. L. & C. R. R., is 100 feet wide. Aaron House's first addition was laid out June 13th, 1852; surveyed by John Dargin, County Surveyor, June 4th, 1852; eleven lots south of the original town plat of London, and five lots not numbered; no dimensions given.

Aaron House's second addition was laid out October 17th, 1854; this plat shows fifty-nine lots, including four outlots.


St. Paul in Shelby County. John F. Stephens' Addition. Laid out April 4th, 1856. Surveyed by John Dargin, County Surveyor. One hundred and twenty-three lots lying west of St. Paul, in Decatur County, Ind., said lots laid off in six blocks. Asa J. Avery's Addition. Laid out October 6th, 1858. Nineteen lots laid off. Henry C. Lord's Addition was laid out October 27th, 1860. Surveyed by Ed. Winchel, County Surveyor, September 22th, 1860. Counting 114 lots northwest of Stephens' Addition. The business portion as well as probably three-fourths of the entire town lies in Decatur County and therefore does not deserve space in this work.

Prescott. — Laid out by S. L. Dorsey, June 28th, 1867. Dorsey's Addition was laid out March 12th, 1869. This town like Lewis Creek, St. John's stations and Ray's Crossing on the line of the J., M. & I. Railroad are but way stations, and while each has done something in a commercial way there is but little or nothing of historic value that may yet be recorded.



A BIOGRAPHY

OF THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, PREPARED SPECIALLY FOR THIS VOLUME
BY LEE F. WILSON.

HOMAS A. HENDRICKS was the son of Major John Hendricks, and the grandson of Abraham Hendricks, a descendant of the Huguenots, who immigrated to New Jersey, and thence to Pennsylvania, just before the Revolution. Abraham Hendricks, as well as his amiable wife, who was of a Scotch family—the Jamiesons—was a person of remarkable force of character. He was elected to Pennsylvania Assembly first, in 1792, and served four terms in the Legislature, the last ending in 1798.

William Hendricks, second governor of Indiana, preceded his brother John in moving to this State from Ohio, and had gained much notoriety as a talented and public man, when Major John Hendricks finally concluded to risk his fortune in the wilds of the New West. The last named, John Hendricks, afterward known as Major, on account of his being commissioned as Major of the State militia, prior to 1820 resided with his little family at Zanesville, Ohio. His wife was highly connected and was noted for her strong sense of duty and earnest piety. Her name was Jane Thomson, and was, with a niece, the only member of that family who emigrated west, the others remaining in Pennsylvania and other eastern States, some of whom have gained enviable reputations in law, medicine, politics and the ministry. The Agnews, of New York, the Blacks and Watsons of Pittsburgh, the Wylies of Philadelphia, and the descendants of Alexander Thomson, of Chambersburg, Pa., are worthy of special note in this connection. Shortly after their marriage, Major John Hendricks and his wife moved to Muskingum County, Ohio. While there they lived in a rude log house, one story, one room, one door and two windows, built from round logs, unscutched, chinked and daubed after the pioneer fashion. In this little domicile, wherein reigned peace and domestic tranquility, were born two sons, one Abram, the other Thomas A. The last named, Thomas A. Hendricks, was born on September 7, 1819. The next year, 1820, lured by the brilliant career of William Hendricks, heretofore spoken of as the second governor of the State, and afterward a member of Congress and later a dis-

tinguished United States Senator, Major John Hendricks, with his little family, removed to Madison, Indiana, then the metropolis of the State. Two years later, 1822, Major Hendricks moved to Shelby County, then a wilderness of wood, now the site of Shelbyville. Here the parents of one of the Nation's greatest men commenced to hew out a house and carve a career for their hopeful son, then scarcely three years of age. A house was soon erected, trees felled, and a new farm opened. The latch string of Major Hendrick's house always hung out for all comers and goers, ministers, politicians, officials, all, found a welcome at the Hendricks farm. Mrs. Hendricks was a devout Christian, by profession a Calvinist, as were all the Hendricks family on both sides, the Thomsons and Hendrickses. By her charitable acts, Christian deportment and natural urbanity, the new family soon became the leading family of the county, and most noted for its hospitality.

Late in the year 1822, a log school-house was erected in the woods, where Shelbyville now stands. A Mr. Griffin was the first instructor, but gave place to William H. Hawkins before the subject of this sketch was old enough to attend school. Mr. Hawkins was noted for his ability to "wield the rule and the birch." The late Vice President seldom referred to Mr. Hawkins when giving reminiscences of his early school days. He afterward conducted his school in the Methodist Church. Realizing the need of a new school-house and a home for the teacher's family, John Hendricks and John Walker headed a subscription and built a two story brick school-house, which is now occupied as a business house, and is situated on Washington Street, one block from the public square. In 1829, Rev. Eliphalet Kent came to fill the Presbyterian pastorate, and brought with him from the east a young bride, a lady of excellent culture, fine education, graceful and nobly consecrated to the work of the Master. She was soon given the school and to her Mr. Hendricks owed much of his training and success. Here uncle Isaac Wilson, Squire L. Vanpelt, Judge Sleeth and many of the oldest citizens of the city now living, attended school with Thomas A. Hendricks. Having completed his course in the common schools of Shelbyville, he entered the Hanover College in 1836, where he remained until 1841, save a few months he was unavoidably absent. Here he studied the sciences, political economy, Latin, Greek and the Bible. Returning to his home, he commenced the study of law in the office of Stephen Major, then a young lawyer of brilliant attainments and considerable tact and experience. In 1843, Mr. Hendricks went to Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where he entered the law school, in which Alexander Thomson was instructor, a man of high ability, extensive learning, much experience as Judge of the Sixteenth

Judicial District, comprising Franklin, Somerset, Fulton and Bedford Counties, and was, as heretofore stated, a relative of Mr. Hendricks on his mother's side. To this private school also went the late Governor Conrad Baker, and others, who afterward became men of distinction. It was at this place that Thomas A. Hendricks became acquainted with the talented Judge Jere S. Black. After eight months' hard work, he returned to Shelbyville, passed an examination and was, the same year, admitted to the practice and at once started an office of his own. His first case was before Squire Lee. Nathan Powell, a young lawyer with whom Hendricks had grown up, was his opponent. They had finished their school education the same year: had opened their law offices within a few days of each other, and this was the first effort of young Powell, as well as Mr. Hendricks. Each had volunteered his services, and the "Squire's" office was crowded, a prize offered to the victor. The cause was a trivial one, yet the young lawyers worked hard and with the vim of old practitioners. Mr. Hendricks won, and after complimenting Mr. Powell upon his effort, he gracefully served the apples which had been furnished by an enthusiastic spectator. Thus started the young advocate who was destined to become one of the Nation's greatest and most beloved statesmen.

It was about this time that Martin M. Ray, a young attorney, and the father of W. Scott Ray, settled in the town. He was, in politics, a Whig, and it may be here remarked that all of the Hendricks family on both sides, except Thomas A., were Whigs. Mr. Ray and Hendricks soon became fast friends, and though pitted against each other both in law and politics, they remained friends to the last.

In 1843, he formed the acquaintance of Miss Eliza Morgan, who was the daughter of a widow, living at North Bend, Ohio, her father, Hon. Isaac Morgan, having died some years before. She was visiting her sister, Mrs. Daniel West, at Shelbyville, and soon became the centre of the social circle of the village, being at the time, in her teens, a beautiful girl, accomplished, affable, and of the highest type of social culture. Two years later, September 26, 1845, Thomas A. Hendricks and Miss Eliza Morgan were married at North Bend, Ohio, the Rev. Mr. Jones, a Baptist minister, officiating.

PROFESSIONAL AND POLITICAL CAREER IN SHELBY COUNTY.

So soon as Thomas A. Hendricks emerged from boy-hood, his success as a lawyer and a public man was assured. Having established an office in Shelbyville, he gained in a short time a fair competence and soon became one of the leading attorneys of the place.

As an advocate he had few equals, and as a safe counsellor none in whom the people had unbounded confidence.

In 1848, January 16, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks—the only child they ever had. He was named Morgan. He was a beautiful boy, full of life and joy, the pride of his parents and the object of general admiration with all their acquaintances. He died in 1851, causing gloom to cover the household and grief to linger on the countenance of the devoted parents.

In the same year, 1848, without his seeking, Mr. Hendricks was nominated for the Lower House of the General Assembly, against Capt. Nathan Earlywine. His canvass was marked by his forcible arguments and brilliant oratory. Although young, he proved himself a forcible speaker, a sound reasoner and a successful debater. He was elected to the Legislature and served his term with marked distinction. He took an active part in the passage of a law in the interest of “the common schools” which was approved in June, 1849. He was a member of the committee which reported a bill for making all tuition free.

At the August election of 1849, a majority of the voters of the State favored the proposition for a constitutional convention, to consist of 150 members, chosen from the senatorial and representative districts. Thomas A. Hendricks and James Vanbenthusen were chosen, the same being unsought by either, and the election without opposition. The convention assembled in October, 1850, and was presided over by George W. Carr, of Lawrence County. Mr. Hendricks served on two important committees—County and Township Organization, Powers and Officers, and on Finance. He won much distinction in the convention, especially by his speech on the resolution relative to the abolition of the grand jury system. On the 13th of November, 1850, the venerable colleague of Mr. Hendricks died, and on the 18th following, Mr. Hendricks made a very touching speech upon the life and career of the deceased.

The following year, in the spring, was the beginning of Mr. Hendricks' career in national politics. This congressional district was composed of several counties, extending far to the east and as far north as Tipton County, including Marion. The convention was held at Indianapolis, May 16th, 1851, and the candidates were numerous. Among them were: Jonathan McCarty, who had served with much credit for many years, James H. Rariden, Andrew Kennedy, William J. Brown, and William W. Wick. The contest was heated, but on the thirty-third ballot Mr. Hendricks was made the nominee for Congress from the then fifth congressional district. This was the last close contest for a nomination that he ever had. Col. James P. Rush, of Hancock County, was nominated by the Whigs



Respectfully Yours
Thomas A. Collow

as his opponent, and made a vigorous canvass of the district. Mr. Hendricks in this contest gained the appellation of "log-roller," from a little incident said to have occurred during that race: One day, while on his journey to fill an appointment some place in Hamilton County, and reaching the neighborhood in which he was to speak, he alighted from his horse to help a man who was trying to put a log on a heap. For one man this was a difficult task, but with the help of Mr. Hendricks it was easily accomplished. Mr. Hendricks, without explaining his purpose or giving his name mounted his steed and went on. The next day he spoke in New Lancaster, Tipton County. The day after he addressed a meeting in Boxleytown, Hamilton County, at the conclusion of which, a gentleman came forward and said to Mr. Hendricks:

"Did you assist a man rolling logs (at such a place) day before yesterday?"

"Yes, I believe I did," said Mr. Hendricks.

"Well, that settles it," said the man of toil, who had every appearance of being a frontiersman. "We 'lowed that it was you, and I want to say to ye, stranger, that any man es will neighbor with a feller that way, an' not be blowin' 'bout such important business to his self es runnin' fur congress, is just our kind of a man. That feller you helped is my son-in-law. He and another son-in-law, my son and me are all Whigs, but every darned one of us intends to vote fur you."

The returns from that precinct showed that the tally was changed eight votes in Hendricks' favor. His log rolling had accomplished there an example worthy of emulation.

Since that campaign, the man who gets out among the people, mingles with them and neighbors with the voters, is called a political "log roller."

Of course Mr. Hendricks was elected. In congress he progressed with signal ability, was called to act on some of the most important committees, and won not only a national reputation, but the good will and friendship of all with whom he came in contact. Scarce had Congress adjourned when he was required to make another campaign, for the constitution had transferred the congressional elections to even years and the month to October. The new district included six counties, Marion County as one.

The Whig candidate, John H. Bradley, of Indianapolis, was a brilliant man, and a public speaker of rare attainments. He had not been nominated by any convention but had declared himself the candidate in response to a published card signed by three of his friends and admirers. The Whigs refused to call a convention, preferring to let him pose as the "People's candidate." He made a thorough

canvass of Shelby County, but to no avail. The usual Democratic majority in Old Shelby was doubled and Mr. Hendricks was again triumphantly elected to Congress.

In 1854, when the Northern Whigs were in a chaotic condition, Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery, Free Soilers, Garrisonian Abolitionists, Know-Nothings and Democrats commingling in a storm of confusion, a "Fusion" State and Congressional ticket was formed for the occasion. Opposed to Mr. Hendricks in this district, was Lucian Barbour, a talented lawyer of Indianapolis, who had been a Democrat, and now exerted himself to combine all the opponents of Democracy. Mr. Hendricks did not desire this nor the former nomination for Congress, preferring rather the pursuit of his profession, but the charge that he had misrepresented his constituency in voting for the Kansas Nebraska bill, and the challenges made to him personally by the opposition to defend his course, led him to accept the nomination, which his party was eager to bestow upon him. He made a strong, vigorous and manly contest for the election, but the tidal wave had started and politics of the State underwent a change. Mr. Hendricks was defeated. This he bore with becoming dignity, and, after serving a single session more, retired to his profession and his home in Shelbyville.

In August, 1855, he was commissioned by President Pierce, General Land Commissioner, one of the most important positions in the gift of the President. He served in this capacity nearly four years, when in 1859, he resigned, and again resumed his practice at home. In 1860, the Democratic State Convention was held at Indianapolis, and Thomas A. Hendricks was made the unanimous nominee for Governor. His opponent was Henry S. Lane, a soldier of the Mexican War, a patriot and an orator. These two men, even tempered, of the sweetest and most admirable character, spoke together in nearly every county in the State. It was, however, the most exciting canvass ever made in the State, yet each retained his composure, and each throughout the campaign showed the other the utmost courtesy and the fairest consideration. Defeat again came to Mr. Hendricks. In the same year he moved to Indianapolis, where he lived to the day of his death. He immediately gained a large practice in law, which he always enjoyed.

In January, 1863, he was elected to the United States Senate, which position he held for six years, gaining for himself additional honors and a national reputation. In 1872 he was again nominated for Governor of Indiana. His opponent was General Thomas Browne, a Republican of considerable ability and an enviable reputation. This campaign was peculiar, in one particular. The Republicans had infused the crusaders with the idea that they were

the salvation of their cause, while the Democracy opposed all sumptuary laws. Yet, Mr. Hendricks went before the people as a temperance man, opposed to prohibition, but willing to sign any constitutional legislation looking toward the amelioration of crime and the advancement of temperance. He was elected, and kept his pledges to a letter. In the Legislature, elected at the same time, the Baxter bill, a mixture of high license and local option, was passed and submitted to Governor Hendricks for approval. He regarded the bill as unconstitutional, and was himself politically and individually opposed to the principles of its provisions; but in his canvass for election, he had promised the people that if the Legislature, which would be elected with him, on the same issues, should pass a temperance law, he would sign it, and he did so. This was characteristic of Thomas A. Hendricks. He always kept his pledges inviolate, and ever remained true to his friends. He had a high sense of duty and a spirit of philanthropy pervaded his whole nature.

The writer sent to Col. Samuel Donelson, now a resident of Sedan, Kansas, but formerly, and for many years, a citizen of Shelbyville, and a close friend of Mr. Hendricks, for data and incidents he might remember of the late Vice President during his career in the county from 1822 to 1860. Col. Donelson's acquaintance with Mr. Hendricks began in the year 1852. The Colonel was the Democratic nominee for the Lower House of the General Assembly, to which he was elected in that year, and the subject of this sketch was the nominee for re-election to Congress—the short term—made so by the new constitution of the State. The Colonel was billed to speak at Black Hawk, and Mr. Hendricks was there. Col. Donelson made his speech—quite an arraignment of the old Whig party—in which he eloquently contrasted the policies and measures of the two great parties. To say the least, it was a statesman-like speech, during the delivery of which Mr. Hendricks was a few yards off, seated under a large sugar tree in company with John Snepp. As the Colonel warmed up, Mr. Hendricks drew near and listened attentively to the close of the speech, and at its close, Mr. Hendricks went up to the Colonel, and said: “Mr. Donelson, you have made an ingenious speech.” After remarking that they would dine with Mr. French that day, they started on their way to the hotel together, when Mr. Hendricks said: “Sam, where did you get the ideas of your speech?” The Colonel said: “I picked them up from what I could remember of a speech delivered by Hon. Bill Hill, of Ohio, at Maysville, Ky., in 1849.” Mr. Hendricks laughed heartily, for it brought to his mind a little incident of his own experience. In 1842, a year before Mr. Hen-

dricks quit school, he made a speech in Johnny Young's Grove, on the occasion of a Fourth of July barbecue. It was well received, says a biographer, and added much to his reputation as a speaker. Two years later (1844) Captain Nathan Earlywine, a Whig politician, who afterward became Hendricks' opponent for the Legislature, was invited to deliver an annual address, and he came to Mr. Hendricks to borrow his oration delivered in 1842, suggesting that the latter might make some alterations and additions suitable to the time and the man. Mr. Hendricks very generously consented to the plan, and, in revising the oration, inserted some very sound Democratic sentiments on the Oregon question, which was just then agitating the people. The obtuse and unsuspecting Earlywine made the speech and placed special stress upon the amended portion of his adopted oration, much to the chagrin of his Whig friends, and the astonishment of Democrats who grouped about laughing unseemly and nudging those who were "onto" the joke.

In speaking of the Vice President's fidelity to his friends and his devotion to those of his early association, Col. Donelson says: "Some years after Mr. Hendricks went into the practice of law, a little incident occurred which, to me, proved the true greatness of this man who was destined to fill the second highest place in the gift of the people. About one mile east of Shelbyville, lived a queer old man who had but two children, a son and daughter. The old man was very eccentric, and, at his death, he left the bulk of his estate to the society of colonization. In vain the children tried for several years to get a lawyer to undertake the breaking up of the will. Almost destitute and in despair, the daughter applied to Mr. Hendricks to take the case. She went to his office carrying her little baby. Mr. Hendricks listened attentively to her story, at the conclusion of which he turned to me—as I happened to be present—and said, 'Will you go and request Martin M. Ray to call at my office?' 'Yes,' I replied, and I went immediately to Mr. Ray, and told him what Mr. Hendricks said. I accompanied Mr. Ray to the office. Hendricks explained the case to Mr. Ray, remarking at its close, 'I want your assistance in this case. I went to school with that girl, and I intend that she shall have her share in the estate.'" Col. Donelson recites a conversation he had with the late Vice President, a few weeks before his death, in which Mr. Hendricks, in contrasting the conventions of to-day with those of former years, gave an account of a convention held in Brandywine Township, on the roadside near the residence of the late Capt. Hawkins. He said that after the meeting had been called to order and its object talked over by the moderator, one gentleman spoke up in a loud voice, "All of those who are in favor of Col. Miller,

for the Legislature, come on this side of the road!" Then Jerre Odell, standing on the other side of the road, said, "All those who favor Thomas A. Hendricks, for the Legislature, come on this side of the road, with me!" They then counted noses, and Mr. Hendricks was declared the choice of Brandywine Township, for representative.

Reference has been made to his first nomination and election to the General Assembly in 1848. As a matter of fact he did not seek this nomination. Under the old constitution, all the State officers (except Governor and Lieutenant Governor), the circuit judges and the judges of the supreme court, were elected by the Legislature. In the winter of 1847, a vacancy in the judgeship of Shelby County occurred, and Judge William W. Wick was a candidate before the Legislature, which met in December, for re-election. Judge Wick was a very able lawyer, an impartial judge, and in every way much of a gentleman, and well known to the people of the State. Judge J. M. Sleeth, of Shelbyville, was then serving his third term in the lower house, and in that Legislature strongly urged the election of Thomas A. Hendricks to the judgeship. Mr. Hendricks was then scarcely twenty-eight years of age, and as yet had not become much known to the members of the Legislature, and Judge Wick was re-elected by a small majority. At that time the Legislature met in the first week of December, each year. Representatives were elected each year, and Senators every three years. In 1848, Judge J. M. Sleeth desired to go to the Senate from Shelby County, which, at that time, was entitled to one Senator and one Representative, and Thomas A. Hendricks wished also to go to the Senate. Judge Sleeth, however, defeated him for the nomination, and the friends of the former, without his consent or even desire, nominated him for the lower house. As has been said, he was elected, and did much valuable service as a Representative, making himself felt on every important occasion.

During all his career in Shelbyville, the Hon. Martin M. Ray was ever his near and confidential friend. To him he confided his political plans and aspirations. The friendship was mutual and reciprocal. After the death of Martin M. Ray, he became the intimate friend of W. Scott Ray, a son of Martin M., whom he always visited when in Shelbyville. About two weeks before the Vice President's death, he came to Shelbyville, and in the evening from 6 o'clock till 9:45 P. M., he spent in the office of the *Democrat*, talking with its proprietor, Mr. Ray, and a number of friends who had assembled to see him on that occasion. He talked freely on the topics of the day and his intended trip to Washington to resume the duties of President of the Senate. During the evening

he made frequent mention of his old friend, the father of his auditor. Shelby County was, to him, always a pleasant place to come. Here he met true and devoted friends, friends who both loved and admired him. From 1860, to his death, he always came to the county on or about the eve of election to speak to the Democracy of the home of his childhood.

In 1876, he was nominated for the Vice Presidency on the Democratic ticket, with Samuel J. Tilden, of New York. Of this election, it was claimed, they were flagrantly defrauded by returning boards and the electoral commission selected for that purpose, or for the purpose, as was claimed, of arbitrating the rights of both political parties, and of averting an impending civil war if Tilden should take his seat. In 1880, the name of Thomas A. Hendricks was placed in nomination for the Presidency at Cincinnati, by Indiana, and his nomination strongly urged in the convention. In 1884, he was delegate to the Chicago convention, and as chairman of the Indiana delegation, presented, in befitting terms and a masterly manner, the name of Joseph E. McDonald for the Presidency. After the latter had positively refused to accept the second place on the ticket, Mr. Hendricks was almost unanimously chosen, and the successful ticket for 1884, the first in twenty-five years, became Grover Cleveland for President and Thomas A. Hendricks for Vice President.

In 1883, Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks made a trip to Europe, visiting Great Britain, Ireland, France, Italy, Switzerland and Germany. This they enjoyed very much, and he often spoke of the many pleasures of that trip. Of Major John Hendricks' family there now remain but two. The family consisted of Abram, Thomas A., Jane, Anna, John, James, and two others. Abram became a Presbyterian minister, and died in 1860. Jane married Dr. Webb, of Shelbyville, who, in 1850, died of cholera. She afterward married Dr. Pierce, of New York, and moved to that city where she died. Dr. Pierce, a few years after married Anna, the only remaining sister of Thomas A., and she and Dr. Pierce are still living in New York City. John lived here until about 1870, acting for a number of years as post master of Shelbyville. He moved to Delhi, Ohio, where he died a few years ago. James Hendricks, the youngest, still lives here (Shelbyville), himself and Mrs. Dr. Pierce being the only survivors of a family of eight.

But few greater calamities ever befell a people than the death of Vice President Hendricks. He was one of the Nation's greatest men, deep, broad minded, diplomatic and above all, a true man. On the 25th day of November, 1885, he died at his home at Indianapolis, of heart disease. At the moment of his death, he was

alone. His loving wife, who had ever been his companion, his solace and his adviser, had, a moment before, left the room after hearing him say "I am free at last," meaning that he was at last free from pain, and had responded to a call at the door, when upon her return to her distinguished husband, she found him dead, his eyes partly closed, his face shapely, with no signs of pain or struggle and his countenance placid as if fallen asleep. The doctor was summoned, but it was too late. The great statesman, lawyer, and citizen had passed beyond the reach of human aid. The funeral was the largest ever known in the State and thousands went from Shelby County to pay their last respect to the honored dead. The ladies of Shelbyville and vicinity, made and sent to the persons in charge of the funeral, a beautiful miniature floral cabin, representing the house of his birth, with appropriate wreaths to be used on that occasion. This floral tribute expressive of the tender affection of the ladies for the Vice President, was the finest, both as to quality and design, ever made in the State.

We have thus briefly traced the life of one of nature's noblemen, giving only an outline of his public career without attempting to narrate his individual efforts in the discharge of the duties of the many trusts conferred upon him. To do this would require more space than we are allowed in the performance of our difficult, though pleasant task. His acts and speeches in Congress, both in the House and Senate, his defense of what he conceived to be right, his labor for the poor, the oppressed and the wronged of every class in this and other countries would be of great interest to his people and worthy of emulation by all. His devotion to his party, his candor and honesty of purpose, his noble ambition to faithfully serve his people, his philanthropy and universal love of mankind combined to make him one of the noblest of men. Strong in his profession, yet courteous to his opponents. Great in intellect, yet approachable by the humblest of men. High in position, he met every man as his equal. Independent in thought, self-reliant in principle and rich in pleasant greetings to all whom he met. He had few critics and fewer enemies. He rejoiced when others rejoiced and wept when they wept. He gave alms to the poor and sympathized with them in adversity. His life has taught a lesson of the past, the duties of the present and a glorious hope for the future. Though dead, he yet lives in the hearts of his people, and his noble characteristics stand out in bold relief as beacon lights to guide and direct generations yet to be. His place in life may be occupied, but can never be filled.

SHELBYVILLE SKETCHES.

EDMUND K. ADAMS. — The subject of this sketch is descended from an old Scotch family, several representatives of which emigrated in an early day to Ireland, the latter country being the nativity of James Adams, the grandfather of Edmund K. James Adams came to America in Colonial times, and often participating in the struggle for independence, settled in Pennsylvania, where he married and where he remained until after the birth of John H. Adams, father of subject, when he emigrated to Ohio. John H. Adams, at the age of thirty years, came to Indiana and settled in Bartholemew County, where he subsequently married Amanda, daughter of Nathan and Jane Graves, who bore him six children, the subject of this sketch being the second in number. Edmund K. Adams was born on the 14th day of August, 1852, and spent the years of his youth upon his father's farm, obtaining a rudimentary education in the meantime by attending such schools as the country afforded. In the fall of 1869, he entered the Hartsville University where he pursued his literary studies until the spring of 1874, spending a portion of his vacations in the meantime as teacher in the counties of Shelby, Bartholemew and Johnson, in all of which he held first-class certificates of qualifications as an instructor. Early in 1874 he conceived the idea of preparing himself for the legal profession, and at once entered as a student the law office of Messrs. Hord & Blair, of Shelbyville, a law firm of superior abilities, and at that time possessing one of the most extensive practices in Southern Indiana. Under the instruction of these able tutors, he applied himself arduously until the spring of 1877, at which time he was admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the active practice of his profession. He continued the practice alone until December, 1879, when he united in a co-partnership with Hon. O. J. Glessner and L. J. Hackney, which at once took rank as one of the strongest and most successful law firms in Shelby County. Since 1883, Mr. Adams has been senior member of the firm of Adams & Hackney, and is justly accorded a place among the most efficient and painstaking as well as one of the most successful lawyers in the southern part of the State. He is a Democrat in politics and a member of the Masonic Fraternity, having identified himself with the order in 1884. December 29, 1880, he was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Ludlow, of this county, daughter of Stephen and Teressa (Blankenship) Ludlow. Mrs. Adams was born November 17, 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have one child — Ethel.

HON. JOHN BEGGS, President of the Shelby Distilling Company, is a native of Ireland, and son of Edward and Elizabeth (Gibson) Beggs: parents both born in the same country, about the year 1798. Edward Beggs was for many years a merchant in the town of Ballinamallord, Ireland, where his death occurred in the year 1872. John Beggs is the second of a family of seven children and dates his birth from the 6th day of April, 1830, having first seen the light in the town where his father carried on the mercantile business. He received his primary education in his native country, and at the age of ten years, came to America, locating at Cincinnati, where for some time he pursued his studies under competent instructors in a select school. Having completed his preparatory course he subsequently became a student of Woodward College, which institution he attended for a period of three years, making substantial progress during that time. In the spring of 1845, he began to learn the distillery business, at New Richmond, Ohio, under David Gibson, and after becoming proficient in the same, put his knowledge into practice by taking charge of a distillery in the city of Troy, thence to Ashville, Ohio, where he was similarly engaged for more than four years. In 1852, he engaged in distillery business at Metamora, Franklin County, Ind., and after remaining there for a period of twenty years sold out in 1872, and removed to Shelbyville, in which city he operated a distillery, until 1883. In that year he suffered severely by fire, his loss aggregating about \$25,000. Immediately after this disaster, Mr. Beggs founded the Shelby Distilling Company, of which he has since served as President. This company under the efficient management of Mr. Beggs, has succeeded in building up a very prosperous business, and is one of the largest and most successful corporations of the kind in southern Indiana. In addition to his business enterprises, Mr. Beggs has given a great deal of attention to public and political affairs, having been elected to the State Senate in 1876. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat, and as such has rendered valuable service to his party in this county. He married in 1853, Miss Rebecca Lewis, who was born in Franklin County, Indiana, in the year 1831. To this marriage were born eight children, seven of whom are living, viz.: Elizabeth C., Belle, Clara, John E., Kate, Harry and Thomas.

JOHN E. BEGGS, Superintendent of the works of the Shelby Distilling Company, and also one of the stockholders, was born at Metamora, Franklin County, Indiana, July 28, 1861, and is the son of John and Rebecca (Lewis) Beggs. He is the eldest son of seven children. The greatest part of his education was obtained in the public schools of Laurel, Ind., but his father moved to Shel-

byville in 1879, and John E. had the benefit of attending the Shelbyville High School a year or so. After having learned the trade of yeast maker at Cincinnati, he entered his father's distillery at Shelbyville in 1881, and having applied himself with great care, was made superintendent of that institution during the year following. It was while holding this position, that Mr. Beggs made some rare and valuable discoveries in the art of yeast making, which greatly increased the amount of alcohol a given quantity of grain will produce. Not long after he became superintendent of his father's distillery, a serious fire broke out which entirely destroyed that establishment. A fine new building was immediately erected in its stead, by the Shelby Distilling Company, in which company, the subject of this sketch is now a stockholder, and is also superintendent of the distilling department. In politics, Mr. Beggs is an uncompromising Democrat, and cast his first vote for Cleveland for President. He is a member of one secret order, the Knights of Pythias, which he joined in 1886. He was married February 13, 1887, to Miss Kate C. Webb, of this city. Mrs. Beggs is the daughter of Robert and Clara (Mason) Webb, who are natives of Virginia.

JOHN BLESSING was born in Frederick County, Maryland, on the 3d of March, 1828. His father John Blessing, was a native of Virginia, but died in Maryland when our subject was quite young. The mother of Mr. Blessing was Mary Ann (Kesselring) Blessing, a native of Frederick County, Maryland, and where she died. Our subject was raised on the farm, and at nine years of age began supporting himself. In 1847, he came to Ohio and settled in Montgomery County. In February, 1848, he enlisted in the United States army and was attached to Company D, 8th Regiment Regulars and ordered to the seat of war in Mexico. He only served six months, then was discharged at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, August, 1848. He returned immediately to Montgomery County, and for some time was engaged in the distilling business. From 1851 to 1852, he was engaged in raising tobacco. In 1853, he began running a canal boat from Cincinnati to Toledo. In 1857, he engaged in the distillery business at Little York in Montgomery, upon his own responsibility. In August, 1863, he came to Shelbyville and was engaged in the distillery near this city until 1866, when he sold out and during the following year engaged in the hardware business until 1869. During the latter and the year following, he erected the large and commodious structure known as "Blessing's Opera House." Mr. Blessing has invested some of his capital in bank stock and has been a director of the First National Bank since 1865. He has also for many years been President of

the Shelby County Joint Stock Agricultural Association. Mr. Blessing is one of the most progressive men in the city. He has been a leading spirit in all of the public enterprises of this vicinity. He is a self-made man, and as such deserves high honor for what he has accomplished. He was married in 1851, to Miss Martha J. Otey, of Montgomery County, Ohio. They have three children, Emma R., Jennie and Gertrude. Mrs. Blessing died in 1875. Her husband has since wedded Miss Mary Linville, of Lancaster County, Penn. In politics, Mr. Blessing is a Republican. He is a member of Shelby Lodge No. 39, I. O. O. F., and he and his wife are Presbyterians.

CHARLES H. CAMPBELL. — Conspicuous among the enterprising and public spirited citizens of Shelbyville is Charles H. Campbell, who was born in the town of Lexington, Indiana, November 28, 1853. His paternal ancestors were among the early colonists of Virginia, his grandfather Andrew Campbell having been born in that State about the year 1777. The family came to Indiana in an early day, settling in Scott County in 1823, where Andrew Campbell's death occurred 1856. Subject's parents, A. H. and Mary J. E. (Doolittle) Campbell were both natives of Indiana, the former born in Scott County, October 17, 1825, and the latter in the southern part of the State, June 27, of the same year. Charles H. Campbell's early educational experience embraced the studies appertaining to the course prescribed by the public schools, in which he made commendable progress, obtaining a practical knowledge of the common branches of learning. In 1872, he accepted a position with the railroad locating in Shelbyville the following year and making this city his headquarters, until 1875. In the latter year he was transferred to Cincinnati, but in 1876, returned to Shelbyville and accepted the position of ticket agent for the C., I., St. L. & C. Railroad, the duties of which responsible trust he is still discharging. Mr. Campbell is a faithful and accomplished business man, alive to the interests of the company, by which he is employed and enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him. In addition to his official duties he takes an active interest in all measures having for their object the public good deserving special mention for his efforts in behalf of the city's welfare as member of the common council to which body he was elected in 1885, and in which he displayed wisdom, and rare executive ability. Politically he is a Republican, and cast his first vote in 1876, for R. B. Hayes. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, having identified himself with the same in 1885. He married in 1876, Miss Lucy Harding, daughter of William and Margaret Harding, of Ohio, a union blessed with the birth of two children viz.: Ada L. and George W. Campbell.

MOSES CARITHERS was born in New York City, April 9, 1823. He is of Scotch descent, both parents having been born in Scotland. His father, John Carithers, born March 12th, 1792, came to America in youth: died in Jefferson County, Kan., October 23, 1886. His mother, Lydia (Speer) Carithers, was born in 1793, and died in Hillsdale County, Mich., in 1870. The subject of this sketch is the eldest of six children, of whom four are now living. Mr. Carithers received a common school education. In 1839, he went to Lucas County, Ohio, but from there removed to Covington, Ky., in 1847, and engaged in the lumber business until 1856. In 1871, he removed to Madison, Ind., and engaged in the manufacture of carriages. Since 1875, when Mr. Carithers came to Shelbyville, he has also engaged in the manufacture of carriages. In 1849, Mr. Carithers married Miss Martha Patterson, who was born in Philadelphia, in 1831. There are three children to this marriage living, viz.: Frank E., Mary A. and Lee B. Mr. Carithers is a member of the Presbyterian Church in Shelbyville: in politics he is a Republican.

JAMES T. CAUGHEY, city editor of the *Republican*, is a native of New Paris, Ohio, born February 2, 1861. His father was George W. Caughey, born in Preble County, Ohio, September 17, 1831, and died in Shelbyville, Indiana, November 11, 1883. He was, by occupation, a merchant tailor, and carried on that business in this city for quite a number of years. The paternal grandfather of the subject here considered, was John Caughey, a native of one of the Eastern States. The family first settled in Ohio, and in 1871, came to Shelbyville. The mother of our subject is Sarah Caughey, born August 31, 1833, and whose maiden name was Johnson. Mr. Caughey is the younger of two living children. He was a student in the common schools at New Paris, Ohio, and on coming to Shelbyville, entered the public school and graduated from the High School in this city in 1879. Subsequent to his graduation, he entered the law office of Adams & Michner, and there remained for several years. In 1885, he became city editor of the *Shelbyville Republican*, and his success as a newspaper man is unquestioned. The prosperity of the *Republican* is in a great measure due to the energy and untiring effort of Mr. Caughey. He is also Secretary and Treasurer of The Shelby Printing Company. In politics, he is a pronounced Republican, and in 1885, was a candidate on the Republican ticket for city clerk, and owing to a slight difference in his own party, was defeated by twelve votes cast in favor of Charles Major. In 1885, he became a member of the I. O. O. F. He is a leading, active member of the order, and now holds the position of Vice Grand. Mr. Caughey is a promi-

nent and highly respected young man, and a firm friend of the Republican party and of education.

EDWARD H. CHADWICK, attorney at law, was born at Eaton, Preble Co., Ohio, March 12, 1852. His earlier days were spent on a farm, and in the district school-house. Later on he passed through the preparatory department of Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. He also completed the academic course at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire, graduating from that institution in a class of eighty-five, in 1878. In 1879, he came to Shelbyville and began studying law in the office of Ben. F. Love. He was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1881, since which time he has engaged in the practice of his profession. He married, May 6, 1879, Miss Mary Hughes, who has borne him the following children: John Erwin, James Manning (deceased) and Edward Hughes. Mr. Chadwick is a charter member of Chillon Lodge No. 129, Knights of Pythias. He is a very faithful attendant at the same, and has filled some of its most important positions. Politically he is an ardent Republican. Socially he is polite and affable. He has many friends, and no doubt will make a success in the business he has chosen.

LESTER CLARK, Superintendent of Schools of Shelby County, was born March 27, 1856, and is the son of Barrack E. and Sarah (Bilby) Clark, and is of English descent. Our subject is the younger of two children, and the only one now living. He was raised on the farm by his maternal grandparents, and received a fair common school education. He afterward was a student at normal schools. Both of his parents having died while he was an infant, Mr. Clark has had to work his own way up in the world, hence his education is entirely due to his own energy and effort. He began teaching school in 1876 in Hendricks Township, this county. Since then he has taught seven terms in that township and two terms in Johnson County. About two years ago he moved to Shelbyville, and spent the winter of 1886 and 1887, teaching school in Addison Township. June 6, 1887, he was elected Superintendent of Shelby County over eight competitors, which position he now holds. Mr. Clark has been married twice. August 24, 1880, Miss Bettie Hoover, of Johnson County, became his wife, and bore him two children, Arthur B., who died March 12, 1883, and Willie. She died March 1, 1883, of that dread disease consumption. December 24, 1885, he was wedded to Miss Rebecca Trew of this city, and to them one child has been born, Charles Trew. Politically, Mr. Clark is a Democrat. He is a member of Chillon Lodge No. 129, K. of P. He and his wife are both members of the First Baptist Church of this city. Mr. Clark is a con-

scientious Christian gentleman, and his friends predict that his administration as County Superintendent will be eminently successful.

MICHAEL COONEY was born in the southwestern part of Ireland, December 26, 1833, and is the son of Patrick and Bridget (Corey) Cooney, parents both natives of the same country. Patrick Cooney was born in 1782, and died in the year 1846. Mrs. Cooney was born in 1795, and departed this life about the year 1839. Michael Cooney is the third of a family of six children, three of whom are at this time living. He was educated at a private school in his native country, spent his youthful years on a farm, and in 1863, came to the United States, and accepted a position with the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, with headquarters at Cincinnati. February, 1864, he came to Ripley County Ind., where for three years he was in the employ of the "Big Four" Railroad Co. At the end of that time he was transferred to Shelbyville, where, since 1876, he has been foreman of Section 17, on the above named road, making in all twenty-three years spent in railroading. Mr. Cooney is one of the trusted employes of the "Big Four," and one of the leading and public spirited citizens of Shelbyville. He was elected to the City Council in 1882, re-elected in 1886, and at this time is Chairman of the Ditch and Sewer Fund and the Water Works Committees of that body. He takes an active interest in all the deliberations of the Council, and is justly esteemed one of the city's most faithful and efficient officers. He was married in 1858, to Miss Catherine Hines, a native of Ireland, born in the year 1843. Four children have been born to this marriage, viz.: Patrick, John, Mary and Annie Cooney. Mr. Cooney is a Republican in politics, and with his wife, belongs to the Catholic Church.

HON. EDMUND COOPER. — Conspicuous among the leading citizens of Shelby County, is the gentleman whose name introduces this biographical sketch. Edmund Cooper was born in Virginia, March 19, 1819, and is the son of Edmund and Catherine (Mason) Cooper, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. The father was born in the year 1768, and in an early day emigrated to Indiana, settling in what is now Washington County, as long ago as 1819, having been one of the prominent pioneers of that part of the State. He was a farmer by occupation, and departed this life in the year 1835. Mrs. Cooper was born in 1772, and died at her home in this State about the year 1858. The immediate subject of this sketch was reared to manhood on a farm, and early chose agriculture as a life work, in which he has been more than ordinarily successful. His early educational advantages were limited

to the country schools, but having always been a great reader and an intelligent observer, he has since obtained a fund of general and practical knowledge such as schools fail to impart. In 1847, he came to Shelby County and settled in Noble Township, and two years later went to Iowa, in which State he remained for only a limited period, returning to this county in the fall of 1850. He then resumed farming in Noble Township, and was thus engaged until 1885, at which time he retired from active life and removed to Shelbyville. He has always taken an active interest in political and public affairs, and a number of years ago was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace, and later County Commissioner, in which capacity he served two terms. In 1880, he was elected to represent Shelby County in the General Assembly of Indiana, and as a member of that body discharged his duty in a manner creditable to himself and satisfactory to his constituents. He has been a life long Democrat, but enjoys great personal popularity with all parties irrespective of political affiliation. He has been twice married, the first time in 1848, to Miss Margaret Van Pelt, by whom he had several children, three of whom, Squire J., Lewis W., and Laura A., are now living. Mrs. Cooper died in 1874, and two years later Mr. Cooper married his present wife, whose maiden name was Harriet E. Stockton.

SAMUEL D. DAY, retired physician and surgeon, was born in Dalton, Mass., March 2d, 1811. His parents were Amasa and Hannah Day, who lived and died in Massachusetts. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the district school at which he was a student during the winter, and his summers until the age of fifteen, were spent at Pittsfield Academy. Later he began the study of medicine, and by the time he had gained his majority, he had taken two courses of lectures at the Birkshire Medical Institute in Massachusetts, and was graduated therefrom in 1831. In 1832, the General Assembly of New York attempted to prevent the spread of cholera by quarantine, and Dr. Day was appointed quarantine physician at French Creek, where he remained until August, 1832. In 1836, Dr. Day located for the practice of his profession at Wilmington, Decatur Co., Ind. He only remained there a short time and then removed to Rush County. Dr. Day came to Shelbyville in 1838, and here he has since resided. Here he continued the active practice of medicine until 1878—was a regular practitioner in Shelbyville for forty years. Quit the practice on the account of failing health. He was married October 28th, 1847, to Miss Jane Thomson of Pittsburg, Pa., a cousin of the late lamented Vice President T. A. Hendricks. Mr. and Mrs. Day have spent many years in Shelbyville and always have been held in exalted esteem.

JOHN C. DEPREZ, prominent citizen and manufacturer of Shelbyville, is a native of Ohio, born in the city of Cincinnati, November 8, 1844. His parents, John and Mary (Corwein) Deprez, were natives of Germany, the former born, 1803, and the latter in the year 1817. They came to the United States in 1832, and after a short time spent in Shelby County, Indiana, removed to Cincinnati, which city was their home until their return to Shelby County in 1855. The father died in August, 1867, the mother is still living in this city. The subject of this sketch is the oldest son of seven living children. He enjoyed the advantages of a common school education, and in 1855, accompanied his parents to Shelbyville, of which city he has since been a resident. In 1866, he became interested in the woolen mills at Shelbyville, and from that time until 1873, continued the same, abandoning the business the latter year and affecting a co-partnership in the manufacture of furniture with Messrs. Conrey & Wallar, a firm which still continues. The factory operated by this company is one of the largest manufacturing establishments in Shelby County, and the goods turned out *i. e.*, all kinds of furniture, will compare favorably with that made in any other city of Indiana or the west. He is a Mason, having identified himself with that order in 1868, and in politics votes the Republican ticket. He was married April 11, 1871, to Miss Zera Miller, of this county, daughter of Col. Alexander and Lucy (Templeton) Miller. Mrs. Deprez was born in this county in 1850, and is the mother of four children, whose names are as follows, to-wit: John D., Harry W., Herbert B., and Russell, who died June 15, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Deprez are members of the Presbyterian Church.

THOMAS DEVOL was born in Washington County, Ohio, July 28, 1817, son of Arphaxed and Mary (Dye) Devol. His father was born in Rhode Island, and was raised in Massachusetts. He came westward to Ohio, in a very early day, and died in Morgan County, in 1840. His mother was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Morgan County, about 1846. The subject of our sketch is the fifth of eight sons, and is the only one now living. He was raised on a farm in Morgan County, Ohio, and came to Indiana in 1835. He did not move to Shelby County, however, until 1839. Since 1842, this county has been his permanent residence. Mr. Devol carried on the business of farmer until 1871, after which time he lived in Shelbyville, and since 1874 has been a grain merchant. In 1842, he was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Priscilla B. Ross, who is a native of Ross County, Ohio. They have been blessed with three children: Aurilla V., Mary M. and Clarke R. Mr. Devol was once a member of the Whig party, but is now a Republican, although very liberal in his political views. Mr.

Devol became a Mason about twenty-eight years ago, and was the sixteenth member to join the I. O. O. F. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of the most zealous Christians in this city. He is one of the leading spirits in all reforms and revivals. He attends the other churches as well as his own, and loves to mingle his voice with other congregations in worship. He is honest and upright in all of his business dealings, and is one of the best men in Shelbyville.

DOULAS DOBBINS, Ex-County Superintendent of Schools was born in Shelby County, July 27, 1860, the son of Hugh and Clarissa (Miner) Dobbins. The father was born in Virginia in 1813, and at an early age accompanied his parents to Indiana, the family settling in Shelby County about the year 1822, having been among the first pioneers. Mrs. Dobbins was born in Delaware County, New York and came to this county in 1856 or '57. Mr. Dobbins was raised on a farm and obtained a rudimentary education in the common schools of the county. He made rapid progress in his various studies and at the early age of thirteen was sufficiently advanced to obtain a teacher's license, although he did not engage in school work until several years later. His first experience as an instructor was in 1878, from which date until 1883, he was regularly employed in the schools of the county, earning the reputation of an able and painstaking teacher in the meantime. In the latter year he was chosen Superintendent of the Shelby County Public Schools, the duties of which he discharged until 1887, having been re-elected in 1885. As a teacher Mr. Dobbins has been very successful and possesses in a marked degree the traits of character which insure his success and popularity. He is prominently identified with the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and politically supports the principles of the Democratic party. December 24, 1885, he married Miss Lena Smith, daughter of H. H. Smith, of Indianapolis a union blessed with one child, Jessie.

ITHAMAR H. DRAKE, M. D., was born in Warren County, Ohio, near Lebanon, September 4th, 1828. His father, Peter Drake, was born in Washington County, Pa., in 1787, and died in 1871, at Lebanon, Ohio.* He was a farmer by occupation, and was one of the pioneers of Ohio. The paternal grandfather of Dr. Drake, was Peter Drake, a native of New Jersey. The family dissented from the Church of England, and the ancestors of Dr. Drake came to America in the noted Mayflower. The family is of Baptist faith. The grandfather of Dr. Drake was accidentally killed while raising a log house in Warren County, Ohio. The mother of our subject was Sarah Drake, whose maiden name was Merritt, a native of Delaware in 1793. She was the daughter of Isaac Merritt, a Delaware slave holder,

who early became impressed with the idea that slavery was wrong, and brought his slaves to Ohio and emancipated them, and gave them homes in Ohio. Isaac Merritt died in the early part of this century. The subject of this biography is the sixth of nine children, five of whom are yet living. The boyhood of Dr. Drake was spent on the farm of his father. He attended the common school; afterward entered Lebanon Academy where he remained for three years. Subsequently he entered the law office of Lauren Smith, at Lebanon, Ohio, and continued the study of law for about one year. From 1848 to 1851, he was principal of Pearl River Academy in Madison County, Minn. He also began the study of medicine about this time. Returning from Minnesota in 1851, he entered the office of Drs. Van Halangen and Drake, at Lebanon. He graduated from the Cleveland Medical College in the class of 1852 and 1853. In May, 1853, he came to Indiana and located in Putnam County, at Brick Chapel. Here he remained for fifteen years. In 1869, he removed to Delaware, Ripley Co., Ind., and there remained until 1880, when he came to Shelbyville. He has been in the active practice of medicine for thirty-three years. In 1855, he was President of the Medical Society of Putnam County. Was elected from Ripley County to the legislature of 1879 and 1880. He was married in September, 1853, to Miss Christiana Morrison, of Cleveland, Ohio, a native of Scotland, born in 1832. They have three sons, viz.: Lauren, Dr. Morris and Frank.

HIRAM J. DRAKE, Ex-County Commissioner, was born in Washington Township, Shelby County, Indiana, September 13, 1835. He was the son of Ephriam and Sarah (Fulks) Drake, and is of English descent. The Drake family came to Shelby County in the spring of 1831, and settled in Washington Township. The first dwelling which sheltered this pioneer family was a rail-pen. The father died December 11, 1867, and the mother followed three years later November 16, 1870. Mr. Drake is the sixth member of a family of eleven children, seven of whom are now living. The boyhood of this gentleman was spent in work upon the farm. He did not have very many chances to obtain an education, but attended the few subscription schools which were then taught. After he attained his majority, he began doing for himself. In 1856, he commenced the occupation of a farmer upon his own responsibility, and has continued in that line until now. Politically, Mr. Drake is a Democrat. In 1880, he was elected Commissioner for the second district, which position he filled for two years. The family have quite recently moved to Shelbyville, and now reside in Love, Major and Morrison's Addition to the city. Mr. Drake still owns a farm in Hendricks Township. April 2, 1857, Miss Mary Ellen Farns-

worth became the wife of our subject, and three children had been born to this union, Amanda E., Sarah M., and Phæbe M. Mr. Drake is one of the old settlers of this county and is well known in this community.

MORRIS DRAKE, M. D., began life's career on the 4th day of March, 1856, in Putnam County, Indiana. He is the son of Dr. Ithamar H. Drake and Christiana (Morrison) Drake. He received such an education as is generally obtained in the common schools. He also attended Moor's Hill College in Dearborn County, Indiana, several terms. He began the study of medicine in 1878. Immediately he began attending lectures at the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati and graduated from that institution in 1881, and the same year, began the practice of his profession at Shelbyville. He was appointed County Physician several years ago, and has held that position ever since, save one year. During the year 1884-5, he served as Secretary of the Shelby County Board of Health, a position of considerable importance. He is a member of the Shelby Lodge No. 39, I. O. O. F., and has been secretary of said lodge for two years or more. He is also a member of the Shelby Encampment. He is one of the most prominent young physicians, and has acquired an enviable reputation as a surgeon. He is a very popular citizen and a most elegant gentleman.

JOHN C. EAGLE, A. M. — The gentleman whose name introduces this biography, was born March 23, 1845, in Montgomery County, Ohio, and is a son of David B. and Ann Eagle, whose maiden name was Mason. The family here treated, is of German descent on the one side, and Scotch-Irish on the other. The father of Prof. Eagle was a native of Ohio, born in Montgomery County in 1806, and died in that State in 1876. By occupation he was a farmer and contractor. The mother of Prof. Eagle was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1813, and died in Illinois in 1871. Our subject is one of four children now living and was raised on the farm. His first, or primary education, was acquired at the country schools of his native county.* At fourteen years of age, he began for himself, a self-education at his Ohio home. So thoroughly had he prepared himself, that upon an examination in 1866, he was permitted to enter the senior class of Denison University at Granville, Ohio, and from which he graduated in 1867. In 1868, he went to Clay County, Illinois and for two years, was Superintendent of the Lewisville Schools. He then returned to Ohio and for some time, was engaged in the life insurance business. From 1873 to 1879, he was Superintendent of the Union City Schools and from 1879 to 1887, had charge of the Edinburg Schools. In June, 1887, he was elected Superintendent of the Pub-

lic Schools of Shelbyville. His success as an educator, at Union City and at Edinburg was of the highest order and as a school man in every sense, he is a pronounced success and Shelbyville is very fortunate in gaining his services. Prof. Eagle removed to Shelbyville in July, 1887. His marriage occurred in 1870, to Miss Maggie Grant, a native of Kentucky and born in 1852. They have one child, viz.: Mable. Mr. Eagle is a Mason and a member of the G. A. R. He enlisted in 1862, in Company G, Sixty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and was honorably discharged after one year's service, at Nashville, Tenn. Prof. Eagle is a most pleasant and refined gentleman and a true friend of the public schools, and extended education.

JOSHUA H. ENOS. — The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., January 5, 1823, being the son of Joshua S. and Nancy (Pearson) Enos, natives of the State of Delaware. Paternally, Mr. Enos is descended from Scotch-Irish ancestors, and on the mother's side, is of English descent. His father moved to Philadelphia at an early day and died in that city in 1824. The mother, in 1852, came to Shelbyville, Ind., and resided here until her death, about twelve years later. Joshua H. Enos in early life learned the stone cutter's trade in Cincinnati, and after becoming proficient in the same, began working and contracting in various places. He did the first cut limestone work in Indianapolis, aside from the old State house, the material for the building he put up being hauled by wagons from this county. In 1852, he came to Shelbyville, where he has since resided, being at this time one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of the city. He served as a member of the Common Council from 1871 until 1882, and was again elected a member of that body in 1886. During the year 1883, he served as Mayor of Shelbyville, in which office he displayed wise judgment and good executive ability. He was originally a Whig, but when the standard of that old party was trailed in the dust, he identified himself with its successor, the Republican party, of which he is an earnest supporter. He joined the Odd Fellows fraternity in 1852, and for thirty years has been a member of the Grand Lodge of Indiana. Mr. Enos was married in 1843, to Miss Louisa Layton, by whom he is the father of four children, viz.: Mary, Nannie, Joseph and Lulu.

CHARLES J. FASTLABEN. — The gentleman whose biographical sketch is herewith presented, is a native of Shelby County, Ind., and dates his birth from the 4th day of June, 1859. His father was Henry Fastlaben, a native of Germany, born March 13, 1828, and his mother whose maiden name was Caroline Markley, was born in the same country, on the 24th day of March, 1828. Mr.

and Mrs. Fastlaben were the parents of eight children, the subject of this sketch being the second in number. His early educational training was obtained in the Shelbyville city schools, supplemented by a course at St. Joseph's Academy, Cincinnati, and later at the St. Mary's Institute, Dayton, Ohio, where he made substantial progress in the higher branches of learning. August 2, 1873, he accepted the position of Deputy Clerk, Shelby Circuit Court, the duties of which position he discharged in an eminently creditable manner, until March 4, 1886, when owing to the death of Albert J. Gorgas, Clerk, he was appointed to fill out the unexpired term. He acted as Clerk until November 11, 1886, at which time he again became Deputy under Thomas S. Jones, the present incumbent of the office. Mr. Fastlaben is an accomplished business man, thoroughly familiar with all the details of the office with which he has so long been identified, and has the respect and confidence of the public irrespective of political affiliation. He is a Democrat, and as such has been a potent factor in local politics, though in no sense a bitter partisan. Religiously, he is a Catholic. Mr. and Mrs. Fastlaben are the parents of an infant girl, unnamed, the source of much pride to them.

HON. EDWIN P. FERRIS was born July 13, 1829, at the town of Little Falls, Herkimer County, N. Y., and is the youngest son of a family of eight children. His parents' names were Sylvester and Rhoda (King) Ferris, natives of the Empire State. The father was a Baptist minister. The family moved to Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1835, and during the following year they came to Hogan Hill, Dearborn County, Indiana, and resided there until 1846, when they removed to Ripley County, and located about seven miles from the county seat. Here he assisted his father in clearing a small farm, and during the winter attended the common schools. About the time he became of age he went to the county seat to attend the county seminaries, but in a short time was promoted to be one of the teachers. He afterward attended a Commercial College and received a diploma therefrom. He also began attending Franklin College, where he remained until 1854. During the same year he was elected County Surveyor of Ripley County, serving two years. December 31, 1854, Mr. E. P. Ferris was married to Miss Sibyl F. Stephens, who was born in Ohio. They have had eight children, six of whom are now living, two boys and four girls. After Mr. Ferris' term as Surveyor had expired, and while working on the farm, he spent all of his spare time studying law. He began the practice thereof in 1858, with Hon. A. C. Downey. He soon secured a good practice. In 1862, he was elected representative in the State Legislature, and had the pleasure of voting for Hon.

David Turpie, for United States Senator, vice Hon. Jesse D. Bright, expelled, and also voted for Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, for a position in the same august body. In the canvass of 1876, Ferris was one of the Democratic electors, and again voted for Governor Hendricks for Vice President. In April, 1878, Mr. Ferris removed from Versailles to Shelbyville, where he has since resided. The subject of this sketch and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church, and the former has been for many years a faithful and earnest Sabbath School worker, meeting two classes each day, one in the morning at the Christian Church, and one in the evening at his own. Mr. Ferris is a prominent and influential Christian gentleman.

THOMAS FINLEY, County Surveyor of Shelby County, was born in Indianapolis, October 18, 1860. He is the son of Morris and Bridgett (McVey) Finley, and is an Irish-American, both of his parents having been born in Ireland. The father came to this country about 1852, and landed at New Orleans, subsequently coming to Indiana. Thomas is the eldest of six children. He has received a good common school education, together with quite an extensive course at two of our best Normal Colleges. He attended quite a number of terms at the Central Indiana Normal School at Danville, where he completed the course of Surveying and Civil-engineering, and a term or so at the Northern Indiana Normal School, located at Valparaiso. The family came to this county about 1872, and settled on a farm near Boggsstown. For several years Thomas worked at the various duties which usually fall to the lot of a farmer's boy. He afterward by means of hard study, and perseverance succeeded in obtaining a teacher's license and began teaching school, about the fall of 1880. In his teaching he became very successful, and the best schools of the county were offered him. In the spring of 1886, he became a candidate for County Surveyor, and received in the Democratic primary election a large plurality over several competitors. In the fall, he was still further honored by being elected to that responsible office by a large majority as already intimated. Mr. Finley is a Simon-pure Democrat, and cast his first vote for Cleveland, in 1884. He is a member of St Joseph's Catholic Church of this city. He is a self-made young man, and has worked his own way up in the world. He deserves great credit for what he has already accomplished, and his friends hope that "the end is not yet."

GEORGE W. FLEMING, M. D., is a native of Westmoreland Co., Pennsylvania. He is a son of Dr. George W. Fleming, and Belinda (McGrew) Fleming, and was born November 27, 1843. The father of Dr. Fleming, born in Washington County, Pennsylv-

vania, in the year 1801, entered Washington College at an early age, and completed his literary course in 1822. He immediately began the study of medicine in his native town under Dr. James Straus, an eminent physician of that place. In 1830, he first came to Shelby County: remaining but two years, he returned to Pennsylvania: but in 1849, came again to Shelbyville, where he resided until his death, March 21, 1864. He is remembered as one of the most eminent physicians this section of Indiana ever had. The mother of our subject, born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1808, is still living in Shelbyville. Dr. Fleming is the elder of two children, the younger of whom, Thomas, is cashier of the Shelby Bank. He came with his parents to this county in 1849, and soon attended the public schools of Shelbyville. In 1861, he entered "Washington and Jefferson College" of Pennsylvania, graduating from that school in 1865. First beginning the study of medicine in the office of S. D. Day, M. D., in 1866, he next attended school at Ann Arbor, Mich., and graduated from the department of chemistry: then attending lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of New York City, he received his degree from that institution in 1868. The same year he located at Shelbyville, where he has since continued in the practice of his profession. In 1879, Dr. Fleming married Mrs. Laura G. Wilson, youngest daughter of Solomon A. Gorgas. He is up with the times in every thing relating to his profession and has made several trips to Europe, taking the advantage of visiting the hospitals of its different countries, to further his knowledge. In politics he is an ardent Republican, and socially, is a very pleasant and courteous gentleman.

• HON. OLIVER J. GLESSNER, attorney at law, was born in Frederick City, Maryland, October 11, 1828. The Glessner family came originally from Germany, and settled in Pennsylvania. John Glessner, Oliver's father, was born in 1800, and died in 1865, in Morgan County, Indiana. His mother, Elnora Glessner, a native of Baltimore, Md., was born in 1803. The subject of this sketch is the second of twelve children, ten of whom are living. Mr. Glessner came with his parents to Indianapolis in 1836, and there remained a short time, thence moving to Morgan County. He grew to manhood on the farm, receiving a good common school education meanwhile. He began the study of law in 1853, in the office of W. R. Harrison. During the same winter he entered the Department of Law in the State University and graduated in 1856. He located afterward at Martinsville and began the active practice of law. In 1864, he was elected Judge of the 8th Judicial District, and served until 1868. He moved to Shelbyville in 1865, and has been practicing law ever since his term as judge expired.

Judge Glessner is in politics a Democrat. He was elected a member of the State Senate from Shelby and Bartholomew Counties, in 1870, and served four years. In 1872, while yet a Senator, he introduced the bill which abolished the Common Pleas Court. He was married to Miss Louzena Moore, of Georgetown, Ills., in 1860. To this union five children have come, Louann, Daniel M., Franklin, Martha and Oliver J. In 1880, he was chosen to act as one of the presidential electors upon the Democratic ticket, but was not elected. Judge Glessner is one of Shelbyville's most prominent citizens. He is an active man in everything he undertakes, and always makes his influence felt whatever way he chooses to move.

JAMES W. GREEN, M. D., was born in Rush County, Ind., February 5, 1825. He is the son of Lot and Anna (Cooper) Green, and is of English extraction. The family is descended from four brothers, who came to America from England. Our subject is the eldest of five sons and three daughters. His boyhood was spent on the farm, where he received a common school education. He began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. William Frame, at Rushville. In 1847, he was licensed to practice medicine by the Fifth District Medical Institute, and by Rush Medical College, at Chicago, in 1856. From 1856 to 1886, he was engaged in the practice of his profession at Arlington, Rush County, where he was very successful. He came to Shelbyville September 1, 1886, and took charge of a large and lucrative practice, which was turned over to him by the death of his brother, William Frame Green, who for many years lived in Shelbyville, and lead the medical profession in Shelby County. The latter was born in Rush County, Indiana, April 1, 1831. The earlier days of his life were passed on a farm, where he managed to get a fair common school education. He taught school for two winters, then began the study of medicine in Drs. Selman & Bassell's office, afterward studying with his brother in Rush County. He graduated from the Rush Medical College, of Chicago, February 20, 1856. He immediately began the practice of medicine in Shelbyville, and so continued until his death, which occurred August 19, 1886. His brother, the immediate subject of this sketch, was for many years a member of the Rush County Medical Society, and is also a member of the State Medical Society. In 1882, he became a member of the National Medical Association, at St. Paul, Minn. He was married in 1846, to Miss Mary J. Gowdy. This union has produced nine children: Dr. Lot, Annie, Preston S., Dr. James C., Isabella M., John D., William and Thomas (twins), and Nellie. In politics, Dr. Green is a Republican. He is an Odd Fellow, and his wife and he are members of the Christian Church.

WILLIAM HACKER.*—I trace my ancestral line back near five hundred years. In the year 1498, so far as is now known, my line of descent commenced at the birth Wilhelm Heckardt, near the city of Dresden, in Saxony. This gentleman being the first born of his parents, of course under the laws of the country then prevailing, inherited his father's estates, which were large and extensive. In early manhood he espoused the cause of the Reformation as taught by Luther and his co-adjutors. In consequence, for personal safety, he was compelled to leave his native State and he became reduced to want if not to real beggary. In 1520, he reached the city of London. Being true to his convictions of religious faith, for a term of some six years, he employed his time in preaching the Reformation and distributing the Bible with Luther's tracts, in and about London and Essex. While thus engaged he became quite proficient in the English language, and having now nothing left to ever call him back to his native country, he Anglicized his name, writing it ever after William Hacker. This is the origin of the name, and with his descendants it has remained such in all lands. The Bishop of London had been watching the Reformation with much uneasiness. In 1527, he caused Hacker to be arrested, thrown into prison, examined, abused and mistreated in many ways in order to make him confess and renounce his faith, and finally by order of Sir Thomas More, as Chancellor under Henry VIII, he was placed in the rack and tortured, but no renunciation of his convictions could they extort from him. He was left by his tormentors to linger along in awful agony and suffering for perhaps near a year when he died. About 120 years later a great-grandson of this original William Hacker, became the famous Col. Francis Hacker, the Drill Officer and Commander of Cromwell's Iron-Side Brigade, and led that famous brigade in many a well-fought battle during the Commonwealth of England. During the imprisonment of Charles I, Col. Hacker had command of the troops that kept guard over the King, and lead that unhappy Monarch to the scaffold at his execution. Among the first acts of Parliament after the restoration of the monarchy was the bill of attainder against those who had taken part in the condemnation and execution of Charles I, which was to extend to them and their posterity forever. Under this act Col. Hacker was arrested, condemned by the king's star chamber court, and on the 20th of October, 1660, was lead off to execution. A son of Col. Francis Hacker, during the Commonwealth of England, became a cadet under Admiral Blake. The law of attainder being passed, of course this gallant sailor became an out-law, he accordingly made his way to

*Written by himself.

the now free State of Holland, where under an assumed name, he joined the Holland Navy, in which he continued rendering good service for the remainder of his life. A son of this sea captain, named William, born in 1680, was taken by his father with him on shipboard almost from his infancy, and thus in every sense of the word he became a true sailor-boy. In 1725, being then about forty-five years of age, he determined to quit the sea, come to America, and settle down for life. He accordingly shipped as a common sailor on an emigrant vessel, and on his way over he became acquainted with a young lady of Scotch descent, and on arriving at Philadelphia, they were married, and soon after moved to the Shenandoah Valley, near Winchester, Virginia, where they continued to reside, cultivating a farm until 1773, when they removed with their children over the mountains on the west fork of the Monongahela, near what was then called Fort Buchanan, when two years later he died at the age of ninety-six years. His widow survived him thirty-one years. She died in 1803, at the age of ninety-five years. They had two sons—William and John—and five daughters. William, during the French and Indian war, became a soldier under Washington, and served in the army through the Revolution and until the treaty of Greenville with the Indians. John, the second son of the sailor-boy, became my grandfather. He remained with his parents on the farm near Winchester, Virginia, until 1769, when he brought his family over the mountains into Western Virginia and settled on a tract of land he had purchased from the State near where the town of Weston, in Lewis County, is located, where he continued to reside cultivating his farm until 1824, when he died at the age of eighty-one years. Grandfather Hacker was connected with the army in some capacity on the frontiers from the commencement of the Revolution, until the close of the Indian War in 1795, and was with General Wayne at the treaty of Greenville, in that year, which closed the Indian War in the west. My father, also named John, was the second son of his parents. Born in a block-house on the west fork of the Monongahela, in Lewis County, Virginia, January 17, 1773. He continued to reside with his parents, assisting in cultivating the farm and fighting back the marauding bands of Indians until 1805, when he emigrated with his family to Ohio, and settled for a time in Greene County. In 1809, with a number of his neighbors, he moved up into what was then called the Big Darby Plains, where he remained until about the commencement of the last war with England, when he returned with his family to Greene County. At the surrender of General Hull, at Detroit, volunteers being called for, he promptly enlisted under Gen. Harrison, and was with

that gallant officer until the war in the northwest closed. He then purchased from the government a tract of land in Montgomery County, Ohio, where he resided until the fall of 1833, when he, with his family, came to Shelby County, Indiana, and settled on a farm some six miles north of Shelbyville, where on the 15th of October, 1834, he died. While my parents were residing in the Darby Plains, on the 5th of December, 1810, I was born. As this was at that time an unorganized territory, and claimed by the Indians, they becoming quite hostile toward the white settlers for thus—as they claim—intruding upon their lands. A short time before the battle of Tippecanoe, in 1811, my parents moved back to the settlement in Greene County, consequently I never did know the exact place of my birth, but it was some where in what was then known as the Big Darby Plains. When about five years of age I lost my mother, my father being thus left with nine children to look after and provide for, I was in consequence thus left in early life to look after and take care of myself, in a great measure. This, perhaps, more than any one thing else, taught me self-reliance by which I have been enabled to successfully work my way through life to the present time. Being thus brought up in a new country, and but thinly settled, I had scarcely no educational privileges. About two months in the winter season of four or five years is all the schooling I ever had the privilege of receiving. But my memory being extraordinarily good and my mind active and vigorous, I naturally improved every spare hour in acquiring such a knowledge of matters and things as would enable me to take an honorable position in community and become useful to my day and generation. This studious habit, commenced in early life from necessity, has become a second nature to me, so that now at the age of seventy-seven years I cannot enjoy an idle moment unless reading and searching for further useful knowledge in some branch of history or science. I am therefore as will be seen emphatically a self-educated person. And such has been my success in this line that some twenty years ago one of our incorporated colleges thought proper to confer upon me the honorary title of LL. D. Until the age of seventeen I remained working with my father on the farm, but being of a nervous, bilious temperament and consequently somewhat weakly in bodily organism it was thought best for me to change my occupation, I therefore went to Dayton, and served a four years' apprenticeship to a mechanical profession. In 1833, I came with my father to Indiana, purchased property in Shelbyville, which has been my home ever since. In 1838, I quit my trade and engaged in mercantile pursuits. It, however, soon became evident that I was made for a more active life. My health failed and I was thus

compelled to abandon such business pursuits. In 1843, I assisted in organizing a railroad company, became its secretary, assisted in locating the line, and superintending the construction of the road until completed and in running order. In 1851, I tried merchandising again, but in the short space of three years failing health compelled me to relinquish the business a second time. This was my last venture in that line. Between 1841 and 1864, I served nineteen years as Justice of the Peace, and although in that time I decided thousands of cases between neighbors, yet I never had a law suit with any one on my own account in my life, nor did I ever have a serious quarrel with any one. The best work, however, as I conceive in which I have, perhaps, been of the greatest benefit to my day and generation, has been in connection with the Masonic Fraternity, the Church, the Sunday Schools and the temperance organizations. I was made a Mason in St. John's Lodge No. 13, Dayton, Ohio, July 9, 1832. The principles of pure morality taught me at my admission into the order being so in accordance with those taught me in early life, that I at once conceived an ardent attachment for the order which has not abated in the least to the present time. I have passed through the grades of the lodge, chapter, council and commandry: have presided over all those departments for many years; have received the grades of the Scottish Rite to the thirty-third and last degree of that rite. I became a member of the Grand Lodge of Indiana in 1835, and have been a working member of that body at every session since. In 1846, I filled the office of Grand Master for two years, and that of Grand Secretary three years. In 1868, my hearing becoming so defective I was necessarily compelled to decline further service in that position. I became a member of the Grand Chapter of Indiana in 1848, and have been present and assisted in its labors at every session held since. Served four years as Grand High Priest and three years as Grand Secretary. I assisted in the organization of the Grand Council of Indiana, in 1855, and have served six years as its Grand Master, and three years as Grand Recorder: have been present and participated in its labors at every session to the present time. I also assisted at the organization of the Grand Commandry of Knights Templars of Indiana, in 1854, and have filled almost every station in that Grand Body to that of Grand Recorder three years, and Grand Commander, two years, and have been present and assisted in its deliberations at every conclave held since its organization but one, when from sickness I was unable to attend. For the past twenty years or more, I have annually been placed at the head of the committee on jurisprudence in all those Grand Bodies. In consequence, their constitutions and laws, as they now stand, are principally as I have

moulded them. I assisted in the organization of the council of High Priests for Indiana, and in 1855 was elected its presiding officer, which honorable position I held by annual re-elections until the session of 1875, when my hearing becoming so defective that I was compelled to decline further service in that important position. In 1856, at the city of Hartford, Conn., I became a member of the General Grand Chapter and Grand Encampment of the United States, and still retain my membership in both of those Grand Bodies to the present day. I was an officer in the General Grand Chapter for twelve years. Three years of that time I held that of General Grand King. At the triennial session at Baltimore, in 1871, from my defective hearing I had necessarily to decline all further official duties with these National Grand Bodies. The first official station to which I was called in the Masonic fraternity, was that of W. Master of the Lodge. This was in June, 1835. Since then I have not been one moment's of time without holding some prominent position among the craft, often, and for years at a time, as high as eleven honorable stations. At the present I hold, and for the past fifteen years I have held, seven, four elective and three appointed offices. This may signify that my declining years have not abated my interest and zeal in the institution in the least. In 1825, at about fifteen years of age, I became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and to-day I remain as firmly attached to the government and doctrines of that church as at any time in my life. In 1843, I was appointed a steward in the church and continued such until my loss of hearing compelled me to decline further service. For twelve years in succession I represented the district as lay delegate in the annual conference. In 1850, I was elected as one of the trustees of the church in Shelbyville, which position I held until 1879, when I sent in my resignation. At the same time I was holding a similar position in the Second Methodist Episcopal Church, which position I still hold and endeavor to discharge its duties to the best of my ability. I became attached to the Sunday School cause as early as 1823, and continued to attend upon its interests and labors until loss of hearing rendered me useless. After having settled in Shelbyville, I assisted in the organizing of the present Sunday School of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and my labors in that line as teacher, secretary, librarian, treasurer and eighteen years as superintendent or until 1875, when my inability to hear, became so great that I had to retire from further participation in these, to me, pleasing labors. I have been a warm advocate of temperance all my life, never made use of a drop of ardent spirits except as a medicine, consequently do not know from personal

experience, the feelings produced when under the influence of intoxicating liquors. I connected myself with, and became an active worker, in all the early temperance organizations, and openly advocated their cause until it went into politics. Not caring to carry a pure moral principle into State and National politics, I declined further co-operation with the present temperance organization, though, adhering as strongly as ever to the principle of temperance as a moral reformation that must and will inevitably prevail, as I believe. I have always been an ardent politician of the Henry Clay School, though never a noisy one. Have advocated as strenuously as I could, without giving offense to those who might differ with me in opinion, the doctrines of American labor, public improvements, national currency and free schools. My father left Virginia on account of slavery, consequently I was brought up under the free soil doctrines. Hence when the present Republican party was organized, I naturally went with that party, and so remain to the present day. The happiest hour perhaps that I ever felt in my life, was when I read President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. I was married January 20, 1839, to Miss May Ann, daughter of Rev. Thomas W. Sargent, a distant relative of Hon. John Sargent, many years a Senator in Congress, from Pennsylvania, as also of the several noted ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church of that name at Baltimore and Cincinnati. We have raised seven children, five girls and two boys, one died a few years since, leaving us six still living, all married, settled in life, industrious and striving to make an honest living. I have thus given as concise a sketch of the male line of my family from the earliest authentic history, down to the present time as I know how, and were I to sketch the female or maternal line, it would no doubt be far more interesting than that of the paternal side of the house, but as this is not called for, like the old Indian chief, I exclaim "*A-lam-a*," here I rest.

JOHN B. HARDEBECK, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, was born on the 29th day of March, 1844. His parents, Barney and Elizabeth (Lutt) Hardebeck, were natives of Germany, the former born 1819, and the latter in the year 1823. They came to the United States in 1840, and settled in Hamilton County, Ohio, moving subsequently to Indiana, and locating in Decatur County. John B. Hardebeck was educated in the common schools, and having early manifested a decided taste for mechanical pursuits, engaged at the age of fifteen to learn the machinist's trade at Lawrenceburgh, Ind., in which city he remained until 1861. In the latter year he responded to the country's call for volunteers, enlisting in the Sixth Ohio Battery, with which he served for a period of three

months, enlisting in Company E, Thirty-fifth Kentucky Infantry at the end of that time, and sharing the fortunes and vicissitudes of war with that regiment until 1862. He was then transferred to the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, Company H, with which he participated in some of the bloodiest engagements of the war, including the Battle of the Wilderness in 1864, where he was captured and taken to the noted prison pen at Andersonville. He was held a prisoner for three months, suffering many privations and hardships during that time. He was honorably discharged from the service September 15, 1865, and immediately thereafter began working at his trade at Millhousen. During the succeeding four years he carried on the mercantile business at the town of Millhousen, Ind., after which he engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods, continuing the latter until 1874, when he sold out and removed to Indianapolis. He subsequently returned to Millhousen, and later moved to Shelbyville and opened a grocery and saloon, which afterward burned, entailing upon him a loss of about \$7,000. With that energy characteristic of the man he at once resumed business, and although experiencing many difficulties, continued the same until 1885, at which time he abandoned merchandising and accepted the position of Gauger of the Sixth Indiana District, the duties of which position he has discharged until the present time. Mr. Hardebeck's military record is one of which any man might feel justly proud, and as an intelligent and courteous gentleman he has the respect and confidence of the community around him. He is a Democrat in politics and belongs to the G. A. R. and K. of L. He has served as a member of the City Council of Shelbyville, having been elected to that body in 1885, and re-elected in 1887. In 1863, he married Miss Christina E. Koeler, who was born in Ohio, August 24, 1843. Mr. and Mrs. Hardebeck have five children, viz.: Rosa, Charles, Bertha, Lawrence and Leo.

ANDREW J. HIGGINS was born near Brookville, Franklin County, Indiana, December 28th, 1830. His father, Henry Higgins, of Irish descent, was born in Kentucky, came to Shelby County in 1835, and died in this city in 1872. Malinda (Jackson) Higgins, the mother of our subject, was born in Ohio, January 1st, 1813, and now resides in Shelbyville. Andrew J. is the eldest of a family of eight children. He received a common school education sufficient to enable him to teach school, which he began at the age of seventeen years and followed at intervals with marked success for a period of nine years. In 1847, he embarked in the jewelry business, which he carried on with financial profit until 1877, when he retired and entered the business arena as real estate dealer, and being a man of excellent judgment, has made some very profitable

investments. In 1852, he was united in marriage with Miss Frances Shadley, by whom he is the father of eleven children, Mary J., Elizabeth A., James B., Margaret E., Francis M., Geo. T., Mattie E., Ursula, Charlie A., and Samuel T., and William, now dead.

HON. KENDALL MOSS HORD. — That every man will follow his own inclinations the best and do it so easily that he hardly seems to put forth an effort, is proof that great excellence and superiority usually are the results of natural endowments, which will always excel mere education and culture. The present Circuit Judge of Shelby County, to those who know him, demonstrates the truth of this assertion. In him the voice of nature comes ringing down through the past, lavishing upon him many of her choicest gifts, and marking him with the bright star of genius. The family originally came from Sweden, settling in Virginia at an early day, where Elias Hord, the grandfather of Kendall M., was born, grew up and married, afterward moving to Mason County, Ky., where he spent the latter part of his life. The father of Kendall M., viz.: Francis T. Hord, was born in Mason County, Ky., where he grew to manhood and married Elizabeth S. Moss, a native of the "Old Dominion," who had come to Kentucky with her parents in early girlhood; nine children were born of that marriage, Kendall M. being the seventh in the family, and the sixth son. He was born in Maysville, Ky., Oct. 20, 1840, and his youth was passed in his native county. His father entered the law profession in Washington, Mason County, but upon the removal of the county seat to Maysville, he located in that city, where he continued practice until his death. He was a lawyer of extraordinary natural ability, and one of the leaders of the Kentucky bar. His sons have inherited his talents and love for the legal profession, three of whom are leading lawyers of Indiana, and the balance have become prominent in their respective callings. The subject of this sketch, in early youth, exhibited more than ordinary ability, and when but nineteen years of age, graduated from the Maysville Seminary. In 1859, he began the study of law in his father's office, teaching school in the winter season, but still continuing his legal studies. In the spring of 1862, he underwent an examination before two Judges of the Circuit Court of Kentucky, and was admitted to the bar. He immediately located in practice at Flemingsburg, Ky., where he remained until the fall of 1863, when he came to Indianapolis, and entered the office of Hendricks & Hord, for the purpose of becoming familiar with the code practice in Indiana, but more especially to await an opportunity of selecting a town in which to locate. In the early winter of 1863, he located at Shelbyville, and the following year was elected District Prosecutor of the Common Pleas



Henry H. Torrice

Court, holding the position two years. In 1866, he was elected on the Democratic ticket Prosecuting Attorney of the Circuit Court, which he held two years, during which time he began to be recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the Shelby County bar. He was married August 20, 1867, to Miss Emily McFarland, to whom has been born one son — Luther J. Mrs. Hord was born in Springfield, Ohio, and is the daughter of John and Betsey McFarland, who settled in Shelbyville about 1855, where they resided until death. In 1872, Mr. Hord was again elected as Prosecuting Attorney of the Circuit Court, and in 1876, he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court, which position he now occupies. In his practice as a lawyer, and in his experience as a judge, he has exhibited a keenness of perception, a firmness of grasp upon legal propositions, and a power of analysis which are given only to the natural jurist. As a practitioner, his abundant theoretical resources never failed to advance the interests of his client: and in his discussions of law to the court, or of fact to the jury, he was ever practical, logical and lucid; and with his personal magnetism, fluency, scope of language and perfect voice, he secured the attention of his auditor and always made deep impressions. He combines within himself rare qualities of mental and physical strength, an indefatigable will, keen judgment and quick observation.

HENRY H. JACKSON. — The gentleman whose biography is herewith presented is a native of North Carolina, born near the city of Greensborough, on the 25th day of January, 1844. His father, Eliab Jackson, was born in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, about the year 1793, and died in North Carolina in 1873. The mother, Mary (Gassett) Jackson, was born in North Carolina in 1797, and died at her home in that State about the year 1871. They raised a family of ten children the subject of this sketch being the youngest. Henry H. Jackson spent the years of his youth on a farm, enjoyed such educational advantages as were afforded by the country schools, and while still young engaged as a clerk in which capacity he continued for some time. In 1865, he came to Indiana and for six years thereafter was engaged in the manufacture of carriages, at the city of Columbus. At the end of that time he abandoned mechanical pursuits and opened a hotel, in the same place, which he operated until 1873. In the latter year he came to Shelbyville, and after remaining here until 1879, returned to Columbus, where he resided until 1882. He then took charge of the Ray House, Shelbyville which under his successful management soon became a favorite stopping place for the traveling public. He has been in the hotel business continuously since 1871. He in January, 1884, furnished and fitted the Hotel English, which

he continued to operate until May, 1885, and during that time has earned the reputation of a very successful and obliging landlord. February 22, 1871, he married Mrs. Sarah R. Toll, daughter of Capt. G. R. Rader, of Kentucky. Mrs. Jackson was born in the city of Louisville, October 7, 1846. Mr. Jackson is a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, having identified himself with the order in 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have two children, Edward R. and Addie J.

EDWARD P. JEWETT.—The subject of our sketch is a native of Wayne County, Ind., born in the city of Hagerstown on the 18th day of July, 1857. His paternal ancestors came from England many years ago and settled in New Hampshire, in which State his father, Parker Jewett, was born December 26th, 1809. Parker Jewett was by occupation a blacksmith, and worked at his trade for several years in Cincinnati, having located in that city about the year 1825. Subsequently (1833) he moved to Randolph County, Ind., and still later to Wayne County, where his death occurred in 1873. The subject's mother, Jane (Bowen) Jewett, was born in Lebanon, Ohio, March 26th, 1820, and is still living, making her home at this time in Wayne County, Ind. Edward P. Jewett is the elder of two children by his father's second marriage. He received a good education in the schools of Hagerstown, Ind., and at the age of seventeen began learning the stone cutter's trade, in which he soon acquired great proficiency, doing his first work in the city of Connersville. In 1879, he came to Shelbyville, and for sometime thereafter was in partnership in the marble business with J. H. Enos, the firm thus formed continuing until 1881. Since the latter year he has been alone in the business, having in the meantime built up a large and constantly increasing trade, his shop at this time being the largest in Shelby County, and one of the most extensive in this part of the State. Mr. Jewett is a skillful workman and as such enjoys much more than a local reputation. He has been quite successful in his business, and is none the less prominent as a citizen, having the confidence and respect of the community around him. He cast his first vote for James A. Garfield, and since that time has been an earnest supporter of the Republican party, though in no sense an office seeker. He was married in 1882, to Miss Alma Aten, daughter of Abram and Eliza (Thompson) Aten, of Johnson County, Ind. Mrs. Jewett was born in the year 1859, and is the mother of two children, viz.: Charles W. and Chester A. Jewett.

THOMAS S. JONES, physician and surgeon, and Clerk of the Shelby County Circuit Court, is a native of Kent County, Delaware, and son of George and Mary (Ford) Jones, of the same

State, the father, born in 1803, and the mother in 1809. The doctor was born on the 29th day of June, 1843, and acquired a good English education in the common schools of his native county. During the progress of this primary course he chose the medical profession as the channel in which his life's voyage was to be made and in 1864, began the study of the same at the town of Hazletville, Delaware, under the instruction of William B. Maloney, M. D., one of the leading physicians of that place. Actuated by a laudable desire to increase his knowledge of the profession, the doctor in 1866, entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and after taking one course there, became a student of the University of Pennsylvania, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1868. Having thus familiarized himself with the details of his profession he began the active practice of the same, at the town of Marydell, Md., where he continued until his removal to Shelby County, Ind., in 1869. On coming to this county he located at the village of Flat Rock, where he soon acquired a large and lucrative practice. May 29th, 1886, Dr. Jones entered the arena of politics as the Democratic nominee for the office of Clerk of the Shelby County Circuit Court, a position to which he was elected by a very decided majority, and which he now fills to the satisfaction of his friends and political enemies. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which he has belonged for a number of years. He married in 1878, Miss Kate Struble, of Bartholomew County, Ind., a union blessed with the birth of three children, viz.: Mary E., William S. and Herbert C.

CHARLES E. KARMIRE. The subject of this biography is a native of Germany, born in Prussia on the 29th day of May, 1829. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Windén) Karmire, were natives of the same county—the father dying there when Charles was quite a small boy, and the mother departing this life in the United States about the year 1868. In 1863, he accompanied his mother to this country, and settled with the family in New York City, where he soon obtained employment as salesman in a grocery house, in which capacity he continued until 1865. In January, of the latter year, he went to Toledo, Ohio, where he was similarly engaged until the following fall, at which time he took a thorough course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, thus laying the foundation for the successful business career which has marked his subsequent years. After completing his business education, he went to Indianapolis where, until the fall of 1866, he clerked in the hardware house of Wilson and Gorgas, and then went to New Orleans, in which city he was employed as clerk for about one

year. In August, 1867, he came to Shelbyville, Ind., and began clerking for A. J. Gorgas, in whose employ he continued until January, 1869, when he opened a grocery house, to which he subsequently added a hardware stock, and still later agricultural implements. He continued this business with gratifying success until 1877, at which time, he disposed of his grocery and hardware stock and began dealing extensively in agricultural implements, buggies, wagons, carriages, etc., in which branch of trade he has met with extraordinary success, his annual sales averaging over \$65,000. Mr. Karmire has met with success such as few attain in a much longer life, and is a notable example of what a man of energy and determination can accomplish in the face of adverse circumstances. In the year 1885, he made a tour of Europe for the purpose of regaining his health which had become seriously impaired by close attention to business, and the following year removed from Shelbyville to his beautiful farm of 240 acres of fine land two miles southeast of the city where he now resides. He still carries on his business, however, and in addition to his home farm, owns other valuable real estate in both city and country. He was married June 2, 1870, to Miss Fannie Brown, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Brown. Mrs. Karmire was born in Shelbyville and is the mother of four children, viz.: Earl F., Harry E., William J., and Charles A. Politically, Mr. Karmire is a Republican, but not a partisan in the sense of seeking office. He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, having joined that order in 1880.

JOSEPH KENNERLY was born in Augusta County, Va., January 12, 1822, and is the son of Jacob and Amanda (Cravens) Kennerly; parents natives of the same State. Jacob Kennerly was born April 5, 1796; emigrated to Jefferson County, Ind., in 1830, and two years later moved to Shelby County, where he resided until his death, in 1867. He was for some years an Associate Judge of Shelby County, and is remembered as one of the most prominent early settlers of this part of the State. Mrs. Kennerly was born on the 6th of October, 1804, and died at her home in this county in the year 1884. Joseph Kennerly enjoyed the advantages of a common school education, spent the years of his youth and early manhood on the farm and at the age of twenty-three began life for himself, choosing agriculture for his vocation. In this he met with much more than ordinary success, having by diligence and industry succeeded in accumulating a handsome competence by means of which he is enabled to spend his declining years in ease and comfort. In his early life he was a hard working man as is attested by the fact that he cleared and prepared for cultivation about 200 acres of land. In 1886, he disposed of his farm and removed to

Shelbyville, where he is now living a retired life. He was a soldier in the war with Mexico, serving twelve months in Company H, Third Regiment, which he accompanied to and from Mexico. He is a Democrat in politics and deserves mention as one of Shelby County's representative citizens.

GEORGE W. F. KIRK first saw the light February 16, 1837, in a house which stood where Love, Major & Morrison's law office now stands in the City of Shelbyville. He is the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Fleming) Kirk, and is of Scotch-Irish origin. The Kirk family came to Shelby County in 1832, and has remained ever since save a few years' sojourn in Bloomington, Ind. Mr. Kirk has never received more than a common school education. He began the active duties of life as a painter, beginning at the age of fourteen. He then entered a dry goods store as a clerk, which position he held until 1861. After the war began he entered the Quartermaster's Department under Capt. H. H. Boggess. Here he served until 1863, when he was transferred to the Commissary Department of the Army of the Cumberland, where he remained until April, 1864. Then coming home he engaged in the boot and shoe business in Shelbyville. In 1875, he quit the boot and shoe trade and became a solicitor of insurance, in which business he has since remained. He is also a director and the Secretary of the Shelbyville Gas-Light Company. He married Miss Emma Browning of this county and city, October 2, 1875. There are but two of their five children living, Woodville B., and Frank S. Mr. Kirk is an ardent Republican. He was made a Mason in 1862, and since has advanced considerably in that fraternity, being now a member of Baldwin Commandery No. 2, and is the present Right Eminent Grand Commander of Indiana. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church, and are faithful in their attendance.

OSCAR E. LEWIS. — Prominent among the successful young business men of Shelbyville is Oscar E. Lewis, who was born in Franklin County, Indiana, May 20, 1860. His parents, Alexander and Jane E. Lewis, were natives of the United States and England respectively, the mother coming to this country in 1838. The early years of his life were spent on his father's farm, and in 1872, he came with his parents to Shelbyville, where he immediately became a student in the city schools. He pursued his studies for a period of eight years, graduating from the high school in 1880, and the same year engaged in teaching, which he continued three terms, meeting with encouraging success as an instructor, in the meantime. In 1882, he accepted a position in the mercantile house of H. E. Schortemeier, Shelbyville, and three years later effected a co-

partnership with his employer in the grocery business, purchasing the large stock of John W. Vannoy. Mr. Lewis, by his courteous conduct and honorable dealing, has succeeded in building up a large and constantly increasing trade, his house being at this time one of the best known places of business in the city. He is an enterprising man and possesses those traits of character calculated to make him popular with the people.

W. F. LITTLE, an enterprising and public-spirited young citizen of this city, was born December 24, 1856. His parents were Robert F. and Sarah (Thrasher) Little, who were natives of Union and Bartholomew Counties, Indiana, respectively: the former was born September 19, 1833, and the latter the 11th day of November, 1834. Both accompanied their parents to this county, of which they continued residents until their death, she dying February 16, 1866, and he February 28, 1874. William F., attended the common schools of this place, working in the intervals between terms with his father, who was a merchant tailor. He became quite proficient at that trade, and served as journeyman for a number of years. In 1880, he embarked in the business for himself, and he has met with most gratifying success, and now enjoys a large, remunerative and constantly increasing trade. October 4, 1882, Miss Josephene A. Robertson became his wife. He and she are both members of the Christian Church. He also belongs to Lodge No. 39, I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican.

BENJAMIN F. LOVE. — It is a fact worthy of consideration that nearly all of the eminent men of this country have struggled up from obscurity to fortune, position and fame. Here industry, learning, talent and genius secure the highest reward of life. In a word, the true nobility — nature's rulers, God's noblemen — come to the front, and the people recognize them. They make our laws, shape our institutions, and free the minds of the masses from that ignorance that would otherwise trammel their intellectual development. These reflections thrust themselves upon us as we quietly contemplate the many eccentricities of the talented lawyer whose name heads this biography, and whose face we have seen in the legal battle light up with the radiant hope of success, when, with invincible argument of logical fact, he was demolishing the polished sophistries of a wily antagonist. Benjamin F. Love is a native Hoosier, born in Liberty Township, Shelby County, Ind., March 31, 1831, and is the son of Samuel and Lucy Love, and the ninth in a family of fourteen children. His grandfather, John Love, a native of the Keystone State, moved to Kentucky, where he was married, Samuel being the only fruit of that union. He grew up in Kentucky and married Lucy Crisler, a native of the "Old Dominion,"

and in 1823 came to Bartholomew County, Ind., where the family remained but a short time: and, not being satisfied with the country in that vicinity, they returned to Kentucky. In 1824, Samuel Love and family again came to Indiana, this time selecting a home in Shelby County, where he resided until his death, in the spring of 1843. Samuel Love was an "early-day" Justice of the Peace in this county, and it is said by some of the oldest inhabitants that Benjamin F., while a boy, was a constant attendant upon the trials in his father's court, and always gave strict attention to the conflicts of the lawyers, and while quite young he displayed great aptitude in grasping and comprehending knotty questions of fact: and from his youth he exhibited a logical and analytical mind, which he to some extent cultivated at neighboring debates with the teachers and bright young men of his locality. He received his education at the common district school, with the exception of a short course of study in the Shelbyville Seminary, and in early manhood followed teaching and surveying. During the latter part of this time, he studied law in his spare moments, and had charge of a few cases, which was his first experience in the legal profession. Hoping to better his condition, and with a desire for change, he went to Missouri, and in the spring of 1861, entered the law department of Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., remaining there one session. He then returned to Missouri, and in a few months went to Jackson County, Ill., and shortly afterward, in the summer of 1861, came back to his boyhood home and located in practice at Shelbyville, where he has since remained. He was married in Kentucky, in November, 1855, to Miss Elizabeth Johnson, of that State, who died in July, 1857. He was again married, July 3, 1865, in Shelby County, Ind., to Mrs. Martha J. Wooley, nee Winterrowd, daughter of Anderson Winterrowd, one of the early pioneers of this county. Mr. Love is regarded as an eccentric man, which arises from his very unreserved and unpretentious bearing toward his acquaintances, and, when the cares of business are cast aside, his indulgence in his large fund of humor and anecdote: and, having a keen sense of the ridiculous, he enjoys repeating anecdotes and passages from humorous speeches and orations: and at other times rising to great intellectual force and power, when the occasion demands it, thus producing an inconsistency in the make-up of the man that is only appreciated by those who know him best. When he presents himself before the court or jury in the conflict in behalf of his client, his combative nature and intellectual power rise to any emergency that presents itself, and his greatest force is only brought out when hard pressed or grave responsibility rests upon him: and the man as surrounded by his friends in the social circle, and the

man before the jury, presents a change and contrast of intellectual make-up that is striking, and it is not strange that those who know him think him eccentric. While he is a lawyer of extraordinary ability and strong faculties, he yet in an important case appears slow, and labors harder than others of his professional brethren; but a client may always be certain he will fully develop all the strong points in his case. His great caution and genuine solicitude for the cause of his client, and his fear that he might omit something or commit an oversight that would prejudice his client's cause, is the reason of his apparent tardiness in such a case. Nothing would be more mortifying to him than to feel, or to have his client feel, that he had not done all that could *possibly* be done in a case. Though possessing great combative force, he is not what is understood as an aggressive lawyer until he is sure of his position, and then he presses his point with vigor, deducing from every fact, or seeming fact, a logical conclusion that cannot be broken down or undermined. He has never aspired to office or political preferment, but has devoted himself to the law, and, though an ardent Republican, his party has not succeeded in obtaining his power and influence upon the stump. He is scrupulously honest and frank in all his dealings with his fellow-man; and in all his agreements or professional engagements with the court or bar, he will not allow himself to violate the letter or spirit of any engagement upon any technicality or quibble; but he is slow to make any engagement or contract affecting other persons without their full concurrence and approval, but when once made, it must be honestly and fully maintained. He has always been temperate and moral; is a man of generous, kind impulses, and has secured a large circle of warm, sincere friends, who are greatly devoted to him, and in the social circle his fine qualities and jolly good humor cast a glow of sunshine over all who come in contact with him.

JAMES MAGILL, business manager and senior proprietor of the *Shelby Times*, is a native of Ireland, where he was born April 4, 1839. He is the son of Edward and Mary (Cauthers) Magill. He grew to manhood in his native country, receiving there a national school education. In 1861, he emigrated to America, landing at New York, where he remained three months. He then came to Cincinnati, where he lived four years, thence removing to Butler County, Ohio, where he was married to Miss Martha Barnett. In 1868, he came to Shelby County, and rented a farm east of Shelbyville about two miles. Upon the election of Albert McCorkle to the Sheriff's office, Mr. Magill was appointed Deputy, and at the death of his chief he was advanced by the Commissioners to the position of Sheriff. His term only lasted one month. From

1880 to 1882, he served as Deputy under James L. Brown. In 1884, he received the nomination of his party for Sheriff and was elected. In 1886, his term expired, and he immediately took control of the *Shelby Times*, with which he has since been connected. In February, 1880, he suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. To their union seven children were born, of whom six are now living, Mary, Martha, Ida B., James, Margaret J. and Annie L. May 9, 1883, his and Belle McDougal's nuptials were celebrated. By his last wife he has two children, Katie and Effie. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias fraternity. In politics he has always been an ardent Democrat, and has always worked hard for the success of his party.

JOSEPH MAGILL, brother of the above and Editor-in-Chief of the *Times*, was born in the County of Fermanagh, Ireland, November 22, 1852, being the youngest of a family of seven children. In 1867, he came to the United States, going immediately to Cincinnati, and there joined his brothers with whom he made his home, four years, when in 1871, he came to Shelbyville and engaged as a clerk in the shoe store of John Shelk, with whom he remained something over one year. While there he conceived a desire to adopt the profession of Journalism. With that in view he set to work, commencing at the foot of the ladder as a typo in the office of the *Shelby Republican*. At intervals, until 1876, he was engaged at the trade of his adoption on important work on the following papers: *Cleveland Herald*, *New Albany Ledger-Standard*, *Louisville Ledger*, *Cincinnati Commercial* and *Chicago Times*. In 1876, he took charge of the Literary Department of the *Southern Rural Gentleman*, at Grenada, Miss. Owing to ill health he was compelled to retire from that position in the latter part of that year. He then returned to Shelbyville, remaining a short time when he went to the West Indies via New York. In 1877, he returned to the United States. With the exception of three years when he was engaged in the Dramatic profession, he has made Journalism his life profession. After his return from the West Indies he took the position of City Editor of the *Evansville Tribune*. In 1879, he took the same position on the *Courier* of that city, with which he was connected in that capacity for three years; 1883 and 1884, he was City Editor of the *Journal* at that place; the latter part of 1884, he severed his connection with that paper and secured employment with R. G. Dunn's Mercantile Agency, stationed at Minneapolis and Omaha, but as that did not prove agreeable to him he took a position as Reporter on the *Chicago News and Mail* about two years, when he came to Shelbyville in 1886, and has since been in charge of the *Times*. De-

cember 31, 1886, his marriage with Miss Anna Deprez was solemnized. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

HON. STEPHEN MAJOR.—Few men are more entitled to have their biography handed down to posterity than the subject of this sketch, and few men leave their footprints so indelibly impressed upon the sands of time. He is one of the rare men we meet with in life, about whom we have no unpleasant recollections. Honorable, honest and sensitive, he has vindicated, in his long life of usefulness, that love of justice and fair play that characterizes the Irish race from its lowly laborer to its Emmet, its Burke, its Grattan, its Shields and its Sheridan. The Majors came from Normandy, France, to England, with William the Conqueror; and the branch from which the subject of this sketch descends settled in Scotland; but, during the time of Cromwell, three brothers of the family moved to Ireland, two of whom settled in Granard, County of Longford, where Stephen Major was born March 25, 1811. He is the son of Allen and Martha (Hysop) Major, natives of the County Longford, Ireland, and was the second in a family of eight children—three sons and five daughters—five of whom are yet living. In early boyhood, he attended a neighboring school, where he acquired a ready knowledge of mathematics, going from there to a classical school at Granard. He then attended Edgeworth School, which was quite a noted classical and scientific educational institution. In 1829, when but eighteen years of age, Mr. Major came to the United States and settled in Shelby County, Ind. Soon after coming, he entered the law office of Philip Switzer, of Columbus, who was then one of the most noted lawyers at the bar of Indiana. By diligent application and rigid study, he soon mastered the fundamental principles of the law profession and was admitted to the bar in 1831. On account of ill health, he did not begin active practice until 1834, when he located in Shelbyville. In 1836, he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Indiana, and, in 1843, moved to Indianapolis, where a more extensive field awaited him in which to exercise his then well known ability as a lawyer and jurist. Soon after locating in that city, he was appointed by Gov. Whitcomb as one of the Commissioners of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, which he held until the spring of 1853, when he was appointed by Gov. Wright as Judge of the Indianapolis Circuit, composed of six counties; and, in the fall of that year, he was elected, by a large majority, as his own successor, and occupied the seat six years. During the early practice of Mr. Major in Shelbyville, a young man—who has since risen to eminence as a lawyer and a statesman—entered his office as a student; and, in 1864, Mr. Major was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court,

on the motion of that student, the Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, who was then a prominent member of the United States Senate. In 1869, he returned to Shelbyville and entered into partnership with Alfred Major, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He was married in Shelby County, Ind., April 9, 1840, to Miss Phæbe Gaskill, daughter of Dr. George Gaskill, to whom were born three sons. Mrs. Major was born in Dearborn County, Ind.; was a conscientious member of the Episcopal Church, and died October 4, 1874, with a strong and abiding faith in a happy immortality. Mr. Major was a member of the Episcopal Church, and belonged to the Masonic fraternity.

ALFRED MAJOR, Shelbyville. — There is not in Shelby County a professional or business man who possesses, to a greater degree, the unlimited confidence of every citizen than Alfred Major. In his professional and business experiences of more than forty years in this county, he has won and retained the friendship and respect of every one with whom he has had dealings or been associated with in any capacity. Men in every grade of society and station in life, place the most unbounded trust in his word, honor and integrity. The Majors originally came from Normandy, France, to England, with William the Conqueror, and the branch from which the subject of this sketch descended, settled in Scotland, two brothers of which afterward removed to Ireland, and located at Granard, in the county of Longford. Here Alfred's father, Stephen Major, was born and educated, and after reaching manhood, purchased a commission in the British Army; he went with his regiment to the West India Islands, where the unhealthy climate so affected his constitution that he was compelled to retire from the service as a half-pay officer; he settled in Quorndon, Derbyshire, England, close to the city of Derby, where he was married to Miss Harriet Bigsby, of Quorndon, whose family were connections of the noted banking firm of Smith, Payne & Smith, of London, England; the eminent English author, Sydney Smith, being also a member of this family. Of this union were born six children, Alfred, being the fifth in the family, his parents residing at Leamington, at the time of their death. Alfred Major was born at Quorndon, May 8, 1828, and grew up in his native village, finishing his education at the Isle of Man College, located on the island of that name; in 1820, his uncle, Arthur Major, had come out to Indiana and entered a large tract of land on Flat Rock, in Noble Township, Shelby County, which fell by heirship to Alfred and his brother Stephen, and in 1846, Alfred Major came out for the purpose of examining, and, if suitable, settling on his property. In 1847, he entered the law office of Thomas A. Hendricks, where he remained, studiously applying himself in

mastering his chosen profession, until admitted to the bar: soon after, he formed a law partnership with Eden H. Davis, which continued in a large and successful practice for several years. He was married in Rushville, Ind., May 20th, 1851, to Miss Jane Lowrey, daughter of William and Elizabeth Lowrey, natives of Ireland. Mrs. Major was born in Philadelphia, January 1, 1828, and had the following children: William S., Harriet, Elizabeth and Alfred L. After dissolving partnership with Eden H. Davis, Mr. Major continued alone, and, in 1857, became a partner in the banking firm of Elliott, Hill & Co., which was sold out to Samuel Hamilton, January 1, 1858, and in 1859, he and John Elliott established the bank of Elliott & Major, which they operated successfully until January, 1865, at which time they disposed of their bank to Elliott & Co., this finally merging into the First National Bank of Shelbyville, in August of that year: in 1867, he became a stockholder in that institution, and December 31, 1868, when the capital stock was increased, he became the largest stockholder, and January 12, of the following year, was elected Vice President, which position he has filled continuously to the present, with the exception of the year 1875, when he was President of the Bank; during all this time he was still actively engaged in the practice of his profession, and in 1869, he entered into partnership with his cousin, Judge Stephen Major, which constituted a legal firm second to none in this part of Indiana. Up to November 4, 1874, nothing had occurred to mar the happiness of his successful career, but on that day the devoted Christian wife and fond, loving mother, died, passing away as she had lived, a faithful member of the Presbyterian Church, with a strong and abiding faith in a blissful immortality. At the age of seventeen, she became an active member of the church, and for a space of nearly thirty years was a constant attendant upon all the regular services; to the poor in their need, she was a warm friend, not by word alone but by substantial help; to every call of benevolence, she made some response in her quiet unostentatious way, using her money freely for the interests of the Gospel: and she went further; she advocated and practiced self-denial for the sake of doing good. Mrs. Major was peace loving in her disposition, and prudent to an extraordinary degree, yet she possessed that decision of character and that heroic devotion to her own ideas of right, which is one of the noblest characteristics of a true Christian. One interesting peculiarity of her character that shone out conspicuously through her entire sickness, as it had been before an ornament of her life, was her unselfish thoughtfulness of the interests and comforts of others. Her presence of mind and carefulness even about her household, never forsook her. To all her family she gave repeated and most

tender admonitions and expressions of her wishes and views for them, and especially for their Christian hope and welfare. There is a power in such a character that is really *deep*, and there is a force in its simple truth that is felt and acknowledged far more than the most lofty pretensions. Mr. Major was again married November 28, 1878, to Miss Helen Thomson, a native of Pittsburgh, Penn., and daughter of the Hon. James Thomson, a prominent citizen of that city. Mrs. Major is a member of the Presbyterian Church, who, by her liberality to God's poor, and her kindness and benevolence at all times, fulfills the true conception of the Gospel. Mr. Major is a consistent attendant of the Presbyterian Church, but is a communicant of the Episcopal Church, to which denomination he has ever adhered with that tenacity of purpose which is one of his strongest characteristics. In his profession, he devotes his time principally to the settlements of estates, doing an immense probate business, and is noted for the large amount of cases which he settles without resorting to the uncertain process of the law. In giving legal advice, he is always cautious, ever remaining within the strict letter of the law, so that he may be relied upon as one of the safest of counsellors. He is well versed in legal lore, and his law points are always well taken, and founded on the highest authority, making him a safe lawyer, whose decisions are candid, whose conclusions are carefully and logically reached, and who aspires only to be right and do right under the law. As a business man, Alfred Major is a model to be followed. Industrious, careful, painstaking, polite, earnest, unyielding, and withal, accommodating, his business and social life has been marked with no extravagance, no ostentation, no entanglements; quietly, smoothly, his fortune and reputation have grown to proportions attained by few. Since the formation of his first political ideas, he has been a cordial supporter of the Democratic party, and, though a man of great earnestness and clearly defined ideas of political questions, he has avoided politics. He is a man of extreme, retiring modesty, largely conservative in his views on every subject, a man of undoubted integrity in all the relations of life, and imbued with that spirit of liberality and progressiveness, which, coupled with his cultivated and genial disposition, have won him hosts of the warmest friends throughout Shelby County. He is now a chief member of the law firm of Love, Major & Morrison.

CHARLES MAJOR is the second of three children, born to Stephen and Phoebe (Gaskill) Major. His early boyhood was spent in Indianapolis, where until the age of thirteen he attended a private institution of learning, obtaining a thorough rudimentary education in the meantime. In 1869, he accompanied his parents to Shelbyville, in which city he pursued his literary studies until 1872, grad-

uating from the high school that year, and the following year entered the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, where he remained until 1875. Returning to Shelbyville after completing his literary education, he began the study of law, under the able instruction of his father and Alfred Major, and in 1877, was admitted to the bar, and at once entered upon the successful practice of his profession. In 1881, he effected a co-partnership with H. S. Downey and the firm thus constituted, continued until 1884, since which time Mr. Major has been alone in the practice. He is and always has been an earnest supporter of the Democratic party, and as such was elected in 1885, City Clerk of Shelbyville, the duties of which position he discharged until his election to the General Assembly the following year. His race for the Legislature in the primary election was made against one of the most prominent men of the county, and his majority of votes attests to his personal popularity and standing. He defeated his competitor in the election by a majority of 520, and has proved himself an able and trustworthy member of the House, participating in all the deliberations and taking an active part in the debates upon the leading measures presented for discussion. As a lawyer Mr. Major, though still a young man, has already won some prominence in the profession. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities and a friend and liberal patronizer of every movement having for its object the welfare of the city and county. In 1883, he married Miss Alice Shaw, of Shelby County, Ind.

CHARLES X. MATHEWS, editor of the *Shelby Republican*, is a native of the Old Dominion State, having been born in Wythe County, Va., December 26, 1851. His father was Alexander S. Mathews, who was at one time a noted writer on agricultural subjects and one of the leading importers and breeders of live stock in Virginia, to which State he was the first to introduce the famous breed of Shorthorn cattle. His grandfather, Gen. Alexander Smythe, was an eminent lawyer in his time, a general in the War of 1812, and for many years a member of Congress from the Old Staunton district in Virginia. The ancestors of Mr. Mathews were people of more than ordinary ability, and were among the first in a State that contained many families of prominence. He attended school for several years at Georgetown College in the District of Columbia and afterward graduated at the University of Virginia. Not long after his graduation he came to Shelby County and at once began his career as a successful newspaper man and editorial writer. In June, 1878, at the founding of the *Shelby Democrat*, he was editorially connected with that paper, a position he occupied for more than two years. On severing his connection with the *Democrat* he became

the Indianapolis correspondent of the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, a place that is of more than ordinary importance, owing to the large circulation of that paper throughout Indiana. In February, 1882, Mr. Mathews returned to Shelbyville and took charge of the *Volunteer*, a paper that had been revived. In politics it was an independent Democratic sheet and opposed the ticket nominated by the regular Democratic organization for the county offices. The course of the paper, which was maintained with much ability and vigor, created a bitter factional fight in the Democratic ranks and caused the overwhelming defeat of that party in the county. Through the columns of the *Volunteer* he advocated temperance legislation, reform of the civil service and independent political action as the method of remedying abuses of the old parties. In June, 1884, a stock company purchased the *Shelby Republican*, refitted the office and offered editorial control of the paper to Mr. Mathews. He accepted the offer and has since become one of the principal stockholders. Under his management the *Republican* has been placed among the leading and most ably edited papers in Indiana. His fearlessness of expression and his scholarly attainments have contributed very much toward this end.

GEORGE C. MCCONNELL, lumber dealer and successful business man of Shelbyville, is a native of Shelby County, and the youngest of a family of six children born to George W. and Catherine (Morris) McConnell. The McConnells were among the pioneer families of Indiana, settling in what is now Dearborn County, where George W. McConnell, father of this subject, was born in the year 1812. They subsequently, in 1822, moved to the western part of Shelby County, and assisted in founding the earliest permanent settlement of that locality. Catherine McConnell was born in Highland County, Ohio, 1815, and died at her home in this county in 1873. Her husband preceded her to the grave, departing this life in the year 1868. George C. McConnell was born August 16, 1853. He received his early educational training in the common schools, and amid the active and rugged scenes of farm life, spent the years of his youth and early manhood. He began life for himself as a farmer, and followed the pursuit of agriculture until September, 1880, at which time he moved to Shelbyville, and one year later engaged in the lumber business, which he has since successfully continued. April, 15, 1875, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Laura D. Smith, daughter of David and Delitha Smith, who were among the early settlers of Shelby County. David Smith was born in Clement County, Ohio, March 28, 1813; came to Shelby County in 1829, and died October 22, 1881. Miss Delitha Denley, whom he married in 1834, was born in Virginia, March 25, 1817.

Mrs. McConnell was born in Shelby County, May 16, 1855. Politically, Mr. McConnell is a Democrat, and in religious belief is a Presbyterian, he and his wife being active members of the church in Shelbyville.

SAMUEL P. MCCREA, M. D., one of the enterprising business men of Shelbyville, is a native of Shelby County, and the youngest of a family of ten children born to John and Elizabeth McCrea. His paternal ancestors came originally from Scotland, and settled in New York, in which State John McCrea was born on the 26th day of July, 1787, being the youngest son of Samuel McCrea. John McCrea, on the 27th day of November, 1828, was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Templeton, who was born in Virginia in the year 1807. The family came to Indiana in 1835, and settled in Hendricks Township, Shelby County, locating at what has long been known as McCrea's Mountain, where the father entered land and developed a farm, being one of the early settlers of that section of country. Mr. McCrea was by occupation a tanner, but after locating in the county, engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed until his death in 1859. Mrs. McCrea preceded her husband to the grave, departing this life on the 23d day of November, 1852. Dr. McCrea was born February 2, 1845, and grew to manhood on the farm with the rugged duties of which he early became familiar. He received his rudimentary education in the common schools and subsequently, in 1861, entered Franklin College, in which institution he obtained a knowledge of the higher branches of learning. Having decided upon the medical profession for his life work, the doctor, after a course of preliminary reading, entered in 1865, the Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which he graduated in 1868. Having thus prepared himself for the duties of his calling, he began the active practice of the same in Shelbyville, in partnership with the late Dr. W. T. Green, a firm which lasted until 1870. In the latter year, the doctor abandoned the practice and engaged in the drug business, which he has since successfully continued, being at this time in partnership with C. Bishop. Dr. McCrea, in addition to his profession and business relations, has taken an active interest in the welfare of the city, and at one time served as a member of the Common Council. He was made a Mason in 1868, and stands high in the order having taken the orders of the Temple, and at this time is the Eminent Commander of Baldwin Commandery, No. 2. Politically, he is a Republican, but not a partisan in the sense of seeking official position. The doctor was married November 21, 1878, to Miss Phebe A. Robertson, of this city, a union blessed with the birth of one child, viz., Florence J. McCrea.

THOMAS J. McLANE was born in the County Darry, Ireland, March 4, 1827, and is the son of William and Anna (Irvin) McLane. He is the third of five children. Most of his school education he received in Ireland, but went to school for some time after coming here. Mr. McLane came to America in 1844, and landed at Philadelphia, thence coming immediately to Shelbyville. In the same fall he began learning the carpenter's trade under the instruction of Smith Wingate. This has been his occupation through life. In 1846, he enlisted in Company H, Third Indiana Regiment and spent one year in war against Mexico, and was in the Battle of Buena Vista. He was married in 1862, to Miss Margaret A. Newton, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (Gray) Newton. The children of this marriage are: William C., Thomas D., Elizabeth, Harry, Margaret and Dunn. Mr. McLane is a Democrat in politics. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F., for more than thirty years. He and his family are members of the First Presbyterian Church of this city. For about eight years, Mr. McLane has been giving special attention to bee-culture. He has the largest apiary in Shelby County, numbering over seventy stands. Not only in this latter work, but in everything else undertaken has the subject of this biography been successful. He stands very high in this community as an honest, Christian gentleman.

ALEXANDER McLANE was born in County Darry, Ireland, October 28, 1831. He is the son of William and Anna (Irvin) McLane, both of whom were natives of the Emerald Isle. The family came to America in 1851, and on June 11th of that year, settled in Shelbyville. Here his father died in August, 1851, and his mother in October, 1869. The subject of our sketch is the youngest of five children, two of whom are now living. He was educated in Ireland before his family came to the United States. In the summer of 1851, Mr. McLane began learning the carpenter's trade, and has since continued that occupation with considerable success. In 1866, he went to Ireland, and while there wedded Miss Mary A. Given. Mr. McLane, with his wife, returned to Shelbyville during the same year. Only one child was born to this union, Annie I. Mrs. McLane died in 1870, and the subject of this sketch has since wedded Miss Angeline E. Linton, a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children, Gertrude, James, Bertha, Robert and William. In politics, Mr. McLane is a Democrat. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, and are faithful in their attendance. He is a respected and honored citizen.

CORNELIUS MEANS is a native of Moral Township, Shelby County, Ind., and was born March 8, 1837. He is the son of Robert

and Jemima (House) Means, and is of Irish-German descent. His father was born in Rockingham County, N. C., February 2, 1807, and died in Shelby County, May 8, 1884. The mother of our subject was a native of Kentucky, and died in this county in 1846. The family came originally from the "Emerald Isle," settled in North Carolina, but afterward removed to the northwestern part of Shelby County. Mr. Means is the third of seven children by his father's first marriage, and was raised on the farm. He received a fair common school education. In 1860, he began merchandising at Brookfield, this county, in which business he continued two years. He then went to Vandalia, Iowa, where he remained some time. Afterward he enlisted in Company F, Forty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry. After a service of four months, he returned to Shelby County. In 1867, he again began the business of merchant at Brookfield as the partner of his brother, Caleb F. Means. This business union lasted sixteen years. In 1884, Mr. Means came to Shelbyville and engaged in the dry goods business with J. H. Akers, the firm now being known as J. H. Akers & Company. In this relation Mr. Means still remains. The subject of our sketch was married November 24, 1867, to Miss Belle J. Weaver, a native of Indianapolis, born March 6, 1848, and the daughter of Edward A. and Margaret Weaver. They have four children: Oren W., Jessie M., Earl W. and Amy F. In politics, Mr. Means is a Republican. While at Brookfield he was for many years both railroad agent and post master. He was at the same time the leading business man of that section of the country. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Means has been a resident of this county for more than fifty years, and is a well-known and highly respected citizen.

HENRY MEER, Sheriff of Shelby County, was born in Hanover, Germany, April 1, 1847, and is the son of Harman and Effamia (Wesling) Meer, natives of Germany. The first twelve years of his life were passed in his native country, at the end of which time, in 1859, he accompanied his parents to the United States, and settled in Franklin County, Ind., where, at the age of thirteen, he began life upon his own responsibility. Two years later he took up the shoemaker's trade, which he continued with success and financial profit for a period of fifteen years, moving to Shelby County in the meantime (1867), locating at the village of Prescott, about five miles east of Shelbyville. He subsequently embarked in the general mercantile business at this place, which he carried on in connection with the grain trade, having had charge of the railroad and express offices at the same time. He early took an active interest in political affairs, and while a resident of Prescott held the

office of Justice of the Peace for four years, besides making an unsuccessful race for the office of County Treasurer, in which he was defeated by a very small majority. In 1885, he disposed of his interests in Prescott, and moved to Shelbyville, and the following year was elected Sheriff of Shelby County, defeating his competitor, the Republican nominee, by a majority of over 400 votes. Mr. Meer is a noted example of what energy and determination can accomplish in the face of adverse circumstances. Beginning life in an humble sphere, he has by diligent application and persevering industry, succeeded in winning for himself an honored place in the estimation of the people of his adopted county. He cast his first presidential vote for Horatio Seymour, since which time he has been an earnest supporter of the Democratic party. In 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca J. Newton, daughter of John H. and Mary Newton. Mrs. Meer was born in Shelby County, November 17, 1849, and is the mother of six living children, whose names are as follows, to-wit.: John H., Annie A., George L., Arthur F., Frederick O., and Mary. Mr. and Mrs. Meer are leading members of the Shelbyville Catholic Church.

SILAS METZGER, was born in Germany, May 25, 1826, and is the son of Joseph and Mary (Helfart) Metzger, both of whom were natives of the "Fatherland" and lived and died there. Our subject is the eldest of five children and was educated in the old country. He came to America in 1847, and settled in Shelbyville, having lived here ever since. He began the wine and liquor business in this city about 1855, and has since continued in it. He erected his beautiful and commodious business house in 1878. Mr. Metzger is one of the old settlers of this county. He was married in 1858, to Miss Anna Mary Deprez, who was born in 1841, and is the daughter of John Deprez, formerly of this city, now deceased. This union has produced six children, Peter, Anna, deceased, Laura, Edward, Lena and Zora. Mr. Metzger is a Democrat, and is one of our wealthiest citizens.

MATTHEW R. MONTGOMERY is a native of Shelby County, Ind., born in Marion Township, on the 21st day of February, 1854. His parents were William and Mary (Young) Montgomery. The father was born in Pennsylvania in 1801. He came to Shelby County when about fourteen years of age, and died here in 1868. Matthew R. Montgomery is the third child by his father's third marriage. His boyhood and youth, until he was twenty years of age, were spent working upon the farm and attending the common schools, in which by diligent application he became quite a good scholar. At the age of twenty he began teaching, and was thus engaged winter seasons for a period of ten years, acquiring the

reputation of an able and competent instructor during that time. In 1880, he engaged in the insurance and real estate loan business, which he still continues, and in which he has met with the most encouraging success. Politically, Mr. Montgomery is a Republican, but in local affairs votes for the man instead of party. May 10, 1877, he married Miss Sallie Hiestand, who was born in Wisconsin, in the year 1855. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery, but one is now living, viz., Charles R. Montgomery.

JOHN E. MORNER was born in Hamilton, Ohio, February 23, 1855. Son of J. G. and Amelia (Wallenweber) Morner. The father was born in Germany and at the age of six years, came to the United States. He was by occupation a carriage maker, and died in Hamilton, Ohio, 1876. Mrs. Morner was born in Virginia in the year 1837, and is still living in the City of Hamilton, Ohio. John E. Morner is the eldest of a family of eleven children, nine of whom are still living. He received a good business education, and at the age of thirteen, engaged to learn the wood turner's trade in his native city, a vocation in which he soon acquired great proficiency. In 1881, he came to Shelbyville, Indiana, and engaged in the manufacturing of hubs and bent wood work in partnership with George W. Fretchling. Mr. Fretchling was killed on the railroad, November, 1881, and his brother, William Fretchling, purchased his interest. He still continues the business, and at this time twenty-five hands are required to operate his factory, which is one of the most successful manufacturing enterprises of the city. Mr. Morner is in the true sense of the word a self-made man, as he began life with no capital, save a willingness to work and a determination to succeed. He was honored by an election to the city council in 1884, aside from which he has never held nor asked for official position at the hands of his fellow citizens. November 11, 1884, he was united in marriage to Miss Laura Metzger, who was born in Shelbyville on the 27th day of March, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Morner are consistent members of the German Protestant Church, and among the most esteemable and highly respected citizens of the city.

SYLVAN B. MORRIS, Shelbyville's merchant prince, and most enterprising citizen, was born in this city, April 7, 1830, and is the son of Dr. Sylvan B. Morris and Catherine (Knox) Morris. His father was one of the first settlers of Shelby County, having come here in a very early day from Washington County, where he was born November 25, 1795. His mother was born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1801. They were married at Lebanon, Ohio, May 25, 1825. To this union were born: Martha H., Sylvan B., and John K. Sylvan B., remained in Shelbyville until about fourteen

years of age, when he went with his parents to Lebanon, where he received most of his schooling. He gained considerable experience in the dry goods business, and in the fall of 1854, began to do for himself as a merchant in the latter place. He was married to Miss Myrtilla John, of Harrison, Ohio, May 24, 1854. Mr. Morris carried on the dry goods business in Lebanon, Ohio, for twenty-one years, and also, during two years of that time had a branch house in Franklin. In September, 1875, he moved his store to Shelbyville, and it was not long until his trade began to grow exceedingly. He has built several additions to his original store-room and now has perhaps, the largest and best organized dry goods emporium in Indiana, outside of the metropolis. He has his store conveniently divided into different departments. In connection with dress goods, carpets, notions, etc., he has lately added a merchant tailoring and gents' furnishing goods department. He has lately put in a patent cash delivery which greatly facilitates the duties of the clerks. Politically, Mr. Morris generally votes the Republican ticket, and has been a member of our City Council, and also one of the Board of Trustees of the public school. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has been advanced in that order to be a Knight Templar. His wife and he are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Morris' success has resulted from two causes: First, a wonderful energy, and second, a remarkably good judgment in the selection of as well as in buying, goods. Mr. and Mrs. Morris have five children: Sylvan H., born May 26, 1858; Harold K., born April 8, 1861; Florence, born June 11, 1866; Robert L., born June 5, 1869, and William H., born December 26, 1872.

HARRY C. MORRISON, attorney and counsellor at law, junior member of the firm of Love, Major & Morrison, was born in Shelby County, Ind., April 26, 1858. His paternal ancestors were among the early residents of Pennsylvania, his grandfather, John Morrison, having been born in Westmoreland County, in that State, February 1, 1800. Sarah J. (Carruthers) Morrison, wife of John Morrison, was a native of Shenandoah County, Virginia, born January 18, 1811. The family came to Shelbyville, August, 1832, and opened a hotel, the "Morrison House," a name by which it is still known. George C. Morrison, our subject's father, was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, August 15, 1829, and his mother, whose maiden name was Ann Doble, was born at Dobletown, Shelby County, Ind., April 14, 1833. George C., and Ann Morrison, were the parents of six children, the subject of this biography being the third in number. Harry C. Morrison received a liberal education, and early determined to make the legal profession his

life work, and at the age of eighteen entered the law office of Love & Connor, where he pursued his studies until admitted to practice in Shelby Circuit Court, May 27, 1879. Soon after his admission to the bar he effected a co-partnership with B. F. Love, and the firm thus formed continued until September, 1882, when he became a member of the law firm of Love, Major & Morrison. Mr. Morrison has made a creditable record as a lawyer, and is in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice in the courts of Shelby and adjoining counties. He stands high professionally, and in addition to his legal business, takes an active interest in all measures having for their object the public good. On the 16th day of May, 1878, Mr. Morrison was united in marriage to Miss Laura Ray, daughter of Hon. Martin M. Ray. Mrs. Morrison was born in Shelbyville, Ind., August 20, 1859, and is the mother of six children, viz.: Clarine B., Susie R., Annie E., Martha L., William C., and Cordelia. Mr. Morrison was made a Mason, August 4, 1882, since which time he has risen high in the order, being at this time a Chapter Member and a Sir Knight. He is also prominently identified with the Odd Fellows fraternity, joining the same in 1882. He wields a political influence for the Democratic party, but has never been a partisan in the sense of seeking official position.

M. G. MURDOCH was born in Scotland, July 20th, 1827. His parents were George and Agnes (Murdoch) Murdoch. Mr. Murdoch came to America in 1840, and settled in Ohio; but in 1845, went to Pittsburgh, where he learned the machinist's trade, subsequently to engage in steamboating and railroading. He came to Shelbyville in 1855, where he has since resided. On coming to this place he began the saw mill business, which he still continues. His establishment was burned out in 1864, but the same year bought what was known as the "James Lindsay saw mill." The subject of this sketch was married in 1858, to Miss Mary Rebstock, who died in 1865. To this union were born three children, viz.: George, Agnes and John. He was again married, in 1867, to Miss Ellen J. Auh, of Ohio. By this marriage are five children, viz.: Charlotte, Robert, McGavin, Hugh and James A. Mr. Murdoch has made his own way in the world, until he is now one of the wealthy men of Shelbyville, and one of the leading lumber merchants in this part of the State. He is a Mason and a Knight Templar, (Baldwin Commandery No. 2.) and in politics is a Republican.

GEORGE W. NEAL is a native of Scott County, Ky., and born September 27, 1844. He is the son of Robert H. and Lucy Ann (Wells) Neal, and is of German-Irish descent. His father was born in Scott County in 1816, and died at Omer, Indiana, in 1863.

His mother was born in the same county, August 10, 1823, and died March 23, 1862. The Neal family came to Indiana in 1862, and settled at Shelbyville. The subject here treated is the oldest of six children, four of whom still survive. He received a common school education. When about twenty years of age he embarked in the boot and shoe business, wherein he continued until 1882. During the years 1882 and 1883, he served as deputy under Sheriff Sid Conger, of this county. Mr. Neal was married to Miss Phoebe A. White, of Shelby County, October 4, 1870. Mrs. Neal was born September 10, 1852, and is now the mother of four children: Herbert M., Ella D., Clarence R., and Clethra M. George W. Neal has been a life-long Republican, and cast his first vote for General Grant for President. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., Shelby Lodge No. 39. Mr. Neal is one among our best citizens. He is straight-forward in all of his transactions, and is known as a generous and sociable man. Mrs. Neal and her daughter are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM A. NEU, City Treasurer, Shelbyville, is a native of Germany, born in Bavaria, April 25, 1846. His parents, Louis C. and Eva (Mackert) Neu, were also natives of Germany, the former born in 1819, and the latter in the year 1821. Louis C. Neu lost his wife in 1848, and the following year immigrated to the United States and settled in the City of New York. He subsequently returned to Europe, and while making a tour of that country died in London, England, in the year 1857. William A. Neu was reared and educated in New York, and at the age of thirteen engaged in the hardware business, which line of trade he has successfully followed until the present time. He left New York in 1875, moving to Bartholomew County, Ind., and from thence six years later to Shelbyville, of which city he has since been an honored resident. Since locating in Shelbyville, Mr. Neu has won a conspicuous place in the estimation of his fellow citizens as is attested by the fact that in 1885, he was elected to the office of City Treasurer, the duties of which position he has discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner to the present time. He has also made a creditable record as a business man, being watchful and systematic in all his transactions, and noted for his financial ability and prompt and honorable dealing. He is in strong sympathy with the Republican party, and is recognized as one of its standard bearers in Shelby County. Mr. Neu married in 1871, Miss Emma C. Gruhl, who was born in Germany, November 30, 1850. To this union have been born four children, to-wit: Louisa M., Edward E., William A. and Clara E. Mr. Neu is prominently

identified with the Odd Fellows fraternity, having joined the same in 1885, and with his wife belongs to the Moravian Church.

WILLIAM RICHARD NORRIS, was born in Bracken County, Ky., June 12, 1832: son of Edward and Catherine (Brightwell) Norris, and is of English extraction. His father, born in Bracken County, Ky., February 8, 1805, and died in Shelby County, Ind., in 1877. The mother of Mr. Norris born also in Bracken County, Ky., in 1804, and died in Shelby County, September 6, 1865. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Norris, Joseph Norris, born in Baltimore County, Md., and died in Bracken County, Ky., at a ripe old age. He erected the first log cabin and built the first mill in Bracken County. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Norris was one of the pioneers of Bracken County, Ky., and was the first surveyor of the county. The Norris family received its introduction to Shelby County in 1832. Our subject is the eldest of six children only two of whom are now living. Was raised on the farm, educated at the early schools. Taught school for a number of years. In the fall of 1857, went to Missouri and remained till May, 1860, and then returned to Shelby County. While in that State he taught school for some time. In 1860, he was elected Surveyor of Shelby County, and re-elected in the fall of 1862. Was appointed in 1868, City Engineer of this city, and served more than one year. In the fall of 1869, he was elected Real Estate Appraiser of this county. In 1871, appointed School Examiner of this county, serving two years. In 1873, elected County Superintendent, making him the last School Examiner and the first County Superintendent of this county. Since 1873, he has been engaged in the practice of law to some extent, and engaged in various other capacities. Married November 22, 1863, to Mrs. Maria Roberts of this county. Have two children, James E., and Robert Ross. Has a step daughter, Rose E. Roberts. In politics. Independent, up to 1882 a strong partisan Democrat. He is a Mason, and is a well posted and greatly respected citizen of this county.

SAMUEL O'CONNER (deceased), was born in County Londonderry, near Linivada, Ireland, June 4, 1821, and died in Shelbyville, December 2, 1886. His marriage took place May 12, 1849, to Miss Mary J. McGinn, of Philadelphia. Mrs. O'Conner died August 20, 1884. There were six children born to this union: Annie, Kate, Alice, Samuel, Jr., Jennie and James. Mr. O'Conner came to Shelbyville in 1852, and opened a tailor shop and later engaged in the clothing business. He continued this occupation until 1870, when he sold his stock of goods and engaged in the wine and liquor business, and in that was still engaged at the time of his

death. By close application to business he had become in easy circumstances. He was a member of the City Council for several years; was also a member of the first fire company ever organized in Shelbyville. He was public spirited, and gave frequent encouragement to enterprises favoring the common weal. "Uncle Sam," as he was familiarly known, commanded the respect of unnumbered friends. He was one of our leading citizens. He was careful and shrewd in all of his dealings. Andrew Raymond, Mr. O'Conner's son-in-law, was born in this county September 26, 1845. He moved to Shelbyville in 1869. He was married November 27, 1882, to Alice O'Conner. James O'Conner, the youngest of these six children, was born August 22, 1865. He received a common school education. He is now engaged in the wine and liquor business at his father's old stand. He bought an interest in the wine and liquor store after his father's death, and now runs it in partnership with Andrew Raymond. Mr. O'Conner is one of the popular young business men of this city.

JAMES O. PARRISH, successful business man, and Ex-County Treasurer, is a native of Shelby County, Indiana, and dates his birth from the 24th day of January, 1849. His parents were Lee and Mary (Pullam) Parrish, the former born 1798, in North Carolina, and the latter in 1809, in Virginia. Their respective deaths occurred in the years 1880 and 1857. James O. Parrish is the fourth of a family of nine children, five of whom are at this time living. He was reared on a farm, and in the common schools, obtained a good English education which, with his subsequent business training has developed into a fund of valuable practical knowledge. He continued agricultural pursuits until 1863, at which time he abandoned the farm and embarked in the mercantile business at the town of Brookfield, which he carried on with success and financial profit for a period of six years. In 1871, he was appointed Deputy Treasurer of Shelby County, and three years later was elected Treasurer, the duties of which responsible position he discharged in a highly creditable manner until 1879, having been re-elected in 1876. At the expiration of his official term he engaged in the lumber and coal business in Shelbyville in which he still continues under the firm name of McConnell & Parrish, being at this time the most extensive dealers in the city. Politically Mr. Parrish is an ardent supporter of the Democratic party and as such has been a potent factor in local politics, taking an active part in the elections of this county. He takes a lively interest in the welfare of the city, and all enterprises of public nature, having for their object the public good, find in him a ready and willing assistance, being at this time a member of the City School Board. He married, December 10,

1865, Miss Adelia F. Joyce of this county, a union blessed with the birth of two children, viz.: Minnie L. and Myrtle V. Mr. and Mrs. Parrish are members of the Baptist Church, with which they have been identified for a number of years.

JOHN H. PHILLIPS was born in Virginia, February 12, 1826, son of Jesse and Jane (Jones) Phillips; parents natives of the same State. The family came to Indiana as early as 1828, and settled in Noble Township, this county, thence subsequently to Decatur County. John H. Phillips is the second of three children by his father's first marriage. He was raised a farmer and followed agricultural pursuits the greater part of the time until 1852, when he came to Shelbyville and engaged in the carpenter trade. In 1854, he accepted a position with the "Big Four" railroad company, and for eleven years thereafter worked in the freight department with headquarters in this city. At the end of that time he went to Indianapolis, where he continued in the service of the road nine years longer, making in all twenty consecutive years spent as a railroader, during which time he became thoroughly familiar with all the details of the business, and earned the reputation of a skillful and painstaking employe. Severing his connection with the road, Mr. Phillips returned to Shelbyville, and in 1875, opened a wine and liquor house, which he has since successfully carried on. In his business ventures he has been quite fortunate, having succeeded in accumulating a comfortable competence, including the old family homestead in Decatur County and valuable property in Shelbyville. In politics, he was originally a Whig, but on the dissolution of that party, he identified himself with the Republican party, of which he has ever since been an earnest supporter. He is one of Shelbyville's leading citizens, and enjoys the confidence and respect of a large number of friends in both city and county. May 26, 1844, he was united in marriage to Sarah A. Champ, of Kentucky. Mrs. Phillips was born in 1819, and departed this life on the 4th day of January, 1887.

MICHAEL POSZ, County Treasurer and prominent citizen of Shelbyville, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and dates his birth from the 10th day of November, 1834. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Schloss) Posz, the former born March, 1808, and the latter about the year 1800. They came to the United States in 1852, and for two years thereafter resided in the city of Cincinnati. In 1854, they moved to Shelbyville, Ind., where their respective deaths occurred, the father dying October 29th, 1885, and the mother December 29th, 1876. Michael Posz received a liberal education in his native country, and at an early age engaged to learn the trade of cabinet making, in which he soon acquired great pro-

ficiency. He accompanied his parents to the United States in 1852, and a short time after landing began working at the barber's trade, which he followed in the City of Shelbyville for a period of nineteen years. In 1874, he was elected a Justice of the Peace, re-elected in 1878, and in the meantime (1875) was appointed joint agent for the American and Adams Express Companies in this city. In 1881, he took charge of the Adams Express office in Shelbyville, and three years later was elected on the Democratic ticket, Treasurer of Shelby County, his majority being 521, a fact which attests his great personal popularity and superior business ability. His management of the office was such that in 1886, he was renominated, and after a spirited contest was again elected by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Posz may be regarded as a true type of the successful self-made man of his town and county. He is a good financier and careful business man, his judgment being seldom wrong in matters of business policy. Beginning life's battle in a field of adversity, with the aid of little or no capital, and a meagre experience wholly dependent upon personal effort, his good sense and sound judgment have forced success out of what to many others would have been certain defeat, and at the same time secured a prominent position among the representative men of Shelby County. He is an uncompromising Democrat in politics, zealous in the advancement of party measures, and is recognized as one of the standard bearers of Democracy in this part of the State. He married in the year 1857, Mary Maholm, who was born in Shelby County in the year 1839. Mr. Posz is an Odd Fellow of high standing, holding at this time an important official position in Shelby Lodge No. 39. He and wife are active members of the Presbyterian Church.

ERASMUS S. POWELL, was born near the city of Shelbyville, February 8, 1838, and is the son of Erasmus and Mary (Allen) Powell. He is of Scotch-Irish and Welsh extraction. His father was born in Washington County, Pa., December 25, 1788, and died at La Porte, Ind., February 25, 1843. The mother of Mr. Powell was born in North Carolina, January 25, 1796, and died December 31, 1872. The family came to what is now Dearborn County, Ind., in 1810, and moved to Shelby County in 1826. Thus his father was one of this county's pioneers. The subject of this sketch is the youngest of a family of eleven children, five of whom are yet living. He received a common school education. Since his school days he has been somewhat unstable in the occupations he has chosen. He served quite a while as Justice of the Peace. He then began the business of a merchant, dealing in hats and caps. Later he was appointed to a position in the United States Internal

Revenue Department and spent the whole of President Arthur's term in that place. In 1885, he was made President and Superintendent of the Shelby County Creamery Association and now fills both positions. Mr. Powell was a soldier. He enlisted in Company "C," Seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, served in this company three months, then enlisted in the Forty-second Regiment and did not come out until the close of the war. He was the second man in Shelby County to enlist. He was married in 1865, to Mrs. Triffie Smithers who was born in Delaware. In politics he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Powell is a straight-forward, honorable gentleman and stands high in our community.

LEONARD C. POWELL, one of the successful business men of Shelbyville, is a native of Shelby County, born at the village of Waldron, August 11, 1844. His father, Micajah Powell, was born in Boone County, Ky., in 1820, and at the age of eleven years accompanied his parents to this county, where he has since resided. Phebe Ann (Van Pelt) Powell, wife of Micajah Powell, was born in Shelby County, and is the mother of ten children, the subject of this sketch being the first in number. Leonard C. Powell was educated in the common schools, and until his twenty-second year remained under the parental roof, assisting his father on the farm in the meantime. In 1866, he came to Shelbyville and accepted a clerkship in a grocery house, in which capacity he continued until 1871. In that year he engaged in business for himself, and is at this time one of the leading merchants of the city, being in the enjoyment of a large and constantly increasing trade. Politically he is a Republican, and in religion belongs to the Presbyterian Church, being at this time an official in the Shelbyville congregation. April 21, 1868, he married Miss Emmeline Dickison, of Decatur County, Ind. Mrs. Powell was born January 14, 1845, and departed this life on the 8th day of August, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Powell were the parents of three children, all now deceased.

JOSEPH B. RANDALL was born at Red Line, Loudon Co., Ohio, November 27, 1841, and is the son of James M. and Sarah (Pettit) Randall. The father of our subject was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, September 13, 1813, and died in Shelbyville, Indiana, January 18, 1883. The mother was born in the same county and State as the father, May 9, 1809, and is still living. The subject of our sketch was married May 21, 1868, to Miss Cornelia C. Jennings, a native of Michigan, born May 8, 1844, and a daughter of Rev. C. P. Jennings, a native of New Jersey. This union has brought forth six children, Vernon, Burnet S., Walter S., Charles

M., Gertrude and Bertha. While his father was yet living, Mr. Randall became his partner in the wholesale and retail grocery and produce business, under the firm name of J. M. Randall & Son. Since the death of the senior member, the same firm name has been retained. This firm, under the able and energetic management of the subject of this biography is doing an immense business. They ship annually, a great amount of butter, eggs and poultry to the large cities of the east. Mr. Randall is a faithful Republican. He and his wife are leading members of the First Presbyterian Church of this city. Mr. Randall is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. There is no man more thoroughly identified with the interests of this city and county. He is, indeed, one of our best men, and always ready to favor public enterprises.

MARTIN M. RAY (deceased).—Martin M. Ray was the son of John Ray. He was born in Butler County, Ohio, and has left us little or no account of his early childhood and youth. We know nothing of his career until we find him in the Clerk's office of Wayne County, earning a livelihood in the capacity of Deputy Clerk and laying up means for the foundation of that legal knowledge and the distinction which made him one of the brightest ornaments of the bar of Indiana, a thorough lawyer, and an urbane, courteous and accomplished gentleman. He subsequently read law for awhile with Governor Ray, who was his father's brother, and then went to the law school of Harvard University, where he heard lectures and pursued his studies for about eighteen months. Upon his return to Indianapolis, he resumed his studies under the direction of his uncle, and in 1843, having been licensed to practice law, opened an office in Shelbyville. After the usual trials and difficulties incident to the beginning of a professional career in a country town, he finally obtained solid footing as a lawyer; and in the spring of 1845, married Miss Susan Cross, and thus gave society his pledges of fidelity to its welfare and happiness. No marriage could have been more wisely chosen, or the source of greater blessings. He and his good wife have been blessed with children, several of whom have been carefully educated and prepared to enter upon the greater theater of life with honor to themselves and advantage to society, and all of whom would have been, had death not deprived three younger children of his labors and his care, for never was father more entirely devoted to his family.

It was his good fortune in settling at Shelbyville, to be brought early into association and contact with the Hon. T. A. Hendricks, whose excellent manners, careful habits and sound learning afforded him a constant measure for his own. As lawyers, they were planted and grew up together, and, although we have never heard their

mutual influence upon each other's habits and modes of thought, speech and professional discussion, we think we run no risk of mistake in saying that both were better lawyers and more accomplished men than either would have been but for the other. They were for the first ten or twelve years, of different politics. Mr. Ray being a Whig and Mr. Hendricks a Democrat. It is needless to say that, while thus opposed, they naturally led their parties in the county.

In 1854, when the Whig party died, like its other members, he looked about him for some political organization where a man of his principle and patriotism might go. He was induced by persuasions of a friend to enter a Know-Nothing Lodge, but immediately and openly discarded and denounced it as unworthy of the support of an American citizen, and always afterward spoke with feeling of the trick which had induced him to go into it. His mind rested on principles too broad and generous for its narrow creed. He united with the Democratic party then led by the Little Giant, and ever afterward maintained his connection with it. He was not, however, servile in his adherence to the party platform, but held and fearlessly uttered his own opinions whenever occasion led him to differ with his brethren.

In 1858, the convention of his party in his district honored him with his nomination for Congress, and he made the race, being opposed by the Hon. A. G. Porter, by whom he was defeated. This was the result of the defection of the Douglas wing of the party, and not from any failure of Mr. Ray to carry on the canvass with great zeal and ability. Nor was any contest conducted with greater energy and consistency on both sides; and it is scarcely saying too much to say that, if the entire Democracy of the district had stood by Mr. Ray, he would have been elected. But it was not to be. He was destined never to adorn our National Congress, in which he was well fitted both by nature and culture to shine. In 1860, Mr. M. M. Ray voted the Democratic Union ticket, with the following written protest over his signature attached thereto, which was returned to his son, W. S. Ray, on September 27, 1887, by W. P. Fishback, Master of Chancery in the United States Court, in Indianapolis, into whose possession it had come. The protest reads as follows: "Knowing the men on this ticket, and believing them loyal and patriotic, I vote it; but protesting at the same time against a portion of the speeches, resolutions and proceedings of the 8th of January convention; protesting also against the spirit and tone which the Breckenridge element has sought to infuse into the Democratic party; protesting also against every word and deed by which ambitious men have sought to commit the party to a po-

litical alliance with the rebellion; and glad of the great change that has taken place in Democratic sentiment within six or twelve months, and believing that I can do more good in than out of the party, I vote the ticket." In 1860, he was chosen by the Democracy of Shelby County to represent it in the Senate of the State. He felt deeply the situation on the country when he entered that body in January, 1861, and, like many other leaders of the party, said many things to induce it, if possible, to compromise between the North and South, until it became perfectly clear that no such compromise could be effected. One would have believed that he sympathized profoundly with the South, but, when the war began and it became perfectly clear that the questions must be fought out, he, like Mr. Douglas, took bold ground for the Government against the seceders, and made some of the ablest speeches of his life in support of the war. He was a true and devoted patriot, and regretted with all his heart whatever tended to the injury of the cause of the country. He felt the defeat of our armies as sorely as any man in the Union, and rejoiced in their triumphs as sincerely, if not as noisily. On the other hand, he regretted with sincere grief the unnecessary harshness of martial law and military arrests, which he justly regarded as illegal, because unnecessary. As a lawyer, he profoundly respected the methods of peace, and hated to see them departed from by those intrusted with the conduct of our affairs. In 1864, his profoundest convictions brought him square affront of the military arrests and trials of Dodd, Bowles, Milligan and others, and when called upon, he did not hesitate a moment to engage in their defense. In his arguments before the military commission which tried them, he performed great labor and displayed great learning and eloquence: and although his speeches were devoted to the discussion of the facts of their cases, he missed no opportunity to place his opinion upon the record against the assumed jurisdiction of the commission. Throughout these trials he displayed great patience, great learning and courage in maintaining the rights of his clients, and must have established himself in the confidence of all who witnessed his efforts, as a man of fortitude and ability, devoted to his cause. Never shall we forget the rare beauty of the closing paragraph of his speech in defense of H. H. Dodd, Esq., who had escaped from his prison, and was tried in his absence. He closed thus: "With much solicitude and anxiety, we commit the cause of the defendant, in his absence, to the learning, to the patriotism, to the honor and to the justice of this court. To the learning, because the great legal question of jurisdiction lying at the threshold of your inquiries is still open; to you patriotism, because the highest interests of public liberty and the victory of

reason over passion are in your hands: to your honor, because the graces of magnanimity and mercy which should follow the weak, the unfortunate, and even the guilty, and plead against the calamities of conviction: to your justice, because she sits blind to the scenes of our national drama, unseduced by the blandishments of power, and deaf to the cries of resentment and passion."

HARRY C. RAY, Deputy Auditor, is a native of Shelby County, Indiana, born July 11, 1846, the eldest son of Hon. Martin M. and Susan (Cross) Ray. He received his early educational training in the schools of Shelbyville, and subsequently entered the North Western Christian University at Indianapolis, in which institution he took a thorough literary course, graduating in 1868. Soon after completing his education, he accepted a position in the Treasury Department at Washington, and was thus engaged until the following year, when he returned to Indiana. In 1870, he began reading law in Danville, and, in connection with his legal studies, wrote for the press until 1873, at which time he came to Shelbyville and engaged in the practice of his profession. He abandoned the legal business in 1875, and for four years thereafter was Deputy Treasurer, retiring from that position in 1879, and accepting his present place as Deputy County Auditor. Mr. Ray is a courteous gentleman, an accomplished business man, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large number of friends in the city and county. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has represented Shelby Lodge No. 39, in the Grand Lodge of Indiana. In 1883, he was elected as a member of City Council for a term of two years. In 1887, he was again honored, this time with an election to the position of City Clerk. He is also a member of the K. of P., having joined that order February, 1887. Politically, he is identified with the Democratic party, and cast his first presidential vote for Horace Greeley. February 22, 1872, was solemnized his marriage with Sarah E., daughter of William H. and Mary Blake, of Danville, Hendricks County, Ind. Mrs. Ray was born on the 6th day of January, 1852. In the spring of 1886, he was a prominent candidate for the office of County Auditor, but unfortunately, owing to a division of his party, he was defeated by a small majority in the primary.

W. S. RAY, editor of the *Shelby Democrat*, stands prominent among the successful men of Shelby County. He was born in Shelbyville on the 11th of February, 1848, and is the son of Martin M. Ray, one of the most prominent men of his time in Indiana. The subject of this sketch completed a good common school education, with a collegiate course at the Northwestern Christian University of Indianapolis, where he graduated in 1869; he then entered



Sid Conger

upon the study of law and continued in it until 1873, when he formed a partnership with his brother, Harry Ray, and they commenced the practice of law in Shelbyville. After this, Mr. Ray devoted himself to his profession so successfully, that in 1874, he was elected Prosecuting Attorney, and re-elected in 1876; the same year, 1876, he received the Congressional nomination for the Sixth Congressional District of Indiana, in a convention held at Anderson. This was an honor which rarely falls to the lot of one so young, he being at that time but twenty-eight years of age, but it was an honor which he saw fit to decline, as he refused to accept the nomination and continued in his law business, fulfilling the duties of Prosecutor, until 1878. On the 13th of June, 1878, Mr. Ray started a new Democratic paper in Shelbyville, in capacity of editor and part proprietor, his partner being B. S. Sutton, of Shelbyville. The name of the paper was the *Shelby Democrat*, and from the first it was a success: it was a first-class county paper, and its circulation increased in an unprecedented manner: the intention of its editor was to make it as good a paper as there could be found in Indiana; to this end the *Democrat* was enlarged in September, 1878, to its present dimensions. In October, 1878, Mr. Sutton sold his interest in the paper to A. McCorkle, and until the death of the latter, was published under the firm name of Ray & McCorkle. Mr. Ray became sole proprietor in 1878, and in 1880, established the *Daily Democrat*, which has been sustained, as perhaps but few papers have, in a city of but 5,000 people. As a politician, Mr. Ray is bold and zealous; as a newspaper writer, is able and aggressive, and his influence has been an important factor in moulding the character and actions of the Democratic party in Indiana. Although universally regarded as a strong partisan, he has always freely criticised what he believed to be wrong in either the principles or policy of his party. In his denunciation of civil service reform, under the operations of the present law, and in his advocacy of Governor Hill of New York for President, he has made himself a reputation that is co-extensive with the boundaries of the Nation. Mr. Ray is, in personal appearance, prepossessing, in manners pleasing, popular among his associates, and withal a most elegant gentleman.

MILTON ROBBINS, M. D., one of the oldest living pioneers of Shelby County, is a native of Ohio, born in the town of Hillsboro, November 16, 1810. His paternal ancestors were natives of Wales, and among the early settlers of New Jersey, his grandfather, John Robbins, having been born in that State about the year 1760. The Doctor's father Philip Robbins, was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, in 1785, emigrated to Shelby County,

Ind., in 1821, and died here about fourteen years later. His wife, Nancy (Boyd) Robbins, was born in Paris, Ky., in 1791, and departed this life in Shelby County, Ind., in the year 1856. Philip and Nancy Robbins, were the parents of ten children, the subject of this sketch being the eldest. Dr. Robbins was eleven years of age when his parents came to Shelby County, and from that time until the present he has been justly classed among its most intelligent and trustworthy citizens. He was reared on a farm, and having early decided upon the medical profession for a life work, began his preliminary study of the same in 1831, under the efficient instruction of Dr. Sylvan B. Morris. Actuated by a laudable desire to increase his knowledge of the profession, he subsequently entered the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, from which institution he graduated in 1844. In 1835, he was elected to the office of County Recorder, the duties of which position he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner until 1842. At the expiration of his term as Recorder he resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued with success and financial profit for a period of about forty years, being at this time one of the oldest and best known medical men in southern Indiana. Dr. Robbins ranks high professionally, and as an energetic citizen, fully alive to all that interests and benefits the general public; few in the county possess the esteem and confidence of the people in as marked a degree. He is a Republican in politics, and in religion holds to the creed of the Methodist Church. In March, 1836, he was united in marriage with Miss Frances Powell, daughter of Judge Powell, of Dearborn County, Ind., a union blessed with the birth of four children, viz.: Alfred V., Dr. James P., Milton B., and Francis. Mrs. Robbins was born in the year 1816, and departed this life in 1884.

JOHN W. ROBERTSON, one of the pioneers of Shelby County, was born in Madison County, Ky., November 13, 1821. He is the son of James and Nancy (Wheeler) Robertson, and is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. The father of Mr. Robertson was born in Madison County, Ky., November 10, 1791, and died on his eighty-seventh birthday. The mother of the subject of this sketch was born also in Madison County, Ky., in the year 1796, died in September of 1841. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Robertson was Samuel Robertson, a native of North Carolina, who emigrated to Kentucky and died in that State in 1827. The Robertson family came to Shelby County, when John W. was about five years of age, and settled on Lewis Creek, five miles east of Shelbyville. Our subject is the third of a family of seven children now living. He was raised in the woods of this county, and acquired all the education he could from the subscription schools, then common. At

twenty-six years of age, he began farming for himself, and lived on one farm, which he still owns, from 1828 to 1886, or for fifty-eight years. He now owns 800 acres of land in this county. Mr. Robertson removed to Shelbyville in August, 1886. In politics, a Republican - formerly a Whig - and a leading member of the Baptist Church. He is one of the most successful and highly respected men of this county.

DIX W. SAYLER is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, where he was born July 4, 1864. He is a son of Solomon J. and Mary (Weaver) Sayler, and is of German descent. His father was born in Frederick County, Md., July 14, 1833, and died August 16, 1872. He was a distiller by occupation, and from the time of his coming to this city to the day of his death, he was connected with the Shelby Distillery. He was a leading Republican and always took an active part in the affairs of his party. By his death the county lost one of its representative men. The mother of the immediate subject of this sketch was born January 27, 1840. The Sayler family came to Shelby County in 1867, and located at Shelbyville. Our subject is the second of three children and was educated at the Public Schools of Shelbyville and at Asbury University (now Depauw). In February, 1883, he engaged in the grocery business in this city, taking charge of a grocery store for his step-father John W. Vannoy. In the fall of 1886, he engaged in the gents' furnishing business in this city with Mr. Philip J. Shaw, the firm being known as Shaw & Sayler. This firm keeps a full line of hats, caps, and everything usually to be found in a gents' furnishing store. They have a splendid trade and are very popular with the young men of the city. Mr. Sayler is a Democrat and a member of Shelby Lodge No. 39, I. O. O. F.

MATHIAS SCHÆLCH, is a native of Germany born in Hesse Darmstadt on the 20th of October, 1831, son of Peter and Barbara (Braun) Schælch. The father was born in the year 1805, married in his native country and died on the Atlantic Ocean in 1854, while on a voyage to the United States. Mrs. Schælch was born in 1804, and died in Germany in 1843. The subject of this biography is the eldest of five children born to the above parents, only two of whom are at this time living. He enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education in his native country, and in 1852 came to the United States landing in New York, from which city he made his way direct to Shelbyville, where he has since resided. For a period of fourteen years he worked as a day laborer, and at the end of that time in 1867, engaged in his present business, the manufacture of brick, which he has conducted with success and financial profit to the present date. He is a Democrat in politics, and a

member of the A. O. U. W., in the deliberations of which order he takes an active part. On the 8th day of May, 1855, was solemnized his marriage with Margaret, daughter of John Schrøder. Mrs. Schøelch was born in Germany, November 17, 1829, and was the mother of thirteen children, the following of whom are living, to-wit: John C., George A., Conrad, Robert and Valentine, twins, Mollie, Maggie and Henry. Mrs. Schøelch died September 20, 1881.

PHILIP J. SHAW, of the firm of Shaw & Saylor, was born in Laurel, Franklin County, Ind., November 29, 1864. He is the son of Daniel J. and Eliza L. (Sullenberger) Shaw, and is of Irish-German descent. His father was born in Courtland County, N. Y., February 9, 1831, and came to Indiana at the age of four years, stopping at Laurel until ten years of age; then he removed to Shelbyville. Subsequently, however, he went to Franklin County, and there was married. He died a resident of Shelbyville, December 27, 1882. The mother of Mr. Shaw was born February 25, 1836, at Petersburg, Va., and became his father's wife January 3, 1854. Our subject is the sixth in a family of eleven children, four of whom are now living. He attended the public schools of Shelbyville, began clerking in the hat and cap store of George W. F. Kirk, in 1880, and continued a clerk in different stores until 1886, when he began business for himself as partner with Dix W. Saylor, dealing in hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods. This firm is doing a good business, and the members are among the most popular young business men in the city. Mr. Shaw belongs to Shelby Lodge No. 39, I. O. O. F., and is a member of "The Club." In politics he is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Blaine.

FRANK CLARK SHELTON was born in Adrian, Michigan, March 9, 1852. He is the son of William M. and Elizabeth (Day) Sheldon, both natives of the Empire State. The father was born in 1807, and the mother in 1824. His parents now reside in Adrian. Our subject is the elder of two children by his father's second marriage, and was educated at the Adrian High School. He began learning the jeweler's trade in 1866, in his native town. In 1867, he went to Toledo, and remained about six years, then went to Chicago, and stayed there until 1875, when he came to Shelbyville and engaged in the jewelery business, and has since continued therein. He is now the leader in his line of business in Shelbyville. He was married November 13, 1877, to Miss Harriet Major, daughter of Alfred Major, one of our wealthiest and most influential citizens. Mrs. Sheldon was born October 23, 1856. This union has produced one child, Jane M. In politics, Mr. Sheldon is a strong Republican. He and his wife are members of the

Presbyterian Church, and the former is a deacon, and at present Treasurer of the church. Mr. Sheldon is one of our most enterprising business men. He is a courteous gentleman, one who does not interfere in the affairs of others, but attends strictly to his own business. He has been very successful and is on the high way to wealth and all of the good things which the word "business" suggests.

EDWARD SMALL was born in New York, September 7, 1835. His father was a native of Europe, born in 1808, and in 1834, came to America. A few years later he located in Hamilton County, Ohio, where he died in 1861. Soon after that time Edward came to Shelby County, where he has lived ever since. As a member of Company G, Thirty-seventh Regiment, Indiana Infantry, he served in the Civil War for a period of twenty months. At the Battle of Stone River, he was taken sick, and after that spent considerable time in the hospitals until he was discharged for physical disability. For more than twenty years he has been engaged in the confectionery and news business, with a success that is almost without precedent. His wife was Mary Morrison, a native of this county. They are the parents of seven children, the eldest of whom is

WILBER M. SMALL, who was born July 26, 1865. He received a common school education in the schools of Shelbyville, and at the age of sixteen began business for himself in the confectionery trade. He moved into his present location in March, 1887, where he is conducting a successful business. He was married January 26, 1887, to Stella J. Pherigo, a native of this county, born March 31, 1866. She is a daughter of John W. and Esther (Spurlin) Pherigo. Mr. Small is an Odd Fellow and Democrat.

ISAAC SORDEN, deceased, was born in Sussex County, Del., May 8, 1806. At an early age he was left an orphan, to grapple with the "stern realities" of life alone. A part of his early manhood was spent in Philadelphia. In 1837, he came west, and settled for a time in Greensburg, Ind., but two years later moved to Shelbyville, where he continued to reside until his death, a period of thirty-nine years. During all that time his chief occupation was that of a merchant, and he always sustained the reputation of an honest and upright man, and was a worthy citizen. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of its principal supporters in this community. As a member of the Masonic fraternity he was held in high esteem. His death occurred May 8, 1878, on his seventy-third birthday, and he was lamented by the entire community. Nancy Toner became his wife, and they were the parents of ten children, these seven now living: Anna, Martin T.,

Lizzie, Fannie, Alice, Maggie and Laura. Martin Sorden was born January 27, 1843. His education was obtained in the Shelbyville schools. For two years he engaged in the grocery trade and then went into the livery business, which he has followed for seventeen years continuously. He was married to Belle Warren in 1867, by whom he has two children, namely, Albert and Effie. His second marriage took place in November, 1877, when Clara L. Clark became his wife. By this union he is the father of five children, these four living: Harry, Jennie, Anna and Clara Maud. Mr. and Mrs. Sorden are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JASPER HAZEN SPRAGUE was born in Hartford, Vermont, June 6, 1812, and graduated at the Norwich Military University in the same State in 1836. Immediately after his graduation he came west, stopping at Madison, where he soon secured employment as Assistant Engineer in Surveying the Madison & Indianapolis Railroad. He was soon promoted to the position of Chief Engineer, and assumed the responsibility of performing correctly some of the most difficult mathematical calculations known in surveying. Although young and somewhat inexperienced, he did his work remarkably well. Mr. Sprague was also employed for about six years following 1842, in surveying short lines from Shelbyville to Rushville; from Shelbyville to Knightstown, and from Shelbyville to Edinburg. In 1849, he was employed as Chief Engineer in surveying the line of Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad, now known as "Big Four." In 1846, Mr. Sprague moved to Shelbyville, from Columbus, Indiana, and after remaining here until 1849, he went to Lawrenceburg, making that place his headquarters until 1853, when he again returned to Shelbyville. Immediately after coming back he entered into the manufacture of staves and barrels, which business he carried on until 1883, then retired from business altogether. In 1840, Mr. Sprague was wedded to Miss Dulcinea C. Town, of Vermont. As a result of this union there were born six children, Laura, Harriet L., Walter, II., Walter K., Charles T. and Carrie. Of these but two are living, Charles T., city editor of the *Shelbyville Daily Democrat*, and Harriet, wife of Dr. James P. Robins, of this city. Jasper H. Sprague is one of Shelbyville's most Christian gentlemen. In times of public discord, he is one of those who ever seek to bring about tranquility and confidence. "Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God." He has devoted a long life to the cause of truth and right, and now, though quite old and very deaf, he is still cheerful and happy. His wife and he are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Shelbyville. Mr. Sprague has always been ready to act and speak in the Master's cause. He has also held every

position in the church to which a layman is eligible. May the sunset of his life be made bright with the glory of the good deeds he has done.

CHARLES T. SPRAGUE was born January 20, 1854, in Shelbyville. His parents are Jasper H. and Dulcina (Town) Sprague. He received a good education in the schools of the town, and afterward attended Asbury, now De Pauw, University. On his return to this place in 1871, he began practicing civil engineering for which he had prepared himself. In 1875, he began the study of law in the office of Hord & Blair, and was soon after admitted to the bar. In 1877, he was appointed City Engineer of Shelbyville for one term. He next engaged in the stave business in which he continued until 1880. In that year he began doing local work on the *Daily Republican*, which he followed for one year. In 1881, he accepted the position of city editor on the *Daily Evening Democrat*, which position he now holds. He was married March 13, 1882, to Miss Minnie Skinner.

JOSEPH R. STEWART was born in Mercer County, Penn., January 6, 1831. He is the son of David M. and Lucia (Bierce) Stewart, and is of Irish-English origin. His father was born in New Jersey in 1867, and died in Shelbyville, December 25, 1874. The paternal grandfather of Mr. Stewart was born in County Donegal, Ireland, and emigrated to America, and died in Mercer County, Penn. The mother of Mr. Stewart was born in New York, November 29, 1810, and is yet living. Joseph R. Stewart came to Shelbyville in December, 1851. He received a fair common school education. He began to do for himself in 1852, at which time he engaged in the planing mill business. Since 1861, he has constantly been occupied in that occupation. For the last four years, he has added a lumber and coal yard to his other business, and has taken a partner, Mr. Will E. Blakely, his son-in-law. Mr. Stewart was married in October, 1852, to Miss Artlissa Evans, a native of Pennsylvania, born October 30, 1830. They have only one child, a daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Blakely. Mr. Stewart was formerly an old line Whig, but is now an ardent Republican. He has been elected a member of the Common Council of the City of Shelbyville five terms, serving in all ten years. He belongs to the A. O. U. W., and he and family are Presbyterians, save Mrs. Stewart, who is a Baptist. Mr. Stewart was Chorister of the Presbyterian Church choir for thirty-four years. He is also one of the city's most valiant firemen, and for a long while was Chief of the Fire Department. Shelbyville has few better men than Joe Stewart. There is no one more universally popular than he. He

is sociable, big-hearted and generous. He is always in the lead of enterprises to suppress or avert public calamities.

NORMAN H. STRONG, dealer in hardware, is a native of Elkhart County, Ind., and son of Samuel S. and Ann Harriet B. (Stillman) Strong, parents both natives of Ohio, the father born 1819, and the mother about the year 1821. Norman H. is the third of a family of seven children, three of whom are at this time living. He was born on the 31st day of August, 1845, received a rudimentary education in the common schools and subsequently entered Wabash College where he made substantial progress in the higher branches of learning. In 1862, when but little more than seventeen years of age, he tendered his services to the Government to do battle in defense of its rights, enlisting in Company I, Forty-fourth Indiana Infantry, for the three years' service. He remained with his command for only eighteen months, having been discharged at the end of that time on account of sickness. During the years 1866-7 and 8, he carried on the dry goods business in Elkhart, and the following year came to Shelbyville, of which city he has since been an honored resident. In 1870, he became a member of the hardware firm of Gorgas, Strong & Wilson, which continued until 1871, when the style of the firm became Gorgas & Strong. On the death of his partner in 1886, Mr. Strong succeeded to the control of the business, purchasing the entire stock a little later, being at this time sole proprietor. He carries a complete line of all kinds of hardware demanded by the general trade, and in business circles enjoys more than a local reputation. Politically he is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, and cast his first presidential vote for Gen. U. S. Grant. May 21, 1868, he was married to Miss Emma Gorgas, daughter of Solomon and Mary F. Gorgas. Mrs. Strong was born in Stark County, Ohio, June 11, 1844, and is the mother of two children, Frank G., born November 17, 1869, and Ursula V., born January 11, 1872. Mr. Strong was made a Mason in 1872, since which time he has risen high in the order, having taken a number of degrees including that of Sir Knight, belonging to Baldwin Commandery No. 2.

HON. BELLAMY S. SUTTON was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, near Cincinnati, June 3rd, 1841, a son of Rev. John S. and Mary A. (Addis) Sutton, and of English descent. His father was born in Mercer County, Pa., 1807, and died at Blanchester, Ohio, January 6, 1876. His mother was born in Fayette County, Pa., May 20, 1815. His paternal grandfather, born in England, came to America about 1790, and was a Brigadier-General in the War of 1812. He died in Hamilton County, Ohio, prior to the birth of our subject. The father of Mr. Sutton was a Methodist minister,

and was in the active ministry for twenty-seven years. Our subject is the fourth of six children, four of whom now live. He was raised on a farm until sixteen years of age, then learned telegraphy. He began the study of law in 1858, in the office of Judge W. H. Baldwin at Blanchester, Ohio. In 1860, he went to Lawrence County, Ill., and then as a partner of Hon. Aaron Shaw continued the law practice until 1862, and then went into the service of the United States, in the Department of Military Telegraph and continued that until 1864, when he was employed by the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railway, now "Big Four," being stationed at London, Fairland and Shelbyville. In 1874, he was elected Circuit Clerk of Shelby County, and served one term. In 1880 and 1881, he practiced law in Shelbyville, in partnership with Hon. J. V. Mitchell, and in 1882, elected Joint Representative for the counties of Marion, Shelby and Bartholomew, serving one term. He is a Democrat of the kind that believe to the victors belong the spoils, and has always taken an active part in the affairs of his party. He is a Mason, and in 1879 was honored by being made Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Indiana. October 19, 1865, he was married to Miss Matilda C. Crum, of London, this county, born February 7, 1845. Their two children are named Minnie E. and Myrtie I. Mr. Sutton has long been one of the representative men of this part of Indiana.

FRANKLIN TALBERT (deceased), was born in Union Township, Shelby County, March 3, 1842, and was a son of Paris C. and Nancy A. Talbert. His youth was spent upon the farm owned by his parents. When the War of the Rebellion broke out, he enlisted (August 8, 1862), in the Third Indiana Battery, continuing through the war, until 1865. He came back July 24, of that year, with an honorable discharge. On the third day of December, 1864, his father died. In September, 1867, the subject of our biography was married to Mary A. Wright. To them was born three children, William, Lulu and Verlin. On April 14, 1874, the wife died. In 1869, Mr. Talbert, in company with his brothers, Sylvanus and William, and his brother-in-law, Jacob Bower, started a saw mill. In time, the subject of our sketch bought out the entire mill, and in 1879, moved all of the machinery to Shelbyville, locating on East Hendricks Street, at the intersection of the J., M. & I., and "Big Four" Railroads. The mill was started in a small way but the business grew rapidly and he soon erected manufacturing establishments of various kinds in connection with it. He began manufacturing wagons in 1881, and it was not long until the "Talbert wagon" was famous everywhere. Next the planing mill was added, and in July, of the next year, another saw mill was built.

Mr. Talbert did an extensive business and employed a large number of hands. On the 14th day of September, 1877, he was again married, this time to Angeline Westerfield, of Union Township, from which marriage there were three children born, two of whom are dead. Mr. Talbert was for several years a member of the City Council of Shelbyville. He was a member of Shelby Lodge No. 39, I. O. O. F. He was also a member of the G. A. R. He was struck by a falling beam while at his mill, and a few days thereafter, October 22, 1886, died, leaving a whole community to mourn his loss. Frank Talbert, had, during his brief residence in Shelbyville, contributed more to increase the population, and build up the manufacturing interests of the city, than anyone else. He was public spirited in a high degree, and was always ready to help on popular enterprises.

ARTHUR J. THURSTON was born in Hendricks Township, Shelby County, April 11, 1849, and is the son of David and Laurinde (Lang) Thurston, and is of Scotch-Irish extraction. The family came to Indiana in 1842, and settled first in Johnson County, and afterward removed to Shelby County. The father of the subject of this sketch still resides upon the old home place in Hendricks Township. Arthur is the second child of a family of seven children. He was brought up on a farm, where he remained until nineteen years old. In 1868, he entered Franklin College at Franklin, Ind., and spent two years at hard study. He then engaged in teaching school and while in the profession was considered one of the most progressive members in Shelby County. He spent seven years in the school room, and then in 1877, came to Shelbyville, and invested his savings in an establishment handling agricultural implements and other machinery. He has since added a carriage and buggy department to his business. He has been very successful and is now a man of considerable property, owning several farms, a great deal of town property, and his own business house. Mr. Thurston was married to Miss Mary J. Hackney, of this county, May 9, 1875. They have two children living, Frederick Neal and William Eden. In politics our subject is a strong Democrat. He is a member of Shelby Lodge No. 39, I. O. O. F., and is a Knight of Pythias since 1886. His wife and he are members of the First Baptist Church of this city, and are faithful in attendance thereat. Mr. Thurston is one of the most prominent business men in Shelbyville, and his standing as a citizen is above reproach.

CHARLES A. TINDALL, M. D., the subject of this sketch, is a native of Shelby County, Indiana, and son of Job D. and Susan (Warner) Tindall, the father born in Kentucky, and the mother in Ohio. This family came to this county as early as the year 1837,

and settled on a farm near the City of Shelbyville. Dr. Tindall's early life was spent on his father's farm, and in the common schools he received the elements of a good English education. He subsequently attended the Central Normal School at Danville one year, and in 1885, began the study of medicine, in which, by diligent application, he soon made commendable progress. In order to more thoroughly prepare himself for the duties of his profession, he subsequently entered the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, where he pursued his studies three terms, and from which he graduated June, 1887. Having thus finished his medical education, the Doctor began the active practice of his profession in Shelbyville where he has already won a conspicuous place among the successful medical men of the city. He is a diligent student, thoroughly devoted to his profession, and has before him a future of great promise. Politically, he votes the Republican ticket, but is in no sense of the word a partisan.

II. HENRY TORLINE, successful farmer and stock-raiser, and ex-County Commissioner, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, and son of B. H. and Adelheit (Grimmps) Torline, parents born in Germany. The family in 1840, came to Indiana and settled in Franklin County, where the mother subsequently died, and where the father is still living. The subject of this sketch was born on the 17th day of December, 1837, and at the age of three years was brought to Indiana, of which State he has since been a resident. He was reared a farmer, and in the common schools received an English education, which supplemented by an experienced business training in subsequent years has enabled him to successfully discharge the duties of a very active life. In 1863, he came to Shelby County and settled near Fairland, where he resided until purchasing his present beautiful place near Shelbyville in 1885. As a successful farmer, Mr. Torline has few, if any, superiors in the county, and as an intelligent and public-spirited citizen, fully alive to all that interest or benefits of the public, he occupies a conspicuous place. He is a Republican in politics, and as such has rendered valuable service to his party in this county. In 1882, he was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners, a fact which attests his great personal popularity in a county overwhelmingly Democratic. He was married June 9, 1859, to Miss Mary Bohman, of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Torline are members of the Catholic Church, and among Shelby County's most estimable and highly esteemed citizens. In 1882, after repeated and urgent solicitation upon the part of his friends, both of the Democratic and Republican parties, he was induced to accept the nomination on the ticket of the latter party for County Commissioner, to which position he was elected.

Prior to that time he had been identified with the Democratic party, but since that time has affiliated with the Republican party, but in no case does he allow party prejudice to control him in voting for local officials. Mr. Torline's portrait can be seen on another page of this volume.

HON. SQUIRE L. VANPELT. — Among the many illustrious men of Shelby County, few are entitled to more prominent mention than the gentleman whose brief biographical sketch is herewith presented. Mr. Vanpelt was born near the city of Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, September 21, 1819, and is descended from an old and highly respectable Holland family, several members of which came to America in the early part of the last century and settled in the eastern colonies, where they enjoyed much more than local distinction. Daniel Vanpelt, the grandfather of subject, was born in New Jersey about the year 1750. He served with distinction in the War of Independence, and fell while charging the enemy at the bloody battle of Long Island in 1776. His son, Alexander Vanpelt, father of the subject, was born in New Jersey, 1773, and was also a soldier, having done valiant service on many a battle field in the last war with Great Britain in 1812. He emigrated to Ohio in an early day, and from thence in 1821, to Shelby County, Indiana, having been among the first pioneers in this part of the State. He was a farmer by occupation, a man of more than ordinary powers of mind, and died in the county of his adoption in 1849. His wife, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Pearce, was born in New Jersey in 1781, and departed this life at her home in Shelby County about the year 1825. Squire Vanpelt was the third child by his father's second marriage. When two years of age, he was brought to the county, where amid the stirring scenes of pioneer life were spent his early years, and where in the rugged school of experience were developed those powers of perseverance and industry which have made him conspicuous among his fellow men. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, and in 1844, began life for himself, choosing for a vocation that most useful of all occupations, farming, to which he has devoted the greater part of his attention, and in which he has met with encouraging success. In connection with the farm he was for several years engaged in buying and shipping grain in this city, but this branch of trade was not entered into for the purpose of making it a permanent business. Mr. Vanpelt early became interested in politics, and as an active worker in the Democratic party, his abilities as a leader in local affairs soon began to be felt and appreciated by his friends and political enemies. His first official position was that of Justice of the Peace, the duties of

which he discharged in such a manner as to recommend him to a more responsible place, accordingly, in 1854, he was elected Sheriff of Shelby County, which position he held until 1858, having been re-elected in 1856. In 1858, he was the Democratic nominee for County Auditor, and after a spirited contest was triumphantly elected. His record in that office justified the party in renominating him four years later, with the same result, and he discharged the duties of the position in an eminently satisfactory manner until 1867. For several years after the expiration of his term as Auditor, Mr. Vanpelt did not present himself for the suffrage of the people, but in 1878, at the earnest solicitation of his party friends he was nominated for the Legislature, and elected by the unprecedented majority of over more than 2,000 votes, a fact which attests his great popularity throughout the county. His career as a legislator is similar to that earned in his other official positions, and the records of the Assembly show that he was always at his post ready to participate in the deliberations and discussions of all measures coming before the House for consideration. Since the expiration of his term in the Legislature, Mr. Vanpelt has devoted considerable attention to the political questions of the day, on all of which he is well informed, being considered one of the party leaders in Shelby County. He enjoys great personal popularity, and is a man of intelligence and generous impulses. He is a representative Democrat of the old school, and while an active partisan, against his official record no breath of suspicion has ever been uttered. He married, in 1844, Miss Mary Major, who was born in Ireland in the year 1819. Mrs. Vanpelt died in December, 1863. Mr. Vanpelt's second marriage was solemnized in 1864, with Emily M. Shank, of this county. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, belonging to the Shelbyville congregation.

BENJAMIN J. WEAKLEY, one of the successful self-made men of Shelby County, is a native of Shelbyville, and dates his birth from the 27th day of September, 1850. His father, Jerry Weakley, son of John Weakley, was born in Scott County, Ky., December 5, 1826, and died in Shelby County, Ind., February, 1884. The grandfather, John Weakley, was born in the year 1800, and departed this life in 1885. Subject's mother, Martha A. (Fisher) Weakley, was born in the State of Delaware, April 23, 1831, and died in Waldron, Ind., December 30, 1885. Benjamin J. Weakley is the eldest of a family of six children. He was educated in the common schools and at the age of nineteen engaged to learn the tinner's trade, in which he soon acquired great proficiency and which he has since successfully carried on. In 1881, he engage

in the stove and tin trade at the Town of Waldron, and four years later removed to Shelbyville, where in March, 1886, he opened his present business house, one of the largest stove and tinware establishments in the city. Mr. Weakley has made commendable progress in his business, his present substantial trade having been built up by his own efforts, as he started in life with no capital save a determination to succeed. October 3, 1872, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Jackson, who was born in this county, August 22, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Weakley have one child, Lora B., born January 19, 1874, died November 6, 1879.

CHARLES F. WEBSTER was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, December 9, 1837; son of George and Martha (Gath) Webster. The parents of Mr. Webster were also born in the same English State. Father born in 1809, and died in 1874; mother born in 1810, and died in 1862. The Webster family came to America in 1843, and settled in Shelby County, Ind., and here the parents of our subject died at the time as stated above. The subject is the fifth of seven children. Received a common school education. At the age of nineteen he began teaching school and continued in that occupation for six terms, and during this time studied surveying, which in after years became so beneficial to him. Later, he held the position of Deputy County Surveyor of this county. In 1874, he was elected Surveyor of Shelby County; re-elected in 1878, and elected again in 1880—serving three full terms. For quite a number of years he held the office of City Engineer of Shelbyville. It is stating the fact without exaggeration to say, that Mr. Webster was one of the most efficient Surveyors the county has ever had. During 1870, Mr. Webster made and had copyrighted a Surveyor's Record. During the winter of 1885, he made and had copyrighted a General Index of Roads. Mr. Webster continued surveying and engineering until April, 1886, when he engaged in the grocery business, which he now continues. He was married in 1861 to Miss Minerva Shaffer, a native of Pennsylvania. To this union seven children were born: Cora M., Fannie M., George W., Gracie, Daisy, Gertrude H. and Bessie. He is a Democrat and an honorable man.

JAMES WILES, Ex-Auditor of Shelby County, is a native of Warren County, Ohio, and the third of a family of four children born to Edwin A. and Catherine F. (Wood) Wiles, parents both natives of the same State. Edwin A. Wiles was born in the year 1809, was by occupation a tanner and cabinet maker, and died at Lebanon, Ohio, July 28, 1858. The mother was born in 1813, and departed this life in Shelbyville, Ind., on the 8th day of September, 1881. James Wiles was born in the city of Lebanon, July 13,

1841. He acquired a good English education in the city schools, and at the age of eighteen entered the office of *The Western Star*, to learn the art of printing, in which he soon acquired great proficiency, and which he continued uninterruptedly until 1863. In that year he accepted a clerkship with the Paymaster of the United States Navy, at Cairo, Ill., in which capacity he continued until the close of the war. In 1867, he came to Shelbyville, Ind., and after working at his trade a short time was appointed Deputy County Auditor, the duties of which position he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner for a period of twelve years, having served two terms as City Clerk and once as member of the City Council in the meantime. On severing his connection with the Auditor's office, Mr. Wiles became Deputy Treasurer of Shelby County, and four years later, 1882, was nominated and triumphantly elected to the office of Auditor, an office he recently vacated. He is an accomplished business man, and as a painstaking and accommodating official, is highly esteemed by the citizens of the county, irrespective of politics or party affiliations. Politically he is a Democrat, and is one of the recognized leaders of his party in both county and city. January 11, 1871, was solemnized his marriage with Sarah E., daughter of J. M. Randall, of Shelby County, a union blessed with the birth of two children: Jessie B., born July 22, 1877, and Harry, born March 10, 1874, and died August 9, 1876.

"UNCLE" ISAAC H. WILSON, as he is familiarly known throughout Shelby County, was born in Jefferson County, Ind., May 20, 1807, and was the son of James and Nancy (McCarty) Wilson. William Wilson, his paternal grandfather, was a native of Virginia. He, with four brothers, entered the Colonial Army in the War for Independence, and was the only one who survived that severe struggle. He married in Virginia, a Miss McKay, and came to Franklin County, Ind., a number of years before the State was organized. James Wilson, father of Isaac H., was born near the James River, in the Old Dominion, in 1779. He came when a young man to Jefferson County about 1800. He met and married Nancy McCarty in 1801. They then removed to Franklin County, where the family resided until November, 1818, whence they came to what is now known as Shelby County. He died here February 5, 1824. His wife, and the mother of the subject of our sketch, was a native of Nelson County, Kentucky, born February 24, 1785, and died in Adams County, Ill., December 30, 1874. Isaac, at the time of his father's death, was nearly seventeen years old. In the fall of 1825, he came to Shelbyville and engaged to learn the cabinet maker's trade with Jacob Shank, with whom he remained five years. Portions of the four following years he spent in the south

investing the money he had earned in government lands which he still owns. September 26, 1836, Rebecca A. Montgomery became his wife. She bore him six children, four of whom are now living, Martha A., Susan E., Sarah Z., and J. Marshall. James W. died at the age of thirty-three in 1881. He lost his beloved wife in 1860. He was elected Treasurer of Shelby County in 1854, and served one term. In after years, he was elected Trustee of Addison Township, and served a number of terms. He was also elected Assessor of the same township, serving two terms. Uncle Isaac is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a conscientious Christian gentleman. He is the repository of county lore and tradition, and the publishers of this history seek this opportunity of thanking him for many past favors.

DAVID B. WILSON.—Among the successful business men of Shelbyville, we may class the gentleman for whom this biographical sketch is prepared. David B. Wilson is a native of Ohio, born in Montgomery County, November 27th, 1836, the son of David B. and Cordelia A. Wilson. David B. Wilson, Sen., was born in the City of Glasgow, Scotland, in 1797; came to the United States in 1820, and died in Paducah, Ky., in the year 1881. His wife whose maiden name was Cordelia A. Brown, was born in Virginia, in 1815, and is still living, making her home at this time in the City of Shelbyville. D. B. Wilson, the subject of this sketch, spent the greater portion of his early life in the City of Dayton, Ohio, receiving in the public schools an education which, although not of a high scholastic order, was of a character that has since enabled him to participate successfully in the details of an active business life. In 1852, he went to Paducah, Ky., and after several years' residence in that city, returned to Indiana, locating in Shelbyville in 1872. Mr. Wilson's business prior to 1880, in this city, was that of carriage making, which he abandoned the above year, and engaged in undertaking, being at this time the proprietor of the largest establishment of that kind in the place. Mr. Wilson enjoys great personal popularity, and is well known and universally respected throughout the county for his sterling qualities and manly integrity. His political views have ever been in sympathy with the principles of the Democratic party, and his first presidential vote was cast in 1856, for James Buchanan. He was Whisky Inspector during the administration of Andrew Johnson, and in 1879 and 1880, held the position of Door Keeper of the Indiana House of Representatives. He is pre-eminently identified with the Masonic and K. of P. fraternities, and in religion holds to the creed of the Presbyterian Church. On the 16th day of August, 1858, was solemnized his marriage with Miss Ellen Bolan, a native of Ireland, and daughter

of Thomas and Maria Bolan. Mrs. Wilson was born in the year 1839, and is the mother of two children, viz.: Emma C. and Thomas D. She is a worthy member of the Episcopal Church.

DAVID LEONIDAS WILSON.—The grandfather of David L. Wilson was David Wilson, a native of Kentucky. He moved to Rush County, Ind., in 1824, where he lived until 1858. He then moved to Shelby County and settled in Union Township. In 1865, he came to Shelbyville, where he resided until his death, which occurred in the summer of 1867. The father of David L. Wilson—John W. Wilson—was born in Rush County, Ind., in 1825, where he grew to manhood. In 1846, he was married to Miss Martha A. Mauzy, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Gooding) Mauzy, natives of Kentucky, who settled in Rush County in 1829. Mrs. Wilson was born in Kentucky in 1828. They have reared a large family, to-wit—ten children, of whom David L., the subject of this sketch is the second. John W. Wilson, after marriage, settled in Laurel, Franklin County, Ind., where he engaged in the harness trade until 1849, when he moved to Shelby County, and settled in the southern part of Addison Township, where he has since devoted his attention to farming. Here, on the farm, David L. Wilson was born, January 34, 1850. He was raised on the farm, assisting his father in tilling the soil until his twenty-first year, at which time he entered Hartsville University, in Bartholomew County, Ind. He spent three years in college life, during all of which time he strove to attain the first position in his classes. By his untiring efforts and courteous treatment of others, he always enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow-students, and it was with great reluctance that the Faculty saw him quit the college, when but one term more was necessary for him to graduate with high honor. He taught five winter terms of school in all, giving entire satisfaction, and in 1874, he entered the law office of Hord & Blair, where he remained until the spring of 1877, teaching school in the winter season for the purpose of paying his expenses while a student. On the 5th day of March, 1877, the day of the inauguration of Rutherford B. Hayes as President of the United States, "he swung out his shingle" as an attorney at law, and since that time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his chosen profession. Politically, he is a Republican, and was nominated, in 1878, by that party for Prosecuting Attorney of the Sixteenth Judicial District. The District being strongly Democratic he was defeated, although he greatly reduced the majority, and even carried Johnson County by a small majority. He now devotes himself exclusively to the law practice, which he finds steadily increasing. He is a close student, and is always to be found about his office. Among the people, he

is known as an honest and upright young man. Among the attorneys, his reputation for fair dealing and honorable practice in his profession, is established. He was elected Mayor of Shelbyville in 1885, and served one term. June 11, 1885, he married Mary C. Jonas, who has borne him one child named Irene. He is a member of the F. & A. M., and K. of P., fraternities.

LEE F. WILSON, attorney at law and prominent member of the Shelby County Bar, is a native of Jackson County, Ind., and son of William T. and Sarah (Hosea) Wilson, the father born in Maysville, Kentucky, in 1829, and the mother at Jonesboro, Tennessee about the year 1831. The subject is the oldest of a family of six children, and was born in the town of Seymour, February 8, 1850. At the early age of nine years he began learning the shoemaker's trade, from which time until 1869, he continued the same, attending school at intervals during that period. In the latter year he entered the Hartsville University, Hartsville, Indiana, where he pursued his literary studies for one year, providing himself with books and defraying his necessary expenses in the meantime by working at his trade. In 1870, he began teaching in the public schools, and in connection with the duties of that calling took up the study of law, continuing both until 1879, at which time he abandoned the former and entered upon the active practice of the legal profession. He was elected City Attorney of Nashville, Brown County, in 1879, and one year later went to Danville, where for four years he was editor of *The Hendricks County Gazette*, the Democratic organ of Hendricks County. Abandoning the field of journalism in 1884, he went to Indianapolis, and the following year came to Shelbyville, where he has since resided in the active practice of his profession, having at this time an extensive business in the courts of Shelby and adjoining counties. Mr. Wilson's legal career presents a series of continued successes, and since locating in this county, has been an important factor in the Shelbyville Bar, standing deservedly high in the profession. Mr. Wilson was married in 1883 to Miss Fannie Tucker, daughter of Judge N. W. Tucker, of Parkersburg, West Virginia, by whom he is the father of one child, viz.: Harrold T. Mr. Wilson is a Methodist in his religious belief, belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In his political affiliations he is a Democrat, being one of his party leaders in this county. Mrs. Wilson is a member of the Episcopal Church.

JOHN J. WINGATE, Business Manager of the *Shelby Republican*, and one of the contracting stockholders, was born in Shelby County, Indiana, July 1, 1839. He is the son of Smith and Catherine (Titus) Wingate, who came to this county from Owen

County, Kentucky. The latter remained a resident of this county until her death, but the former married again, and moved to Taylorsville in Bartholomew, where he died in 1882. In 1856, our immediate subject engaged to learn the printer's trade with Solomon Alter, who was then the publisher of the *Independent Banner*, with whom he continued until the election of Mr. Lincoln, as President. Mr. Alter receiving an appointment under the new administration, went to Washington, leaving the *Banner* in charge of young Wingate. The latter soon suspended publication of his paper, and accepted the position of foreman in the *Volunteer* Office where he continued until 1863. From this time until 1865, he was engaged in the grocery business. In January, 1866, the *Shelby Republican* was founded by Mr. James Cumback, as editor. The subject of our sketch accepted a position on that paper then, and has been ever since in different capacities with the exception of eighteen months, during which time he filled an appointment in the mail service. In 1872, the proprietorship of the *Republican* passed over to S. J. Thompson. In 1884, Mr. Thompson sold his paper to the Shelby Printing Company. This was a Stock Company, and chose Charles X. Mathews, Editor, and John J. Wingate, Business Manager. Mr. Wingate now owns a large number of shares of stock in this company. September 3, 1861, Mr. Wingate was married to Miss Lucy A. Lacy, at Edinburg, Indiana. They have only one child, William L. Both Mr. Wingate and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of this city. The former is also a charter member of Chillon Lodge No. 129, Knights of Pythias. Mr. Wingate has always been an ardent Republican. He is a first rate business man, sociable and friendly, and consequently is very popular among many in both parties.

GUSTAVE G. WINTER, Doctor of Philosophy, is a native of Germany, born at Leimbach, August 22, 1841. His father was Rev. Carl G. Winter, born at Bueschdorf, Germany, in 1796. He was a minister in the Lutheran Church for more than fifty years. The mother of the subject here treated, was Wilhelmine Winter, whose maiden name was Kaiser, a native of Leimbach, Germany, born in 1817, and died in her native town, in 1849. The early education of Dr. Winter was acquired at the common schools at Leimbach. Later, he received private instructions, which was sufficient to admit him to the fourth class in the Gymnasium at Eisleben (the famous place where Martin Luther was born and died), in 1854, and from which he graduated in 1863. Subsequently, Dr. Winter entered the University at Halle, and prepared himself for the ministry, and was ordained in 1868. During 1866,

he was an Acting Lieutenant in the German Army, and was in the Prussian-Austrian conflict. Since 1868, Dr. Winter has been preaching; came to Shelbyville, January 3, 1869. For seventeen years he has been Pastor of St. Zion's Church, in Union Township, this county, and since 1880, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Shelbyville. Since 1873, he has been connected with the Shelbyville High School as teacher of languages, and for two years past, has been Principal of Building No. 1, Shelbyville High School. Without question, he is one of the most efficient teachers of languages in Indiana. The marriage of Dr. Winter took place in 1872, to Miss Rosa Thebold, a native of Shelby County, born in 1856. To this marriage are three children, in this order: Carl G., born September 28, 1873; Paul G., born September 22, 1880, and Emil G., born October 3, 1885. Dr. Winter was made a Mason in 1879; a member of the Chapter, Council, and a Knight Templar in 1880. He is a forcible preacher, a leading teacher and a true Christian gentleman.


ALBERT F. WRAY, attorney at law, is a native of Shelby County, born near the city of Shelbyville, December 4, 1852. He is the son of Isom Wray, also a native of this county, and a very prominent and wealthy citizen, who was born April 5, 1829. Isom Wray's father was James Wray, a North Carolinian, born in 1793. The old gentleman came to this county in an early day, and died in 1869. Mr. A. F. Wray's mother's maiden name was Miami Bowen, and she was born in Ohio, in 1828. Her father was a captain in the War of 1812. The subject of this writing is the eldest son of four children. He was raised on his father's farm, and attended the common school. In 1868, he entered Asbury University, now De Pauw, and graduated therefrom in 1873, with the degree of A. B., and in 1876, was further honored with the degree of A. M. He began the study of law in the spring of 1874, in the office of Love & Conner. Here he remained until 1877. He was admitted to the bar during the latter year. In 1879, he formed a co-partnership with the Hon. E. P. Ferris, which continued for two years. Then Mr. Wray formed another partnership with David L. Wilson, and this partnership lasted for three years. Since the fall of 1884, he has been alone in the practice of the law. In the fall of 1882, he was appointed Deputy Prosecuting Attorney for the Sixteenth Judicial District, and reappointed in 1884, and again in 1886. He has exclusive control of all the criminal business of this county. In politics, Mr. Wray is a Democrat, and voted first for Tilden in 1876. He was made a Mason in 1875, and an Odd Fellow in 1880. Mr. Wray was employed in the famous criminal

case, "The State vs. Edward Kennedy," for the murder of Sheriff Albert McCorkle in 1880, and made himself quite prominent. He is one of the leading young members of the Shelby County Bar.

MATTHIAS WRIGHT, a leading, substantial citizen of this county, was born in Ross County, Ohio, at what is now Frankfort, October 22, 1818. He is the son of Caleb and Mary A (Sleeth) Wright, who were natives of New Jersey and Virginia, respectively. Mr. Wright was reared to manhood in Logan County, Ohio, his parents were in limited circumstances and could not offer him many advantages for obtaining an education, but he improved every one that was afforded, and the knowledge obtained was the germ of a liberal education acquired latter by close application and hard study without the aid of a teacher. He taught for several years in Ohio and this State; he had determined to make the law his profession, and in 1839, entered the office, as a student, of Cyrus Wright, then located at Lebanon, this State. He pursued his legal studies at such intervals as he could, being compelled during the time, to continue teaching for a livelihood. In 1845, he reached Shelbyville, with a cash capital of fifty cents and a library valued at \$30, with which to begin the practice of his profession. Owing to failing health he was compelled in 1850, to retire and seek a less sedentary pursuit. He then removed to a farm now occupied by his sons, Charles M., and David A., where he remained until January, 1887, when he removed to Shelbyville. November 5, 1846, he married Miss Amanda Young, by whom he is the father of eight children, these three now living, David A., Charles M., and Nancy M. In his farming, the same effort characterized his work as did every undertaking made during his life, and it is almost unnecessary to say that he was very successful. He is now the proprietor of 340 acres of well improved land. Politically he is a Republican, and during his career as a lawyer served efficiently as Prosecuting Attorney.

CHAPTER VIII.

BENCH AND BAR—FIRST COURTS—ADOPTION OF SEAL—RIDING THE CIRCUIT—EARLY CAUSES—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS—ADMISSION OF THOMAS A. HENDRICKS—EARLY JUDGES—COURTS UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION—LATER JUDGES—COMMON PLEAS COURTS—RESOLUTIONS OF THE BAR—LIST OF PROSECUTORS AND JUDGES—ROLL OF ATTORNEYS.

N every community the Attorneys and Judges of courts form the most conspicuous class of its residents, and a brief history of them cannot fail to be of interest. The account here given, pertains more to the individuals than to the transactions of courts, although some of the incidents pertaining to the methods and acts of the court are interwoven with the narrative. The history of the Shelby County Bar is of more than ordinary interest, and its roll contains some of the most distinguished names in both State and National affairs. The Circuit Court has from the first been the principal medium of administering justice in Indiana. On this account the records of that court are taken as the basis of this chapter. The other courts will, however, be mentioned in the course of the work. The first session of the Shelby County Circuit Court began on the 10th of October, 1822. In conformity with the act of the Legislature creating the county, the court met at the house of David Fisher. John Sleeth and William Goodrich presented their commissions as Associate Judges, signed by Jonathan Jennings, as Governor of the State. Hiram Alldredge was Clerk and Sevier Lewis, Sheriff. After all these were properly qualified by taking the oath of office, the business of the court began.

The first motion in the court was made by Hiram M. Curry, asking that he, with Charles H. Test, Calvin Fletcher, James Dulaney and John A. Brackenridge, be admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors at law in this court. The record then says: "On producing their licenses from under the hands of two of the President Judges of the State of Indiana, permitting them to practice in all the Circuit and Inferior Courts of the State," and "after being duly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States

and of the State of Indiana, and to demean themselves as attorneys and counsellors at law to the best of their understanding while practicing in this court, thereupon are admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors at law in this court." "The Sheriff of said county having satisfied the court that he has provided a more convenient house than the one at which the court convened * * therefore it is considered by the court that they adjourn to the house of John Summers, in the county aforesaid. Now the court met and opened at the house of John Summers agreeable to adjournment."

Hiram M. Curry was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, and the following named persons were returned by the Sheriff as Grand Jurors: Willis Law, John Oldham, Hiram H. Lewis, Reuben Penwell, George Goodrich, Abraham Jones, Lewis Hendricks, John Kenaday, Sq. Huntington, James Campbell, Benjamin Kaster, Moses Blood, James McIntire, George Cutsinger, James Davidson, Elisha Mayhew, Peter Dewett and Shubel Coy. Of these the following appeared: Willis Law, George Goodrich, John Kenaday, Benjamin Kaster, Moses Blood, George Cutsinger and Peter Dewett. The panel was filled with the following talesmen: James Gregory, Jesse Beard, Able Cole, Henry Shearer, Zadock Plummer and Zachariah Collins. James Gregory was appointed foreman, and under the charge of Jacob Fox as bailiff the jury retired to deliberate on presentments and indictments.

In the afternoon of the same day an indictment was returned against William Welch for assault and battery. This concluded the business for the first day's session of the Shelby Circuit Court. On the following day another indictment for assault and battery was returned against John Greer. There being no further business before the Grand Jury, it was discharged. On being informed by William H. Sleeth that James Wilson was a man of unsound mind, the court ordered the Sheriff to summon a jury of "twelve intelligent, disinterested men," and inquire into the sanity or insanity of Wilson. Upon a verdict of insanity by the jury, the court appointed John, James and Francis Walker his guardians.

The following adoption of a seal for the court is something of a novelty in the line of seals. The order reads as follows: "Ordered by the court that there be a seal devised, which seal shall be of the following description: Twenty-five cents in silver is stamped on a white piece of paper, notched around the edges with sealing-wax under."

"And now comes Abel Summers into court with a petition for tavern license. The court being satisfied with said petition, therefore it is ordered by the court that Abel Summers aforesaid obtain

a license for keeping tavern and retailing spirituous liquors, and that he pay the sum of \$10, as a tax for said license for one year." With commendable attention to their pecuniary interests the following allowances were made: Each Grand Juror, 75 cents per day; the Associate Judges \$6 for their total services. Hiram Alldredge and Sevier Lewis, were allowed \$15 for extra services in criminal causes for the year.

It was then ordered that the court now adjourn to the house of Hiram Alldredge and stand adjourned until court in course."

So ended the first session of the Shelby Circuit Court. There was no Presiding Judge present during the term, and all the business was conducted by the Associate Judges.

The courts then were differently organized than they are now. Then one Judge who was "learned in the law" held court in a large number of counties, and in each there were two Associate Judges, elected from among the citizens, who occupied the bench with the Presiding Judge.

The second term of the Circuit Court began on the 1st day of May, 1823, at the house of Hiram Alldredge, in Shelbyville. At this time the Hon. William W. Wicks appeared as President of the Fifth Judicial Circuit, and of the Shelby Circuit Court. On his commission was indorsed his oath of office, to the effect that he would faithfully discharge the duties of his office: that he had not, since the first day of January, 1819, either directly or indirectly, given or accepted, or knowingly carried a challenge to any person or persons to fight in single combat with any deadly weapon, either in or out of the State of Indiana, and that he will not do so during the continuance of his term of office.

Those were days when dueling was yet in vogue for the settlement of private differences, but the tide of public opinion had set against it. A law had been passed making any person who had sent, accepted, or knowingly carried a challenge to fight in a duel ineligible to hold the office of Judge.

James Raridan, Oliver H. Smith, Philip Swatzer, James T. Brown and Abel Cole were admitted to the bar as attorneys and counsellors at law. This made a total of ten who had been admitted to practice law, while but two cases were yet upon the docket. It was customary then, and continued to be so for many years afterward, for the leading attorneys to ride the circuit with the Presiding Judge. On the day set for the court to begin, or on the day before, the Judge, accompanied by from one to half a dozen or more attorneys, would ride into the country town, all on horseback, and with large old-fashioned saddle-bags thrown over their saddles filled with law-books. Litigants having suits in court seldom en-

gaged their legal assistants until the lawyers came, and then made their choice. The Judge and attorneys generally put up at the same hotel, and however sharp or embittered may have been their legal engagements during the day, the evenings, sometimes extending far into the night, were spent around the hotel sitting-room in the best of friendship and good feeling, which, at the close of the term, very often degenerated into a drinking bout, in which Judge, attorneys and court officers became "too full for utterance."

The two indictments against William Welch and John Greer, for assault and battery, were quashed at the request of the Prosecuting Attorney. The first civil cause that appears upon the docket was entitled: Thomas Lawrence, John F. Lawrence and Thomas G. Casey, partners, etc., vs. Able Cole and Moses Blood, partners, etc. The action was in *assumpsit*, a style of proceeding that has disappeared by that name under the code practice of the new constitution.

John N. Calvert, a subject of King George the Fourth, of Great Britain and Ireland, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

The adoption of a new seal for the court reads, "The following devices, to-wit: around the edge the words, 'Shelby County Seal, Indiana,' an eagle perched upon a lion, the impression of which seal is in perpetual testimony of its adoption." The seal was undoubtedly devised by some patriotic American citizen who had not yet allowed his enthusiasm over the termination of the War of 1812 to subside. The triumph of the American Eagle over the British Lion, is a very distinguishing feature of this early seal of the county.

The Grand Jury returned indictments against Bennett Michael Joseph Hunt and Adam Roads, for assault and battery, and one against Stephen Vail for retailing without license. The jury was then discharged with an allowance of 75 cents each.

Abel Summers applied for a writ of *ad quod damnum* and the Sheriff was ordered to summon a jury where Summers was building a mill on part of the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 8, Township 13, Range 7, and the west half of the southwest quarter, of Section 9, same township and range, on Blue River. It was the duty of the jury so summoned to determine what, if any, would be the damage to the land owners along the banks of the stream caused by erecting a dam for the purposes of a mill. This was the method of establishing a mill seat in the early times, but steam has done away with the old fashioned water mills to a large extent.

In the early history of the county two terms of court each year were sufficient in which to dispose of the legal business that came up for the determination of the court. These terms were held in

May and October. At the October Term, in 1823, Daniel B. Wick, Bethuel F. Morris and Edgar C. Wilson, were admitted to the bar. Calvin Fletcher was appointed Prosecuting Attorney, and the court adopted rules governing the practices in the court. The Grand Jury returned three indictments against John Greer for larceny. On one of these he was tried by a jury and found guilty. He was sentenced to a fine of \$17 and one year at hard labor in the State's Prison at Jeffersonville.

This was the first jury trial in this court, and the jurors were: Benjamin Applegate, David Brown, William Cotton, William Heflin, John Andrews, Jeremiah Campbell, Joseph Hewitt, Eber Lucas, Adam Roads, James Davidson, Arthur Major and Henry Gatewood. Greer was defended by Daniel B. Wick and Edgar C. Wilson. This was the first judgment imposing confinement in the State Prison, passed in the county. Shelby County justice was neither asleep nor negligent when offenders of the law were at the bar. William D. Smith and Bennett Michael, were fined for contempt of court, and the Shelby County Seminary Fund was augmented thereby.

In the first civil cause, already mentioned, between Lawrence *et al.* and Cole *et al.*, the jury found for the defendants. This was also the first civil trial in this court. Greer, on being tried on one of the other indictments, was acquitted.

The next term convened in March, 1824, at the house of Benjamin Williams in Shelbyville. Williams had been licensed to keep a tavern about a year before this and the court was doubtless keeping in mind the conveniences of itself and the itinerant attorneys. It will be somewhat suggestive when it is remembered that the "taverns" of those days were not famous for following the rigid rules of prohibition. Gabriel J. Johnson, Harvey Gregg and Hiram Brown were admitted to the bar as attorneys.

At this term the Commonwealth of Kentucky appeared as plaintiff in a writ of foreign attachment suit against Jabe Moore, executor of the will of William Bledsoe. The cause was continued for publication which was to be made in the "*Western Censor and Emigrant's Guide*, a public newspaper and one of general circulation, printed at Indianapolis."

On the charge of begetting an illegitimate child Arthur Morgan was compelled to pay the overseers of the poor of Jackson Township the sum of \$4 per month.

The President Judge after some severe criticism on a portion of the clerk's records says: "The records in the order-books have been as well kept as could be expected considering the manner in which the sessions of court have holden, surrounded by noise

and confusion and in the bar room of a tavern." This reads a little queer to one of the present day. He recommended that "a full round mechanical execution be adopted, that the good old fashioned technical language be adopted as much as possible and that particular attention be paid to orthography?"

The next term of the court began on the 16th day of September, 1824, and was still held at the house of Benjamin Williams. The Grand Jury roll at that term, contains a number of names that were among the earliest as well as the most influential of the county. They were: Jacob Crick, John Wallace, Bennett Michael, Jacob Hartz, Jesse Scott, William Morris, Andrew Derickson, Joseph Allen, Ebenezer Cross, John Hendricks, Andrew Gwinn, Solomon George, David Winterrowd, Daniel French, John Foster, John Bone and Justus Farris. John Hendricks was appointed foreman. Henry Gregg produced his commission as Prosecuting Attorney for the Fifth Judicial Circuit of Indiana.

The Grand Jury returned two indictments against Benjamin Williams for retailing spirits. One was for selling to David Winterrowd, a Grand Juror. John Greer seems to have been still abroad in the land, notwithstanding his sentence to labor in the State Prison, for there are two new indictments returned against him, one for affray and one for assault and battery. This was the last term of Judge Wick upon the bench, during that term of his office.

In March, 1825, Hon. Bethuel F. Morris, assumed the duties of President Judge of the Fifth Circuit. William W. Wick, Joseph Vanmatre and James Braman, were duly admitted to the bar. At this term Joseph Dawson succeeded William Goodrich as ssociate Judge.

The first divorce case appears upon the docket at this term. It is entitled: Elizabeth Johnson vs. James Johnson. Elizabeth was granted a dissolution of the bonds of matrimony and \$130 alimony. In September, of that year, Chancy H. Burr was sentenced to one year, hard labor, in the penitentiary on a charge of larceny.

Until the September term, 1827, court continued to be held at the house of Benjamin Williams, but at that time the record says it met in "the Court House in Shelbyville." In March, of the following year, the trustees of the school in Shelbyville, were allowed \$4 for court room. This would indicate that court was held in the school house. This same allowance continued for several terms thereafter.

At the March term, 1829, new rules were adopted, the last two of which read as follows: "19. When attorneys wish to engage in wrangling, personal abuse and recrimination, they will retire from the court room or submit to punishment by fine,

imprisonment or suspension at the pleasure of the court. 20. As the court sits for the purpose of administering justice, they will with patience and pleasure listen to any argument or authority that will in the least degree aid them in the discovery of *truth* or the detection of fraud. But they will not unnecessarily consume the time of persons and witnesses, and increase the public as well as the individual expense by listening to mere idle declamation or popular harangues made with other views and for other purposes than the investigation of truth and advancement of justice." Both of these rules were soon expunged, most likely in accordance with indignant requests of the bar. The last rule smacks loudly of an electioneering "dodge."

In September, 1830, Lewis Barlow made proof in court necessary to obtain a pension under the United States laws for Revolutionary soldiers. This law was passed in 1818, and provided that the poor persons who had been in the service during the Revolution, that were without property or other means of support, could obtain a pension by making the proper proof in a court of record. He must have two persons make the affidavits with him, at least one of which should be a minister of the gospel. They were required to schedule all their property and to state the number of persons in their family that were dependent upon them for support.

Miscellaneous Items.—In March, 1831, Cyrus Fultz was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary, on a charge of larceny. At the same term Stephen Major declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and renounced his allegiance to the King of Great Britain. He was a native of Ireland, born March 25, 1810, and came to America in 1829. He was certified of record a few days later as a man of good moral character, a proceeding that was necessary then before he could be admitted to the bar as an attorney.

The jail bounds for the county were limited to the inlots of Shelbyville. In March, 1832, Sylvan B. Morris succeeded Hiram Alldredge as County Clerk. Barnet Snider, on a charge of assault and battery, with intention to commit a rape, was sentenced to two years in the State Prison at hard labor. At a special session held in January, 1834, John Ryan was convicted of larceny, was fined \$100, and given six years in the Penitentiary. In September, 1834, a judgment was rendered in favor of Homer Brooks against Samuel Brown and Noah Noble. The last was Governor of the State. A little later than this the publication of notices was made in the *Indiana Journal*. In August, 1841, the Lawrenceburg, Indianapolis Railroad Company was party to a number of cases for obtaining the right of way over property. This was the first

Railroad litigation in the county. Joseph Montgomery was convicted of larceny, and sentenced to seven years' hard labor in prison, fined \$50 and disfranchised for ten years. Daniel Hartly received a verdict of three years and \$25 for burglary.

Judge Morris had been succeeded by Judge Wick, in 1835, and the latter by James Morrison, in August 1839. These, of course, were the President Judges.

At the February Term, 1843, Hon. William J. Peaslee assumed the duties of President Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit. His associates on the bench were, Ira Bailey and Thomas Cotten. The term began on Thursday, the 16th of February, and among the proceedings of that day appears the following record:

"On motion of Mr. O'Neal, Edward Lander, Thomas A. Hendricks and James Harrison, are admitted attorneys and counsellors at law at the bar of this court; and the said Edward Lander, Thomas A. Hendricks and James Harrison, here now in person, take the several oaths required by law as such attorneys and counsellors at law."

Such is the simple record of admission to the bar of one of America's foremost men, Thomas A. Hendricks. Lander and Harrison, who were admitted at the same time, were also residents of Shelbyville. James Harrison is yet a practicing attorney at this bar. None could come more prominently into public favor as an advocate, and the records show that from the beginning he was one of the foremost lawyers of the county.

In February, following, he was appointed by the court to defend criminals who were too poor to hire an attorney. The first one that appears of record was against John Thompson, who was sentenced by a jury to thirty days in the County Jail, a fine of one cent, and was disfranchised for one year. For defending in this case, the court allowed him \$10.

At the August term, 1846, the following record appears:

"And now comes into open court, Abraham T. Hendricks, and resigns his appointment as Examiner of Common School Teachers. And thereupon the court appointed Thomas A. Hendricks, M. G. Reeves and Nathan Powell, Examiner of Common School Teachers for Shelby County."

It is probable that this is the first public office to which he was ever appointed, and how he gradually ascended to the highest place, in the estimation of a mighty people, is familiar to even the school boys of the land. An extended biographical sketch of Mr. Hendricks, appears in this volume in another place.

The first indictment for murder, returned by a Shelby County

Grand Jury, was probably one against Joseph Gonzales at the August term, 1850. The fact that twenty-eight years of the county's history passed away without a crime of this kind, is high evidence of the character of the early settlers that came to Shelby County. There had been a few indictments for assault and battery with intent to kill, but the defendants were each time acquitted of the intent. But the old saying, that misfortunes never come singly, seems to have been verified at that time, for a large number of indictments followed this in rapid succession. An acquittal followed in each case except that against George Bixler, who was found guilty of murder in the second degree, or rather manslaughter, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. In August, 1845, the Grand Jury seems to have been a specially virtuous one. At that time there were returned seventy-two indictments for gaming, seven for assault and battery, four for affray, besides a number of others for violating the liquor law and disturbing lawful assemblies.

Judge Peaslee continued to preside in the Circuit Court until 1850, at the expiration of his regular term. In February, of that year he was succeeded by Judge Wicks, who thus for the third time became President Judge of the Shelby Circuit Court. Judge Wicks remained upon the bench until the new constitution brought about a complete change in the Indiana Judiciary.

Character of Early Judges.—At this point it will probably be well to take a retrospective view of the early judges that presided in the Shelby Courts. The new constitution marks a distinctive era in the judicial affairs of Indiana, and a pause can properly be made here to take a farewell view of those early ministers of justice in the country.

William W. Wicks, who was the first President Judge of the Circuit, then known as the Fifth District, was for many years a resident of Indianapolis. Few men were better adapted to the impartial administering of justice than Judge Wicks. His mind was well stored with the principles of law, and he possessed the faculty of applying the law to any combination of facts, no matter how intricate, with almost unerring accuracy. His intellect was of the highest order, and this combined with the unusually fine physique which he possessed, made him a man of irresistible qualities. During his time he was one of the leading men of the State. For a time, it is said, he held the office of Postmaster at Indianapolis. Late in life he moved to Franklin to make his home with a daughter, where his death occurred.

The next Judge was Bethuel F. Morris, who was also a resident of Indianapolis. Although not considered quite so able a man as

his predecessor, he is yet remembered by the earliest attorneys as one of superior ability, and an ornament to the bench he so long occupied.

James Morrison first assumed the duties of Judge in the Shelby Circuit Court at the August term in 1839. Like his predecessors, he too lived in Indianapolis, where he took high rank as Judge, business man and citizen. He was an accomplished gentleman, an able lawyer, and a superior Judge. For a considerable time he is said to have been President of the old State Bank, which was one of the best conducted institutions of its kind in the United States in its day.

When in February, 1843, William J. Peaslee became President Judge, Shelby County, for the first time, was honored with the residence of its highest judicial officer. At that time he had been practicing at this bar for a period of ten years during which he was a constant resident of Shelbyville. He had acquired an extensive practice for that day, and that, too, in opposition to the more weighty and successful practitioners from Indianapolis, and other points, who "rode the circuit" as was the custom then. Judge Peaslee remained upon the bench until 1850. During his term the business of the courts in this county rapidly increased and from two terms a year the number was increased to four. As a judicial officer he was not above the average. His mind was of that active kind that nearly always took a position on every question at the first statement of it. In consequence of this his decisions were often partial without any intention on his part that they should be so. He was a man of strong convictions and his ideas were freely and publicly expressed. The natural bias of his mind contributed to make him a better advocate than Judge. After retiring from the bench, he again resumed the duties of practice and continued that for several years. He later took up his residence at another place, but late in life returned to the scene of early successes.

The third term of Judge Wick in this county, immediately succeeded that of Judge Peaslee. Under the old constitution the Circuit Judges were elected by the Legislature, and at that time there was considerable talk of electing Thomas A. Hendricks to the place in this circuit. But Judge Wick was too well and favorably known to be easily defeated. His abilities, too, in that direction had been tested while there was probably some hesitancy in trying the somewhat youthful attorney. Judge Wick remained upon the bench until the ratification of the new constitution.

Courts Under the New Constitution. — The Courts of Indiana received a radical change under the new constitution. They were organized throughout the State in the early part of 1853. Hith-

erto the old common law methods had been in vogue, but under the new order of things the practice was much simplified and many of the long and tedious forms were done away with. The change brought about much opposition from some of the older members of the bar throughout the State. They had studied the common laws for years, until they had become imbued with its principles. To them it embodied the genuine wisdom of the ages that concerned law and liberty. They admired it for its grandeur and its equality. It had been so long the recognized channel through which justice had been sought that the "memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and they were reluctant to give up any of its well known avenues. Indeed, to many of these older practitioners the common law practice had grown to be of such paramount importance, and had assumed, to them such beauty and symmetry that they held it in awe and reverence. It was therefore little short of sacrilege to attempt the pruning of this system, even in its smallest branches. To such an extent was this opposition carried that many never became reconciled to the change, while some even went so far as to abandon the practice altogether.

One distinctive feature of the change was the abolishment of the office of Associate Judge. This was an office more for ornament than for utility. The Circuit Judge then held court in several counties, and in each he was assisted by two Associate Judges, who resided in the county. They were men that seldom, if ever, had any knowledge of the law and their decisions usually followed in harmony with the President Judge. At this time, however they folded away their ermine and took their final leave of the Indiana courts, leaving the task of supporting the scales of justice to a single judge.

John Doe vs. Richard Roe. — The present code practice in Indiana, has been in operation since May 9, 1853. Under the old system many relics of feudal times were still lingering. Several fictions of the ancient common law were still retained, but under the new code the methods of pleading were much simplified and the fictions were all abolished. Thenceforth all actions were to be prosecuted and defended in the names of the real parties. It was at that time that the famous mythical personages John Doe and Richard Roe were forever banished from the courts of Indiana. These were fictitious plaintiffs and defendants that were used in all actions to recover the possession of real property. This common law action of ejectment originated about the beginning of the fourteenth century on account of "the thousand niceties with which real actions are harrassed and entangled." The readiness with





Oliver J. Messer.

which John Doe always came forward to assert the alleged right of the man out of possession, and the equal promptness of Richard Roe to maintain that the man in possession was the lawful owner, were such as to command the devotion and sincere attachment of all true lovers of the old system. It was with deep regret that the old practitioners took leave of these knights errant of the common law.

The first term of court under the new constitution held in Shelby County, began in April, 1853, with William M. McCarty, as Judge. Mr. McCarty was a resident of Brookville, in Franklin County. His ability as a Judge can hardly be estimated, as he held the office in this county but a short time, less than a year. As an advocate, he sustained the reputation of a good one, but it is not every good advocate that makes a good Judge.

Reuben D. Logan became the successor of Judge McCarty, in this county at the October term, 1853. His home was at Rushville, where he had earned the reputation of being a good practitioner. It was Judge Logan upon whom really fell the task of re-organizing the courts in this district, according to the new code practice which went into operation on the 9th of May, 1853. This was a matter of some difficulty. The old style of pleading was what had been learned by all the lawyers and it was not an easy thing for them to immediately accommodate themselves to the new conditions. Some of the older members of the bar do not remember Judge Logan as a man of more than ordinary ability, yet the fact that he continued to preside in this court until 1866, is strong evidence of his having been a man of much force of character. His was the longest term ever held by any Judge in Shelby County.

Jeremiah M. Wilson was the seventh Judge of the Shelby Circuit Court. His first term in this county began in April, 1866. At that time he lived in Comersville. In Judge Wilson, it is probable that Shelby County had the ablest Judge that has ever been upon her circuit bench. He was exceedingly kind and courteous to both attorneys and litigants, and in those qualities which go to make a man popular, he was unexcelled. His knowledge of the law was profound and his faculty for applying it to any given case, no matter how perplexing, contributed to make him one of the ablest Judges in the State. Another, who is thoroughly competent to decide, has pronounced him the best Judge Shelby County has ever had. He is now residing in Washington, D. C., and is a member of one of the leading law firms of that city.

Samuel P. Oyler, who succeeded Judge Wilson, and who was his opposite in almost every particular, held his first term in this county in October, 1869. Judge Oyler was not liked by the mem-

bers of the bar, and he was an unpopular official. He possessed a rough exterior and was gruff in manners. He had fair ability as a lawyer and his decisions were, in the main, correct and fair. He is yet living at Franklin, where he is esteemed for his uprightness and integrity.

David D. Banta was the next Judge upon this bench and began his duties here in October, 1870. He, too, is a citizen of Johnson County, and resides in Franklin. As a Judge, he was well liked by the members of the bar, and his decisions were fully up to the standard of the Circuit Judges. He is a good advocate and a forcible speaker.

Kendall M. Hord has been Judge of the Shelby Circuit Court since its October term, 1876. He is the second person from Shelby County who has been called to perform the duties of that high position. His term of eleven years is already second in length only to that of Judge Logan, and bids fair to exceed the thirteen years of the latter. Judge Hord has many qualities that fit him for the bench, and a few that militate against him for such a position. His legal learning is adequate for the place he holds, and his capacity for the work is large enough when properly exercised, and he can be even expeditious. He is somewhat oscillating in arriving at his decisions, but his judgments stand the test well in the higher courts. As a public speaker he is good, and this combined with his aggressiveness, would render him strong as an advocate. He has a special taste for politics, and had his attention been turned in that direction, would doubtless have occupied high official positions that result more directly from the politician's skill, long ere this. His social qualities are of a high order and his friends are numerous. The reputation he has earned in his present capacity is surely gratifying and one that might well be emulated.

The Common Pleas Court.—At its establishment the Court of Common Pleas was given exclusive jurisdiction of probate matters, and the old Probate Courts were abolished. This was another of the changes which the new practice brought about. It had the jurisdiction of all that class of offenses which did not amount to a felony, except those over which Justices of the Peace had exclusive jurisdiction. State prosecutions were instituted by affidavits and information. Under certain restrictions this court had jurisdiction over felonies, where the punishment could not be death, and in no case was the intervention of the Grand Jury necessary. In all civil cases, except for slander, libel, breach of marriage contract, action on official bond of any State or county officer, or where the title to real estate was involved, this court had concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court, where the sum of damages due or de-

manded did not exceed \$1,000, exclusive of interest and costs. It also had concurrent jurisdiction with Justices of the Peace, where the sum due or demanded exceeded \$50. When the court was organized appeals could be taken from it to the Circuit Court, but that right was afterward abolished, but appeals could be taken to the Supreme Court, and its jurisdiction was from time to time enlarged. The Clerk and Sheriff of the county officiated in this court as well as in the Circuit Court, and the judge was *ex officio* judge of the court of conciliation. This last had jurisdiction of causes of action for libel, slander, malicious prosecution, assault and battery, and false imprisonment, and extended to questions of reconciliation and compromise only. No attorney was allowed to appear for his client before the court of conciliation, but the parties were required to appear before the judge apart from all other persons, except that an infant was required to appear by guardian, and a female by her husband or friend. This branch of the court was abolished in 1867.

The first term of the Common Pleas Court in Shelby County, began on Monday, the 3d day of January, 1853. Hon. James M. Sleeth was Judge. The first act of the court was to adopt a seal. The order read as follows: "It is ordered, adjudged and decreed by the court that the seal of this court shall be a circle of one and five-eighths inches in diameter, with the words engraved on the margin, Shelby County Court of Common Pleas, Indiana, with a device of the Goddess of Liberty and thirteen stars inclosed in the centre."

Judge Sleeth was then and is now a citizen of Shelbyville. He was admitted to practice at this bar in 1842, and is now the oldest resident attorney in Shelby County. As an active practitioner and advocate he was not conspicuous, but his knowledge of law was good, and in this particular was qualified for the duties of Common Pleas Judge. His term of office expired in 1861. Prior to this Judge Sleeth had held several responsible positions, and was a member of the first Legislature that met under the new constitution, and upon which devolved so great a responsibility in reorganizing the laws of the State. Since retiring from the bench he has almost wholly abandoned the practice, although in earlier years his practice was quite extensive.

George A. Buskirk succeeded to the Common Pleas Bench in this county at the March term, 1861. He was a resident of Monroe County. His attainments were all that could be desired in that position. He was a man of broad intellect, of commanding presence and a genial man among men. He remained upon this bench

four years, and was then succeeded in March, 1865, by another Shelby County man.

Oliver J. Glessner had been practicing law at the Shelby County Bar for several years when he was called to assume the duties of Common Pleas Judge. His reputation as a skillful attorney and an able advocate, gave promise of an enviable career upon the bench. His mind, however, is not one that is well adapted to the trials of a Presiding Judge in a court of justice. His positions upon intricate questions of law were uncertain. Judge Glessner is pre-eminently at home with any combination of facts before a jury. He possesses the qualifications necessary to make a jury see the case in a convincing light from his own standpoint. This alone renders him powerful before a jury, and an adversary which the ablest may well fear in an open contest. He is yet in the enjoyment of an extensive practice.

The next to occupy the Common Pleas Bench was Thomas W. Woollen, whose fame is co-extensive with the boundary of the State as an able and efficient jurist. His first term in this county was in November, 1868. It is needless to say that he was a good Judge. He afterward served one term as Attorney-General of the State with marked ability. His home is at Franklin.

Richard L. Coffey was the fifth and last of the Common Pleas Judges in this county. He began here in November, 1870, and remained upon that bench until the court was abolished in 1873, his last term occurring in March of that year. He was a resident of Brown County, and as a Judge he was but moderately successful.

Resolutions of the Bar, etc.—The following resolutions and other items of interest were gleaned from the records of the Circuit Court in reviewing them briefly:

April 15, 1865: On motion of E. H. Davis, Esq., seconded by Hon. M. M. Ray, the following resolutions were spread of record, viz.:

WHEREAS, Telegraphic communications announce a great National calamity in the assassination of the President of the United States, as well as the attempted assassination of the Secretary of State of the United States. This bloody tragedy must inspire every American citizen with emotions solemn as death and boundless as space, working conviction upon their minds that the time has arrived when personal safety is no longer known or recognized, and

WHEREAS, We, as Americans and Union loving citizens, feel that we are called upon to mourn and deeply deplore this great National calamity and crime against humanity, and that we may calmly reflect upon our condition in view of the surrounding circumstances; be it

Resolved, That this court will now adjourn until Monday next at one o'clock P. M.

Francis M. Conner, an attorney of this court, died in September, 1870. The bar met and made suitable arrangements for the funeral and passed appropriate resolutions. These were spread upon the record at the October term following.

John L. Montgomery, who had been practicing at the Shelbyville bar for several years, died in March, 1871, and again the bar were called upon to express their sorrow by resolution. The record for the April term, 1871, contains those resolutions.

On the 25th day of October, 1875, the bar met and passed resolutions on the death of Cyrus Wright, who had been practicing at the bar since August, 1842.

The death of William Z. Conner, in September, 1877, was a great loss to the Shelbyville Bar, appropriate resolutions were passed by the attorneys at a special meeting held for that purpose. They were spread on the records upon the assembling of court in October.

At a meeting on the 14th of January, 1879, the following resolutions of the Bar of Shelby County were passed:

“Resolved, That the communication published in the *Indianapolis Saturday Herald* in its issue of the 11th inst., and recent publications in the *Indianapolis Sentinel* of similar purport are, so far as the same reflect upon the judicial fairness and honesty of Judge Hord, slanderous and false, and we take this occasion to express our utmost confidence in his judicial integrity, and the purity of his official acts.

“Resolved, That any inference that may be drawn from said publication that Albert McCorkle, Sheriff of Shelby County, has been cognizant of, or a party to the packing of juries in said county, is false and slanderous and that no act of that gentleman during his official course will warrant any such imputation.”

This meeting of the bar was held at the office of B. F. Love. Twenty-two members were present as follows: Judge Major, James Harrison, B. F. Love, Alfred Major, O. J. Glessner, T. B. Adams, Alonzo Blair, E. P. Ferris, L. T. Michener, J. B. McFadden, N. B. Berryman, R. W. Wiles, E. K. Adams, E. S. Stillwell, H. H. Daugherty, L. J. Hackney, D. L. Wilson, Harry Morrison, John W. Tomlinson, J. L. Ferris, A. F. Wray, G. M. Wright.

The publications mentioned, caused considerable interest at the time, and there was some talk of attaching certain persons who were supposed to be the authors, for contempt, but this fortunately was abandoned, as there was found to be no authority for such a proceeding.

In March following, the Board of County Commissioners passed the following: "Whereas the *Indianapolis Sentinel* and *Indianapolis Herald* and *Shelby Republican*, have published slanderous and libelous articles, calling in question, the honesty of the Board of County Commissioners of Shelby County, Ind., in reference to the purchase of a clock and bell for the court house, charging them with receiving bribes, and in consideration of the premises, the board now requests the Hon. K. M. Hord, Judge of the Shelby Circuit Court, to appoint a committee to investigate the action of the board, in reference to the above mentioned contracts or any and all other contracts in connection with said building."

In compliance with this request, the Judge appointed L. J. Hackney, Thomas B. Adams and Oliver J. Glessner, as a committee of investigation.

"At a meeting of the Shelby County Bar, upon the occasion of the death of Hon. Stephen Major, the undersigned committee on Resolutions reported the following:

"We have met to pay our tribute of respect to the memory of Hon. Judge Stephen Major, who has been for upwards of half a century a member of our bar, excepting an interval extending through one full term, in which he held the position of Judge of the Marion Circuit Court. He has been taken from us in his mental vigor, but in the fullness of his days and professional honors. He falls ripe for the sickle of death. We have known him long and well, and desire, rather in our emotional feelings than in compliance with the usage of the profession, to give expression to our high estimation of his merits as a man, a lawyer, a judge, and a Christian. Therefore, as expressive of our unfeigned sorrow and sympathy with his family and fellow citizens in their bereavement,

"*Resolved*, That we hereby express our admiration and respectful remembrance of the professional courtesy, talents and merits of our deceased brother, and that we will emulate his virtues as the best tribute to his memory.

"*Resolved*, That we tender his family and friends our sincere condolence, feeling that although to them even more than to us the loss is irreparable. Yet to him it is a great gain that he has entered upon the rewards of a well-spent life, before that higher bar where all must appear.

"*Resolved*, That we attend the funeral obsequies in a body, and that our Chairman for us request that the minutes of this meeting be spread upon the records of the Shelby Circuit Court.

"JAMES HARRISON,

"B. F. LOVE,

"THOMAS B. ADAMS."

Roll of Attorneys.—The following Roll of Attorneys comprises most of those who were admitted to the Shelby Bar prior to 1852, as well as many of those since that time. From that time to the present the records are so voluminous, and not being properly indexed, that it was next to an impossibility to obtain them all. These are given as a matter of some interest and for reference:

ROLL OF ATTORNEYS.

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|--|---|
| Hiram M. Curry, October, 1822. | Alfred Major, August, 1850. |
| Charles H. Test, October, 1822. | Thomas D. Walpole, August, 1850. |
| Calvin Fletcher, October, 1822. | Thomas A. McFarland, August, 1850. |
| James Dulany, October, 1822. | Squire W. Robinson, February, 1851. |
| John A. Brackenridge, October, 1822. | David S. Gooding, February, 1851. |
| James Karidan, May, 1823. | Joseph F. Roberts, February, 1851. |
| Oliver H. Smith, May, 1823. | Hiram B. Brown, August, 1851. |
| Philip Swetzer, May, 1823. | William Singleton, August, 1851. |
| James T. Brown, May, 1823. | Samuel P. Oyler, August, 1851. |
| Able Cole, May, 1823. | Simeon Stansifer, February, 1852. |
| Daniel B. Wick, October, 1823. | Beaty C. Stewart, February, 1852. |
| Bethuel F. Morris, October, 1823. | Cyrus Wright, April, 1853. |
| Edgar C. Wilson, October, 1823. | Isaac N. Johnson, April, 1853. |
| Gabriel Johnson, March, 1824. | William H. Bainbridge, April, 1853. |
| Harvey Gregg, March, 1824. | John W. Robinson, October, 1853. |
| Hiram Brown, March, 1824. | Josiah W. Robinson, October, 1853. |
| William W. Wick, March, 1825. | Lewis H. Thomas, October, 1853. |
| Joseph Vanmatre, March, 1825. | James C. Hart, October, 1854. |
| James Braman, March, 1825. | Stephen D. Lyon, April, 1855. |
| Ovid Butler, September, 1825. | Johnson A. Kendall, April, 1855. |
| Andrew Davidson, September, 1825. | Samuel W. Workman, April, 1855. |
| Henry Hurst, September, 1825. | Perry M. Green, October, 1859. |
| James Forsee, March, 1826. | Livingston Howland, October, 1859. |
| Albert S. White, March, 1826. | Benjamin F. Slocumb, April, 1860. |
| William Quarles, March, 1827. | John A. Beale, April, 1860. |
| George W. Wallace, March, 1828. | Isaac N. Odell, April, 1861. |
| Marinus Willitt, March, 1828. | Benjamin F. Love, October, 1861. |
| James T. Brown, September, 1828. | William H. Payne, October, 1861. |
| Matthias C. Vanpelt, September, 1828. | Levi Runshee, October, 1861. |
| George Lyon, September, 1828. | J. H. Brenton, prior to October, 1861. |
| John W. Alley, March, 1830. | George A. Johnson, April, 1866. |
| Isaac M. Johnson, March, 1830. | Charles W. Snow, October, 1866. |
| William I. Brown, September, 1830. | Harvey H. Daugherty, October, 1866. |
| Hugh B. Eggleston, September, 1830. | Robert B. F. Pearce, October, 1866. |
| William O. Ross, September, 1831. | Kendall Hord, prior to October, 1866. |
| John Eccles, March, 1832. | John R. Mitchell, April, 1867. |
| James B. Ray, March, 1832. | Fletcher Meredith, April, 1867. |
| Humphrey F. Robinson, September, 1832. | James L. Mason, April, 1867. |
| Stephen Major, September, 1832. | James B. McFadden, prior to April, 1867. |
| William Brown, March, 1833. | Richard Norris, April, 1867. |
| William J. Peaslee, March, 1833. | George W. Workman, April, 1867. |
| William Herrod, September, 1833. | George D. Hinkle, prior to October, 1867. |
| Fabius M. Finch, September, 1833. | — McGuire, prior to October, 1867. |
| Burrl B. Taylor, September, 1834. | — Lancaster, prior to October, 1867. |
| Gilderoy Hicks, September, 1835. | Robert H. Power, October, 1867. |
| John Ryman, September, 1835. | Bellamy S. Sutton, April, 1868. |
| Christian C. Nave, September, 1835. | Platt Wick, April, 1869. |
| Peter Ryman, September, 1835. | O. J. Glessner, prior to April, 1869. |
| A. A. Hammond, prior to October, 1836. | A. B. Campbell, October, 1869. |
| Mason Hutton, October, 1836. | F. M. Conner, prior to April, 1869. |

Royal Mayhew, October, 1836.
 Harvy Brown, August, 1838.
 A. F. Mayo, prior to August, 1838.
 James B. Sleeth, April, 1839.
 David B. Farington, August, 1839.
 Moses Kelley, February, 1840.
 Irwin W. Madison, August, 1840.
 Hugh O'Neal, February, 1841.
 Lucian Barbour, February, 1841.
 William H. Brumfield, February, 1841.
 Robert S. Cox, February, 1841.
 Finley Bigger, February, 1841.
 James M. Sleeth, 1842.
 Cyrus Wright, August, 1842.
 Edward Lander, February, 1843.
 Thomas A. Hendricks, February, 1843.
 James Harrison, February, 1843.
 Matthias Wright, February, 1844.
 John Morrison, February, 1844.
 P. A. Hackleman, February, 1844.
 Eden H. Davis, February, 1844.
 Hugh F. Fugit, February, 1845.
 R. A. Riley, February, 1845.
 — Tingle, prior to February, 1845.
 A. W. Hubbard, prior to February, 1845.
 R. D. Logan, August, 1845.
 Daniel A. Hart, August, 1845.
 David Stone, August, 1845.
 M. M. Ray, prior to August, 1845.
 David M. C. Lane, February, 1846.
 Albert G. Porter, February, 1846.
 Lewis F. Coppersmith, February, 1846.
 John Slater, August, 1847.
 William Henderson, August, 1847.
 William Wallace, February, 1848.
 John Quarles, February, 1848.
 Larkin Reynolds, February, 1849.
 Duane Hicks, August, 1849.
 William B. Hagins, August, 1849.
 Horatio C. Newcomb, prior to August, 1849.
 Andrew J. Boone, February, 1850.
 Alonzo Blair, October, 1869.
 Henry H. Whitcomb, April, 1870.
 John Hoop, October, 1870.
 Austin F. Denny, April, 1871.
 William F. A. Bernhamer, April, 1871.
 S. B. Jenkins, April, 1871.
 Harrie H. Francis, May, 1875.
 Leopold Feibleman, May, 1875.
 Edmund K. Adams, May, 1875.
 Robert W. Wiles, October, 1875.
 Charles Sprague, October, 1875.
 Corydon W. Morrison, December, 1875.
 Oliver B. Phillips, December, 1876.
 Albert F. Wray, December, 1876.
 Newton L. Wray, December, 1876.
 William R. Burton, December, 1877.
 James Mc F. Dunn, March, 1878.
 John A. Tindall, March, 1878.
 Charles Major, May, 1878.
 John S. Ferris, October, 1878.
 Joseph W. Thompson, October, 1878.
 Isaac Carter, May, 1879.
 Charles G. Adams, May, 1879.
 Harry S. Downey, October, 1879.
 Marine D. Tackett, October, 1879.
 Lyman L. Mobley, March, 1880.
 W. B. Wilson, May, 1880.
 Everett E. Stroup, May, 1880.
 A. C. Harris, December, 1880.
 Lee F. Wilson, March, 1881.
 William Cassady, March, 1881.
 James Wright, May, 1881.
 Geo. C. Butler, May, 1881.
 Wm. F. McBane, October, 1881.
 James C. Caughey, December, 1881.
 Edward Dealy, March, 1883.
 William Wright, March, 1883.
 E. H. Chadwick, prior to October, 1883.
 W. H. Isley, prior to October, 1883.
 Ara. E. Lisher, March, 1884.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.

Hiram M. Curry, October, 1822.
 Calvin Fletcher, October, 1823.
 Harvey Gregg, September, 1824.
 Calvin Fletcher, September, 1825.
 James Whitcomb, September, 1826.
 William W. Wick, March, 1829.
 Philip Sweetzer, March, 1831.
 Hiram Brown, September, 1831.
 Harvey Gregg, March, 1832.
 William Herrod, September, 1833.
 William Quarels, February, 1837.
 William J. Peaslee, April, 1839.
 Hugh O'Neal, February, 1841.
 A. A. Hammond, February, 1843.
 Edward Lander, February, 1847.
 Matthias Wright, February, 1849.
 David S. Gooding, August, 1851.
 Oscar B. Hord, April, 1853.
 Thomas A. McFarland, October, 1853.
 William Patterson, April, 1855.
 Henry C. Hanna, April, 1859.
 Milton G. Cullum, April, 1861.
 Samuel S. Harrel, April, 1863.
 Creighton Dandy, April, 1865.
 K. M. Hord, April, 1867.
 Platt Wicks, April, 1869.
 Daniel W. Howe, October, 1869.
 Nathaniel T. Carr, April, 1871.
 K. M. Hord, October, 1872.
 W. Scott Ray, October, 1874.
 L. J. Hackney, October, 1878.
 Jacob L. White, December, 1880.
 Fred S. Staff, December, 1882.
 Peter M. Dill, December, 1886.

PRESENT ATTORNEYS.

Benjamin F. Love.
 Alfred Major.
 Oliver J. Glessner,
 H. H. Daugherty.
 Thomas B. Adams.
 Nelson B. Berryman.
 Ed. K. Adams.
 David L. Wilson.
 Albert F. Wray.
 Robert W. Wiles.

Edward H. Chadwick.
 Robert Harrison.
 John Ferris.
 Everett E. Stroup.
 George M. Wright.
 James Harrison.
 James B. McFadden.
 Edwin P. Ferris.
 Lewis T. Michener.

Leonard J. Hackney.
 Henry S. Downey.
 Harry Morrison.
 Charles Major.
 Will H. Isley.
 John A. Tindall.
 Albert Akers.
 Lee F. Wilson.
 Charles J. Fastlaben.

While it would doubtless be of much interest to have sketches of the different members of the bar who are now living, inserted here, such a feature is foreign to the plan of this work. Through the body of the work frequent reference is made of those who have won prominence at the Shelby Bar, and have now passed away. No county of like population in the State has been more prolific of attorneys that have become conspicuous in their profession. Foremost of them all was Thomas A. Hendricks, while but little, if any, less able as a lawyer, was Martin M. Ray. Other conspicuous members of the bar have been, Eden H. Davis, William J. Peaslee and Stephen Major, that have long since disappeared from the scenes of their conquests and renown. Among those now living who appropriately occupy high positions among their professional associates are: B. F. Love, Alfred Major, O. J. Glessner, Thomas B. Adams, L. T. Michener, James Harrison and perhaps others of the younger attorneys. A short notice of each of the Judges has been given, as seemed prompted by the records. Extensive accounts also have been presented of some of the earlier practitioners, those who have been translated to a tribunal of more enlarged jurisdiction and one endowed with unfailing justice.

CHAPTER IX.

BY DOUGLAS DOBBINS, EX-COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT.

SCHOOLS — PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM — FIRST SCHOOLS IN THE COUNTY — EARLY METHODS OF TEACHING — COUNTY SEMINARY — THE TOWNSHIP SYSTEM — EVOLUTION OF THE SCHOOLS — COUNTY EXAMINERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS — SCHOOLS OF TO-DAY — SHELBYVILLE SCHOOLS.



THE air-castles of one generation sometimes become the dwelling places of another. The theorizing and day-dreaming of one age often develop into the active living principles which animate a succeeding one. The speculations of the learned which once terrified the ignorant have now become accepted as primal truth. There have been philosophers in all ages whose knowledge and research would have compared favorably with the wise men of our day. But they pushed far ahead of their times in the unexplored realms of thought. These sages have given to the world the results of their reflection and observation, so that we to-day use the maxims and theorems which were, perhaps, first made known two thousand years ago. Some of the greatest thinkers of the past have pictured to themselves an ideal government, in which the supreme power should be wielded by the people; in which social standing shall depend wholly upon merit; in which civil liberty should be granted to all, and where tyranny should never exist. So they searched the history of former years and noted, here and there, a solitary Republic, which rose and flourished like a green Bay tree, but which quickly fell to give place to some more despotic form of political power. Disappointed in their fancies by the application of cold facts, they set about studying the causes which brought such untimely dissolution upon their cherished scheme. As a result of these investigations we have the principles now held by all political economists. It was found that as long as men loved country better than self and as long as they served in a public capacity to benefit only their country, and not to enrich themselves, just so long did their nation prosper. But when a country becomes a prey to scheming, dishonest demagogues, who rule an ignorant populace, then her doom is sealed.

From these notable facts, we have the following: A Republican form of government can only exist where general enlightenment prevails among the masses and where the standard of public morality is high. It was said in other words to the founders of all Republics, "You must enact or you will perish." So one great political economist followed another, and each left behind him the same reasoning and deductions. The founders of this Republic were well acquainted with all of these historical truths, and therefore within the very organic law of the land they have made provisions for freedom in religious worship and for the freedom of the press. In the constitutions of the different States, there also appear ample measures looking forward to systems of popular education. Colleges were immediately established; academies were built, and district schools were taught in the "log school-house in the clearing." But, perhaps, the grandest provision ever penned was the "Ordinance of 1787." Its principles are as follows: "Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to a good government, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." Not like many sound theories which never become better than such, for want of good and sufficient backing, those who passed this enactment gave it a practical existence by setting aside one section in every congressional township for the support of the common schools, and two entire townships for the establishment of higher institutions of learning. In after years, this section was subdivided and became the five great States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. The land, thus granted, was sold in after years, and the proceeds of such sale, now form part of the school fund of these States. Indiana by the above means, and from other sources, has an immense tuition fund.

First School.—The history of the schools of Shelby County has, no doubt, been repeated in nearly all of the ninety-one counties of our State. Yet there are so many special incidents that have happened, that may serve to give freshness to the narrative and the readers for whom it is intended, being a native here, our sketch may possibly be an interesting one after all. Less than seventy years ago, the population of Shelby County could be numbered by the census taker in a few hours. In the year 1821, there were probably less than 100 families in the whole county. There were three principal settlements, one located near the mouth of Brandywine, called the Ray Settlement, one near Edinburg, in a rich, flat country called the "Haw Patch," and one, the most historic, too, at the Village of Marion, in Marion Township.

This settlement at Marion was a public spirited place: they loved advancement and progress, and in fancies their lonely cabins

"melted away into stately halls." The forests, dark and gloomy, shut out the great world with its culture and refinement, and so to do the next best thing, they concluded to set up shop, and manufacture those articles at home. A school-house must be built and that immediately. They had no brick, no lumber, no door-frames, nor window glass. In fact, they had none of the materials a modern workman would set about to build a house of. One day, by previous arrangement, the heads of those pioneer families assembled and prepared to erect a school-house in the square at Marion. Each carpenter brought his tools along, which consisted of one axe. They felled the straight beech trees and cut them into the desired lengths, and began to build. For windows they cut out about half of two logs, placing one above the other with the hewn-away portion side to side. They had no window panes, so when the weather was cold, greased paper was pasted along this "crack" which did quite well. They had no tongue-and-grooved lumber for flooring so they left the bare earth instead. They had no shingles, nor slate, but were forced to use clap-boards for roofing. There were very few stoves in the world at that time, and of course these folks had to contrive what some might call a very peculiar "heater." Several logs were cut out of one end, and a fire-place extending the whole length of that end was built of small pieces of timber covered with clay. The furniture consisted of rude benches made by splitting small logs in two, and planing the flat sides of each piece with an axe. Then pegs were driven in each end of the convex side. Upon these the pioneer children sat all day without a brace to lean upon, and often with their tender limbs dangling in mid-air. They were taught writing by being ranged along the sides of the house under the alleged windows. A writing desk made of a board hewn out of a tree, called in those days a "punchon," was placed upon a row of pegs driven in the wall and slanting down toward the pupils. Here seated upon a rough slab, armed with a quill pen, and often using "poke-berry juice" for ink, sat Shelby County's first generation learning to write. The teacher "set" all the copies and the pupils wrote them without regard to elements or principles.

In the fall of 1821, the first teacher began his work. He was not a graduate of any famous college. He had only the advantage of a six months' previous attendance at a pioneer school in Fairfield, Franklin County, Indiana. There he had learned to read, write and "cipher" to the "Rule of Three." His name was Jonathan M. Wilson, and he was a brother to Mr. Isaac H. Wilson, of this county. During this same winter, having some enterpris-

ing pupils who pushed ahead, he was forced to prepare his lessons in advance each evening by the aid of a fire made of hickory bark.

Mr. Wilson articulated to teach the school for a term of three months for six-bits, or 75 cents a scholar. There were twenty-five or thirty pupils in attendance. Counting the number thirty, and giving the old pioneers credit of having all paid up, the teacher made the princely sum of \$22.50 or \$7.50 a month. They used no readers in the school, as we do to-day. Their text-book in reading was the New Testament. They "ciphered" in Pike's Arithmetic and learned their letters and spelling from Webster's Spelling Book. There was no graduation or even classification. Each pupil recited separately, except in spelling. The classes in the latter study were ranged around the room and "spelled for head." The pioneer idea of the school well disciplined, was one well whipped. To stimulate the body, was to invigorate the mind. Often were the echoes of the forest awakened by the plaintive howls of the boy who suffered at the hands of the teacher, "who spared not the rod." When the weather was cold, the teacher and pupils prepared the fire-wood. It was no great task, however, for the woods were on every hand, and the fire-place capacious enough to take in fuel without much cutting. Several terms of school were taught in this same house. Mr. Wilson's immediate successor, was a Mr. Jesse Frazer, who in turn, was succeeded by Mr. Ben. P. Alward. The attendance had by this time increased to forty or fifty. The last named teacher was accidentally drowned in the Wabash River, a short time after his school closed.

The second school ever taught in Shelby County was in Shelbyville, in 1822. The building occupied at that time was a log house 16x18 feet, "clap-board door and puncheon floor," etc. It was the first house ever built in Shelbyville, and was originally the residence of Mr. Frank Walker. It stood on the lot now owned by Mrs. Susan Dixon on the corner of Tompkins and Washington Streets. The first teacher was a Mr. William Hawkins. This same teacher afterward taught a school in the second story of the log jail. In 1824, the first school-house was built in Shelbyville, of round logs, on what is now the southeast corner of the public square. The first brick school-house was erected in 1826, where school-building No. 1 now stands in the City of Shelbyville. It was 26x26 feet, and was also used for town meetings and sometimes for holding court. Just before the first term of school was taught the patrons held a meeting for the discussion of various educational subjects of importance. Some one introduced a resolution in regard to the fuel. A prolonged debate ensued upon the question whether the wood should be cut in suitable lengths for the fire-

place before it was hauled to the school-house, or whether it should be taken there in "drags," leaving the teacher and his pupils to prepare it for burning. The meeting ended in a row. At a subsequent meeting, however, it was determined that among other duties the master and his scholars might chop their own fire wood to give them plenty of exercise.

In 1825, the Legislature of the State began chartering county seminaries in the various counties. The Shelby County Seminary was chartered June 29, 1831. During the next month the Assembly by a general law rendered charters unnecessary. The building, it appears, was not erected until about 1835. It was a two-story brick building with a cupola on top. The first principal of this school was Mrs. Kent, wife of the Rev. Eliphalet Kent, an old-time Presbyterian minister. She was ably assisted by her husband. Thomas A. Hendricks, afterward Vice President of the United States, was one of her pupils, as he had also been one of Mr. William Hawkins'. He always spoke of Mrs. Kent as one of his greatest benefactors. When Mr. Hendricks was Governor of Indiana, he visited Shelbyville and delivered an address upon some occasion of importance. He referred to the days of his boyhood, and paid a glowing tribute to the nobility and worth of Mrs. Kent, saying that she first gave him a taste for learning and an inspiration for true living. "The Governor has not mentioned his first teacher," remarked Mr. Isaac Wilson, at the close of his address. "He has said nothing about Mr. Hawkins." "No," remarked Mr. Hendricks, "I confess I do not relish the memory of his birch rods."

Rev. Mr. Kent is yet living, but his wife has long since gone to join the Great School above. Quite a number of teachers taught in the "Old Seminary." The names of some are as follows: Misses Knowlton and Town, Messrs. Vawter, Cummins, Reeves and others whose names can not now be obtained. Many interesting stories are told in connection with the old seminary. The teaching done there, if all reports are true, would compare favorably with some of our modern institutions of learning. The results, at least have proved highly satisfactory. In 1852, the General Assembly ordered the sale of all of the county seminary buildings throughout the State, as the county was no longer a corporation for school purposes, having been superseded by the township. Before a sale of the one in this county could be effected, and during the same year of the passage of the act, the old building took fire and burned.

For quite a while school-houses were erected in the following manner: There were elected three trustees for each township, who were empowered to locate school districts, appointing for each

district sub-trustees, to manage the school lands and the school generally. Every able-bodied male person, not a minor, was liable for one day's service upon the school-house, in his own district once a week, or else pay a fine of $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each day's failure to aid in the work. All school-houses were to measure eight feet from floor to rafters above, and one foot from the ground to the floor. The school fund, which was year by year increasing, was put at interest in various ways, and only the interest was used in the payment of teacher's wages. This was divided among the various counties in the State, in proportion to the number of pupils of school age. It was only sufficient to run the school a short time, and if a longer term was desired, the residue was made up by private subscription. In 1851, the State of Indiana adopted for herself a new constitution, which gave the State Legislature great latitude in making laws favoring education. Since the adoption of the new constitution, a series of continually improving laws have been passed, granting among other things the power to levy a sufficient per cent. of tax upon the taxable property of a school corporation, and for the purpose of making up the deficiency in the State apportionment for school revenue and for building school-houses and furnishing them.

The Theory of Evolution, although some may doubt its scientific accuracy, when applied to the animal kingdom, may be illustrated in a peculiar way by the progress of the school system in Shelby County. Several great causes were at work to bring about the results we are just going to notice. First, there was the impetus given by the "Ordinance of 1787," and the old constitution. Then the rapid accumulation of revenue, kept the matter on a practical basis. Again the popular esteem in which the benefits of an education were held, secured the co-operation of the people. Lastly, the grand work of an intelligent General Assembly removed the obstacles in the way of advancement as fast as they presented themselves. When we speak of the condition and civilization of nations gone before, judging from relics and monuments left behind them, we have a "golden age," a "bronze age," a "stone age" and an "iron age." The period of the early pioneer might be called the "wooden age" and it was certainly the rudest of all. The cabin of the early settler was probably one of the poorest habitations known among the people of the earth.

Taking the log school house at Marion, already described, for the starting point, the advance has simply been miraculous. First round logs were used, then they were hewed. The log-house gave place to frames of different construction. Now in nearly all of the districts handsome brick structures are found. The windows were elongated

openings covered at first with greased paper, then by a row of small-sized panes. After a few years the opening "braced up" so to speak, divided itself into two or more parts and began a more window-like existence. It was in this shape transferred to the frame and at last found its way into the brick, with carved stones above and below, and green shutters. Clap-board roofs have disappeared. At first shingles were cut or planed out of native timbers. Now they are sawed from northern pine or Hemlock. In many instances slate-roofs have superseded all others. In earliest times the fire-place was a wonderful institution. It was usually one of the dimensions of the house in length. In wet, foggy weather, the smoke so filled the room, that the air was blue, and woe unto the eyes of those who had to endure it. The pioneer children seem not to have minded the smoke at all. The fire-place shrunk until it became about the size of the fire-places now in use in some of our country homesteads. First they were made of small pieces of timber covered with clay. Afterward they came to be made of brick or stone. Nothing but stoves or "heaters" are now used in the school-rooms. Great improvement has been made in stoves, even since they first came into general use.

Rude benches without backs gave place to those made of dressed lumber with backs. First they were made long enough for a dozen pupils to sit in a row. They narrowed down to allow room enough for two. In many of our schools of to-day each pupil sits alone in a handsome single desk. At first, writing tables were constructed along the sides of the house under the windows. The earliest improvement seems to have been the substitution of planks instead of "puncheons." The larger pupils sat upon their benches in front of their writing tables, while the smaller ones occupied the centre of the room. When not engaged in writing, they, the larger ones, sat facing the school, leaning back against their writing tables for braces. Now, the benches are constructed with desks in front to write upon, and also there is a place to put away books and slate. They are also made of different sizes to accommodate all grades of pupils.

Perhaps in nothing has the spirit of progress been so clearly exhibited as in the school master himself, and his methods. To-day the profession of teaching is an honorable one. Some of the best talent to be found in any calling is found among the pedagogues. The descriptions given by writers, not only of our State but of others, of the early school masters, are ridiculous in the extreme. For examples, read Irving's "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," "Professor Smith's School," in the State Superintendent's Report of 1885-1886; also, "Early School Days," in the same work. There

seems to have been no species of punishment except the rod. It was applied for all offenses. The teacher kept a large number of long gads as part of the apparatus of the school. Each pupil studied and played in fear and trembling. The whip has diminished so in size that in many schools it has entirely disappeared. Other modes of punishment are now in vogue in nearly all of the schools, relying more in correcting the pupil by appealing to his manliness. The methods used in schools in early days depended wholly upon the teacher's originality and inclination. There were no normal schools or institutes, where the best methods were discussed, and of course each teacher followed the bent of his own mind. There were some good teachers in those days, mind you. The teacher is born, not made, some say. That man or woman who loves little children, who has a high ideal in regard to the importance of training the youth properly, and who really enjoys teaching, cannot fail. So, in the annals of early times, a noble man or woman who did good work, was long cherished and remembered by his or her pupils.

In the first schools each pupil recited alone, except in spelling. Even to this day there are parents who request teachers to allow their children to recite by themselves. Spelling was considered the most important branch. The spelling class was the only place where a pupil could win distinction. To be the best speller in a school was to be upon the very pinnacle of fame, only to be surpassed by the still higher honor of being the winner at the "spelling school;" most of the energy of teacher and pupil was thrown in that channel. In the classes every incentive was used to induce the pupil to work for "head marks." The author of this sketch was at the residence of Mr. Lewis Barlow, Trustee of Jackson Township, some time ago. Mr. Barlow and he were conversing about the early schools of that township. "I have something to show you," said Mr. B. After considerable rumaging up-stairs he produced the following unique document:

MOUNT AUBURN—REWARD OF MERIT.

Th39 39 T4 c2073f6 Th17 L2w39 Biol4w w19 h2Id of 7h2
f3097 ch199 18d 7h202 f402 m20379 7h2 29722m 4f b47h P102879
18d 72ch20. 7h39 M1och 7h2 17" 1848. I. D. 1848.

R4d203ck H. M4402,"

189705c740."

After some trouble it was translated and read as follows:

"This is to certify that Lewis Barlow was head of the first class, and therefore merits the esteem of both parents and teacher. This March 17, 1848.

RODERICK H. MOORE,"

Instructor."

The hand writing in this slip of paper was very creditable, and the fact that it has been preserved so long shows that its owner must have been pleased in receiving it.

Reading, writing and arithmetic were all the branches that any one was thought to need, and few teachers pretended to teach any others. The writer of this chapter, though a young man, remembers the time some eighteen or twenty years ago, when he was the only pupil in a large school situated five miles from Shelbyville, who studied grammar, and to his certain knowledge there was not a geography or physiology in the school. A few histories were used by the large class as a text-book in reading. The pupils came with an inspiration to "cipher," and the boy who ciphered through Ray's third part arithmetic was considered of great importance. Principles and methods in arithmetic were not taught, neither were the definitions given to be learned. A pupil came with a text-book in arithmetic and began to cipher, except when interrupted by his reading or spelling classes, after which recitations he seldom wasted much time in preparing. He kept on passing through his book until he was "stalled." He then called his teacher to his seat by a few significant taps with his pencil. The teacher "worked" the "sum" and the boy resumed his journey.

In the earlier times, spelling was considered the most important study. But later on arithmetic came to divide the honors, and unless there was a spelling match in a neighborhood, or something to call unusual attention to spelling, arithmetic received the lion's share of attention. It is wonderful to note the progress that has been made even in the last twenty years. Then the farmer's boy went to school to learn arithmetic in order to prevent being cheated when hauling off his corn or driving away his hogs. Now he has a higher idea. He studies physiology, a name unknown in the schools twenty years ago, to know himself and to preserve his health; he studies history to be a good citizen; he studies grammar to learn to speak good English; he studies geography to know about the great world. He not only studies arithmetic to aid in his business calculations, but to give him mental discipline. Any one of average age can remember the time, if he went to school in Shelby County in his boyhood, when many of the absurdities in methods and government to be seen in the first schools were still found. The great and sweeping changes have been caused by the County Superintendency and the County Board of Education. It would be unjust not to speak of our grand Normal Schools, of the State Superintendency, and the State Board of Education. But still the County Superintendency is the central figure in the van. Through the township and county institute he has accomplished

much. A great deal has been done by school visitations, and more by the examination of teachers.

Prior to the year 1837, there were three Township Trustees who examined all applicants for teachers' positions. Some of the funniest things in the world have happened while the primitive teachers were undergoing this ordeal before the old Board of Trustees. A pioneer teacher once told the following story on himself: He was "on examination." "What is the shape of this 'yarth?'" asked the spokesman. "Well, said the teacher, who was something of a policy-man, and afterward became a celebrated politician, "I can just teach it any way you like." "We want it taught as she is - flat." "Alright, gentlemen, I always aim to please the people," responded the teacher. He got the school, but since he had no class in geography to deal with, we never found out how he taught the shape of "the yarth." February 6, 1837, the General Assembly passed a law taking away the power of examining teachers from the Township Trustees, and created a board of three County Examiners. These were appointed by the Judges of the Circuit Court and were often lawyers, sometimes clergymen, and frequently physicians. Their questions, always given orally, were often practical and suggestive, and although they were not what we would now call "professional," they answered the purpose very well. In 1852, the Legislature made one officer answer for the purpose of examining the teachers, and he was called *the* County Examiner. Eden H. Davis, now deceased, a former prominent attorney of Shelbyville, was Shelby County's first examiner. He was a staunch friend of the common school system. Among the attorneys he was celebrated for his remarkable memory. Mr. Davis was examiner for several years.

In 1873, the County Superintendency was established, and in June of the same year, the State Board of Education devised the plan of issuing questions for the examination of teachers. William R. Norris was the first person ever elected to that position. He had served the last term as examiner, and now claims the proud distinction of being the last County Examiner and the first County Superintendent. Mr. Norris was a careful man, and took great pains in managing the details of his office. By examining the twentieth report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for 1872, we find that Shelby County has the most complete and best written report to be found. Mr. Norris served from 1873-1875. After him, came Mr. S. L. Major, who was "the right man in the right place." He made the examinations for teachers' license very rigid, and many incompetent and unsuccessful teachers were dropped from the list. He worked diligently to secure a uniformity of text-

books and succeeded. During his term a continuous fight was made in the Legislature against the County Superintendency, and the office came very nearly being abolished several times. Mr. Major did the cause of education a great service by becoming a member of the "Third House," and working among the Legislators to prevent the proposed dangerous legislation. He served the county faithfully for six years from 1875 to 1881. He was followed by W. T. Jolly, a Baptist minister, and a thoroughly good man. Mr. Jolly had a complexity of duties to perform. He was very popular throughout the county, and was called to preach at more funerals, and marry more couples, than any other two preachers in the city. He also filled the pulpit of the First Baptist Church at Shelbyville. His time was so completely taken up in other duties that he could not devote as much time and energy to the schools as he would liked to have done. However, he was a good speaker, and did much toward popularizing education by his timely remarks upon many occasions. He was genial and whole-souled and kept up a feeling of good will and fellowship among the teachers and the people. He published during his term of office, a small pamphlet containing the "course of study," and the rules and regulations of the County Board of Education. The schools advanced under his administration as they did also under the administrations of his predecessors. His term lasted from 1881 to 1883. He was succeeded by Douglas Dobbins, the author of this sketch, who desires to make one statement before heralding his own accomplishments. He has given more space to a detailed account of what took place during his administration, than to those of the other superintendents, because the department of public instruction was in charge of an unusually active man, who kept one improvement following upon another quite rapidly, and the County Superintendents of the State were stimulated by his example to attempt many things heretofore unattempted. Again the author, as a portion of this history, has set apart a description of the school system at the present time, and a great deal of what follows will come properly under that head. Lastly, your most obedient servant has just passed through a four years' term and is very familiar with the working of the educational system as it is to-day. It is said that one can write best concerning the things with which he is most familiar.

In the fall of 1883, the first county manual was published. It was a pamphlet containing thirty-two pages devoted to educational topics of importance to the schools. Five hundred of these were published and placed in the hands of all of the teachers and many of the pupils and patrons. In the fall of 1884, a "Supplement to the

County Manual" was printed, containing fifteen pages. During the year 1885, a new and complete manual was published, containing sixty-six pages. Twenty-five hundred copies of this work were printed and distributed to all of the patrons, teachers and school officers in the county. The last manual included a brief "Historical sketch of the Schools of Shelby County."

During this administration a great effort was made to increase the per cent. of attendance at the schools. A prize consisting of a beautiful silk banner was offered to the township having the largest per cent. of attendance. After the schools closed in the spring of 1884, it was found that Moral Township had won the prize. Her average daily attendance upon the enumeration was 56 per cent. An "Educational Mass Meeting" was held in Shelbyville, May 30, 1884, at which meeting State Superintendent J. W. Halcombe presented the banner to the people of Moral Township. It was a beautiful prize, glorious in gilt and spangles and contained the following: "All Honor to Those Who Try — Awarded to Moral Township — 56 Per Cent. Average Daily Attendance." This had a great effect throughout the county, and the attendance has kept steadily increasing ever since.

In the spring of 1884, the first examination for pupils wishing to graduate from the common schools was held. Over thirty pupils appeared for that purpose, and about twenty passed the examination successfully. The first township commencement exercises were held in Jackson Township, at Mt. Auburn, under the auspices of Mr. E. T. J. Jordon, principal of the Mt. Auburn schools. The people flocked for many miles to attend the exercises, and were greatly pleased and interested in hearing them. Since that time many commencements have been held in Shelby County, and the system is thoroughly established. August 27, 1885, the first "Graduates, Prize Contest" was held in Blessing Opera Hall, in Shelbyville. A representative was selected from each township or corporation commencement held during the same year, who was to reproduce his commencement oration at the "contest." Those two who did best should be awarded prizes. The first prize was a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, and the second an edition of Dante's Inferno. Five judges were selected who gave Miss Mary Jones, representative from the Shelbyville schools, the first prize, and Claude C. Conner, of Shelby Township, the second prize. August, 1886, the second annual "Graduates' Contest" was held. Frank Clayton, of Hendricks Township was awarded the first prize, and Lizzie Addison, of Noble, the second.

During the same administration great pains was taken to celebrate "Arbor Day," that is to plant trees and shrubs in the school

yards throughout the county. A number of teachers observed "Arbor Day" with proper ceremonies. But the work of beautifying the school yards and grounds has only just begun.

In the spring of 1884, Messrs. Levy, Baker & Co., a school supply house in Indianapolis, offered three prizes in order to stimulate the system of township graduation throughout the State as follows: For the best manuscript, submitted at any graduates' examination, one grand gold medal; for the second best, an edition of the People's Cyclopædia; for the third best, an Unabridged Dictionary. Only one manuscript was to be received from each county. A committee was appointed to pass upon the merits of the work sent in from the different counties, and gave to Miss Mettie Burgess, of Shelby County, the gold medal.

In 1884-5, the Cotton Centennial at New Orleans was held. The State Superintendent asked all of the County Superintendents in Indiana, to prepare an exhibit of work done in the country schools. Shelby County responded by sending 136 manuscripts of various grades, and many maps and drawings; with this exhibit was sent a handsome little banner bearing this inscription: "A dot on the map of our nation; a fraction of the Northwest Territory, Shelby County presents her tribute to the Crescent City." All of the townships were represented.

The last report of the enumeration of Shelby County, shows the number of children to be as follows: White males, 4,437; white females, 4,169; colored males, 67; colored females, 61. Grand total, 8,737. The reports from the teachers throughout city and county, show the number enrolled to have been: Males, 3,446; females, 3,112; total, 6,517. The daily average attendance for this number enrolled, was 4,417. This makes the per cent. of attendance based upon the enumeration fifty plus. The number of brick school-houses, including those of the city, is ninety-three; number of frames, thirty-six. The whole number in the county is 129. There are eight district graded schools and five township graded schools. In all of these thirteen graded schools, higher branches, such as Algebra, U. S. Constitution, Physical Geography, and sometimes Latin are taught. The district schools are in a manner graded, but the term "graded school," as used above, is taken from the statute establishing it, and is held to be a school having two or more departments and employing two or more teachers. In the common district schools a course of study is in vogue dividing the work into five grades, corresponding to a series of five readers. As the pupils advance through the course from the first grade, they are gradually inducted into a study of all of the common branches, by simple oral lesson at the beginning, by

primary text-books, in the intermediate grades, to a study of complete works in Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar, History, Physiology, Orthography, Penmanship, and Reading. This course of study is most systematically observed in some of our schools, while in others great looseness prevails. It will take time to make any system of gradation entirely complete. If the school system improves in the next seventy years as it has in the last, our schools will be little short of perfect.

In the old County Superintendent's records we find the following entry:

"July 31-August 4, 1865.—Held a teachers' institute, conducted jointly by the examiner and Mr. Charles Peterson. The number of teachers enrolled was thirty-four (34). Average attendance 26 1-5.

J. J. SMYTHE,
Examiner."

The last Shelby County Teachers' Institute was held August, 1886, the number of teachers, and those aiming to be teachers, enrolled was 210, while there were several hundred visitors. The County Institute lasts one week each year, and is a period which teachers devote not only to receiving instruction, but to having a general good time and a grand reunion. The Township Institute is held on some Saturday of each month in every township. Each teacher employed in a township is compelled to attend or forfeit one day's wages. At the Township Institute questions relating to school economy are discussed. Last year fifty-seven Township Institutes were held during the winter and spring terms of school in Shelby County. The schools of Shelby County are in a prosperous condition. The corps of teachers is unusually strong and active. Last year the average number of days taught in the county was 128, and the amount paid male teachers per day was \$2.69 $\frac{2}{3}$; females, \$1.91 $\frac{2}{3}$. Perhaps no county is so blest in some particulars.

The term of Douglas Dobbins, as County Superintendent, began June 8, 1883, and his successor was chosen June 6, 1887. The name of the present Superintendent is Mr. Lester Clark. He was elected on the fifty-first ballot by the Township Trustees receiving eight votes against a scattering six. He will administer the office with faithfulness and ability, and his many friends predict a successful and prosperous term. Without doubt the schools will advance and improve under his administration. May success attend him, and may blessings ever rest upon that noble institution, the common school.

Shelbyville Schools.—In the winter of 1822-3, a school was taught by William Hawkins, in a log cabin built by Frank Wal-

ker. It was the first house built in the town, on the northwest corner of Washington and Tompkins Streets, where Mrs. Susan Dixon's residence now stands. In 1824, the first school-house was built on what is now the southeast corner of the Public Square. It was built of round logs; one log on each side was cut out and greased paper pasted over the openings, for windows. In 1826, a brick building 20x26, was built in the east part of town for a school-house. This was also used for town meetings, for holding court, and other matters of a public nature. In 1835-6, a somewhat stylish County Seminary, with cupola, was built, between Jackson and Broadway Streets. The first teachers in this seminary were the venerable and well-aged Rev. Eliphalet Kent, and his first wife. Said Kent, commonly called "Father Kent," is still living on a farm two miles west of town at the advanced age of eighty-seven. Shelbyville was incorporated as a town, by act of the Legislature, February 21, 1850, and divided into school districts, and an enumeration taken of all children between five and twelve years of age. No record of their number was kept, but the seminary was so crowded that the trustees rented the old Presbyterian Church, for an additional school, in which the Rev. Eliphalet Kent, above mentioned, taught the following winter and spring.

Mr. Eden H. Davis, an eminent attorney, was the first School Examiner, an office somewhat similar to the present office of County Superintendent. He was ordered by the Township Trustees and County Commissioners to license no teacher who could not furnish a certificate of good moral character. In 1851, the new constitution made it the duty of the Legislature "to provide by law for a general and uniform system" of free schools. In order to carry this law into effect, the council levied a tax to build a school-house. Meetings of the citizens were held in favor of the measure, and a site and plan were chosen. In 1852, the town contained 241 voters, the number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one, was 477, and the entire population was 1,424. This year the common school fund was apportioned among the "scholars learning the elementary branches, to-wit: reading, writing and arithmetic," and the tuition of the advanced pupils was paid in full by the subscribers.

As the schools continued to demand more room on account of the loss by fire of the Seminary, the town council in 1852 and 1853, rented the basement of the Baptist Church. During the summer William Petit taught in the old Presbyterian Church, and in the upper part of Mr. James Harrison's brick building, southwest corner of Harrison and Franklin Streets. The construction of the school building on the site of the present Seminary, or school-building No. 1,

northeast corner of Franklin and Pike Streets, was delayed for a lack of funds, and frequent levies were made "to discharge the debt on the school-house." In 1855, a cupola was added to the Seminary, and Eden H. Davis, the School Examiner, was ordered by the city council "to organize a graded school as near as circumstances would permit, and place the same under the control of one teacher." In the spring and summer of 1856, the building was completed and furnished. In March of that year, Mr. J. H. Moore "was employed as Principal of the school at a salary of \$1,500 for self and assistants," and "and ordered to determine competency and employ teachers." The said Mr. Moore superintended and taught successfully for two years. In February, 1858, the President of the School Board, Mr. Solomon A. Gorgas, laid before the Board a decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana, declaring the school law unconstitutional, and it was decided not to attempt the collection of any more school taxes. Most of the schools of the State suspended, but the people of Shelbyville subscribed and placed in the hands of the Trustees sufficient money to continue the schools FREE until June. In September of that year the school was again organized; Mr. W. F. Hatch was elected Principal. In February following the school was again suspended. In 1859, Mr. H. Clarkson was elected Principal. In 1860, a bell weighing 600 pounds, costing \$205.23, was purchased by private subscriptions for the use of the school building. The school for 1861-2, commenced September 17th and continued nine months. Mrs. M. E. Powell commenced teaching in 1860, and continued up to 1878, a period of eighteen years. In 1861, Mr. J. M. Taylor, of Washington, Pa., was elected Principal. This year Miss Amelia McKenzie commenced teaching, and continued teaching with brief intervals in the public schools of Shelbyville until 1875, when she secured a position in the Indianapolis Public Schools at an increased salary, where she remained up to the fall of 1880, when declining health compelled her to resign. She died in March, 1881, after having taught nearly nineteen years.

The school of 1861-2, had an enrollment of 720, and an average of 317, with nine teachers. In 1862, Mr. A. D. Lynch, was elected Principal. At the end of the term the enrollment was 555; average 320. At this time the Board added a number of new studies, and ordered, that when a class should have completed the course and passed an examination, they should be graduated, and receive a diploma. School commenced for 1863-4, January 3rd, 1864, and closed in April. No report is on record. In 1864-5 public and private were taught as before, but no record can be found. In 1865, Mr. A. D. Lynch retired from the profession

having acceptably filled the position of Superintendent for three years. In 1867, he was elected a member of the School Board, which position he held until 1874.

The next Superintendent was Mr. Levi Wright, of Ohio. During the summer \$2,500 was expended in repairing the Seminary and it was insured for \$10,000. November 5th, 1865, at noon, the building caught fire and was entirely consumed. A large and valuable library, together with an extensive and costly philosophical cabinet, and the books of the pupils were also destroyed. Ward meetings were immediately called to recommend what course should be taken by the Board. It was recommended that no effort be made to have school during the winter, keeping the funds for the spring of 1866. The insurance on the building was promptly paid, and active preparations for rebuilding commenced. The question of ward schools was discussed, but the present building on the old site was determined upon. Additional ground was purchased, and in 1868, the present building was erected at a first cost of \$29,000. The public schools were again opened in 1867, with D. Eckley Hunter as Superintendent, who remained with us in that capacity for one year.

For 1868-9, Prof. W. A. Boles was employed as Superintendent. School commenced September 14, 1868, and closed March 5, 1869, number of teachers employed, ten. During the year 1869-70, there were fourteen teachers employed and an enrollment of 729 pupils; length of term, six months. This is the first year that a separate school was organized for the colored children. In 1871-2, the enrollment was 771; average attendance, 500; number of teachers, thirteen; length of term, eight months. This year a class of six were graduated from the High School department, the first for the Shelbyville schools. The class consisted of Miss Eva Stoddard, Annie Robertson, Louisa Tindall, Carrie Levinson, Mr. Charles Wright and Mr. Charles Major. Prof. Boles had charge of our schools for nine years consecutively; he was an able and industrious Superintendent. In 1877, he resigned his superintendency, he having secured the superintendency of the Public Schools of Lawrence, Kansas, a much larger place, at a substantial increase of salary.

Prof. R. S. Page, a Principal of one of the ward schools of Indianapolis, succeeded Prof. Boles in the superintendency of our schools in 1877, he remained with us six years, but having been chosen Superintendent of the schools of Ironton, Ohio, a large city, at a corresponding increase of salary, he resigned the superintendency here and went there, where he still remains. He had been educated early in life for a physician, and during his superintend-

ency here he benefited many of our pupils by practical hints and suggestions in sanitary Hygiene and the preservation of their health. He had many warm friends, and his departure for other educational fields was generally regretted.

In the summer of 1883, Prof. W. H. Fertich, Superintendent of the Schools, at Mishawka, St. Joseph County, Ind., was selected by the School Trustees for Superintendent of our city schools. He was an author and lecturer of some note on elocution, and a leader in County Institutes. He held the position for four years, or until the close of the last school term. In the summer of 1887, a new school board having been organized, composed of Messrs. Henry Doble, Thompson Francis and Harry C. Morrison, they, in obedience to the public demands of the people, selected out of a very large number of applicants for the position of Superintendent of the Schools, Prof. J. C. Eagle, of Edinburg, Johnson Co., Ind., where he had filled the post of Superintendent of Schools for eight years successively, with very general satisfaction to the people of that flourishing town.

Shelbyville at this time possesses ample accommodations for pupils in the way of school buildings, of which we have three: First, The Seminary or school building No. 1, situate on East Franklin Street, which we understand has cost the city \$35,000, this includes the large lot on which it stands, the school furniture, interest, repairs, improvements, etc. School building No. 2, the Colored School, situate near the South end of Harrison on the east side thereof, a two-story brick house, with stone foundation, costing \$3,000. School building No. 3, situate in the southwest part of town on the high bluff grounds at the intersection of South and Miller Streets. It is a large and elegant building, erected in the most substantial manner, with stone basement and foundation, massive brick walls, surmounted by a handsome tower, and is considered a model of school architecture. It cost the city \$21,800. The cost of the three school buildings, it will be seen, aggregate \$59,800.

ADDISON SKETCHES.

THOMAS J. CONGER, fruit raiser and gardener, a native of Shelby County, was born in Noble Township, near Cave Mills, August 4, 1842, being the next eldest in a family of five children born to David J. and Delilah (Jeffras) Conger, who were both natives of Butler County, Ohio, their marriage occurring in 1838, and they immediately moved to Shelby County and settled at the farm on which they now live. Our immediate subject grew to manhood on

that farm, remaining with and assisting his parents until he attained the age of twenty-two years, receiving a common school education. October 23, 1864, his marriage with Charlotte F. Peak, was solemnized, and to their union this one child was born, Jefferson L., aged twenty years. May, 1864, Mr. Conger realized the necessity of the preservation of our Union, and enlisted in Co. E, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment, in the 100 day service. He was a member of Col. James Gavin's command of militia who pursued Morgan in 1863. He was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, August, 1864. He has always made farming his occupation. In 1882, he removed to his present location, since which time he has made the raising of small fruits a specialty, and he has been quite successful, having fifteen acres of land, one-half of which he has in fruit plants. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He formerly was identified with the Grange movement. In politics he is a Republican.

CLARK R. DEVOL, an enterprising farmer of Addison Township, and only son of Thomas Devol (see sketch), was born March 9, 1848. He was reared to manhood on the farm where he now lives. He received a common school education, greatly supplemented in later years by being associated with business men. October 13, 1863, at the early age of seventeen, he realized the necessity of the preservation of our Union, and enlisted in Company M, Twenty-first Regiment, First Indiana Heavy Artillery, where he served until the close of the war. He was present and participated in the following important engagements: Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Nashville and Mobile, besides numerous minor engagements. October 9, 1865, his marriage with Nannie J. Robertson was solemnized. He has always made farming his occupation, and he has been very successful. He occupies his father's farm of 326 acres, and in addition he owns seventy-eight acres in his own right. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church at Shelbyville. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is Republican.

BENJAMIN HEISTAND (deceased), was a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, and was born December 28, 1826. He came to Shelby County in 1849. He was married to Melinda Nail, March 7, 1850. He expired at Deland, Florida, March 28, 1887, and was buried there. He served his country in the struggle for national life, enlisting in 1861, in Company F, Fifty-first Regiment, Indiana, and served five years. He received an honorable discharge at Jeffersonville, Ind. He was present and participated in a number of important engagements. He was by occupation a farmer.

PETER HOFFMAN, a farmer of Addison Township, is a native of Germany, where he was born June 7, 1826, being the next eldest in a family of six children born to John and Margaret (Gillman) Hoffman, who were also natives of Germany, where they always lived. Our subject grew to manhood in his native country, receiving a common school education. At the age of twenty-seven years, in 1854, he emigrated to the United States, coming direct to Indiana, and first settled in Franklin County, but only remained there about two months, when he came to Shelbyville, living here for a period of ten months, when he removed to the country, but has always resided in Addison Township. In May, 1854, his marriage with Margaret Soltong was solemnized, and to their union seven children were born, these four now living: John, who married Ellen (Worland) Fessenbeck; Margaret, now Mrs. Henry Gordon; Lizzie, widow William Houston, and Katie. March 16, 1887, Mr. Hoffman suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. His occupation has always been farming, and he has been very successful. He now owns 115 acres of well-improved land. He belongs to the Presbyterian Church. In politics, he is a Democrat, although in voting for local officials he does not allow party prejudice to control him.

THOMAS W. JACKSON, a prominent farmer of Addison Township, was born in the house where he now lives, January 3, 1848, being the elder of two sons born to William and Sarah (Richart) Jackson, who were natives of Clermont County, Ohio and Bass County, Ky., respectively. William was born December 22, 1806, emigrated with his parents to Franklin County in 1816, where he lived until 1837, when he came to Shelby, and settled on the farm now owned by our subject, where he continued to live until his death, which occurred February 16, 1885. He was honored with an election to the office of Township Trustee, two terms. He always followed farming and ranked as one of the foremost farmers of the community. By a former marriage, when Mary Stafford was his wife, he was the father of nine children. His last wife was born March 22, 1809. She came with her mother to this country, in 1825. She still survives him, making her home with her son, our subject, who grew to manhood on the home farm, receiving a common school education sufficient to enable him to teach, which he did seven terms. April 20, 1873, Thomas married with Martha M. Harrell, and to their union, six children have been born, viz.: Emma J., Mary G., Sarah E., William H. Miles H. and Thomas A. He has always made farming his occupation and he has been very successful. He now owns 115 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics he

is a Democrat. Andrew Jackson, parental grandfather of our subject, was born in 1754, in the State of Maryland, served with distinction in the Revolutionary War.

THOMAS M. JEFFRAS, a farmer of Addison Township, is a native of Butler County, Ohio, where he was born, July 3, 1835, the eldest in a family of four children, born to Francis A. and Sarah (Thompson) Jeffras, who were natives of Maryland and Ireland, respectively, this marriage occurring in Ohio. When the subject of our sketch was yet quite young, the father died, leaving the mother and four small children. In 1856, his mother with himself and two sisters, came to Shelbyville, Nathaniel, the other child, remaining in Cincinnati, where he still lives, engaged at present in the manufacture of cloaks. Mrs. Jeffras continued a resident of Shelbyville, until 1867, when she removed to a farm one mile south of the city, living there until her death, which occurred September 13, 1883, at the age of sixty-seven years. She died as she had always lived, a devout Christian, and member of Methodist Episcopal Church. Thomas M. received a common school education. His home was always with his mother, he caring for her in her declining years. He has always made farming his occupation, commencing when quite young, and by dint of his industry and economy he is now the proprietor of a fine, well improved farm of 234 acres. Mr. Jeffras is a man of pronounced temperance views, and as such endorses the principles, and votes with the Prohibition party.

REV. ELIPHALET KENT, a superannuated worker in Christ's vineyard, was born in Dorset, Vt., March 17, 1800, the son Cephas and Lydia (Sheldon) Kent, who were both natives of Suffield, Conn., from whence they removed to, and were among the early settlers of Vermont. The immediate subject of our sketch acquired a collegiate education at Williams College, Massachusetts, graduating from that institution in 1825. He obtained his theological education at Auburn Seminary in New York. In 1829, he was licensed to preach by the Berkshire (Mass.) Association and ordained shortly afterward by the Rutland (Vt.) Association. The same year he came to Shelbyville, and took charge of the Presbyterian Church, his field for the first year consisting of Bartholomew and Shelby Counties. In 1835, he was called from Shelbyville, to the church at Greenwood, where he continued five years. He was first married to Miss Fannie Capron, August, 1829, at Tinmouth, Vt., who came with, and assisted, him in his ministerial labors, and for a time she managed the Seminary at Shelbyville. Her children are: Frances, now Mrs. J. Marshall Elliott, George E. and Edward. Father Kent was married a second time to Fannie Henderson, daughter of the late Dr. Sylvan Morris, Sep-

tember 19, 1844. To that union these children were born, Joseph H. and Lydia D. (Mrs. Warren Snyder). Joseph H. Kent was born February 4, 1846, graduated at Wabash College in 1868, studying theology at Lane Seminary. He was married to Nettie C. Harter, of Crawfordsville, in 1870, spent two years in study and travel in Europe. He was ordained in 1872, and became pastor of the Presbyterian Church, at Cambridge City, and died July 4, 1876. His career was brief, but his character was singularly deep and his piety was extraordinarily profound. Father Kent's third marriage was with Matilda West on September 20, 1849. Rev. Kent has always taken decided positions on every great question of religion, temperance and politics, and was among the first Abolitionists of this community. In old age he retains remarkable vigor and very few pass through life with so few enemies and so many warm devoted friends.

JOHN M. MOBERLY, an enterprising farmer, is a native of Union Township, Shelby County, born August 8, 1843, being the eldest in a family of six children, four boys and two girls, born to Thomas and Julia (Barnes) Moberly, who were both natives of Madison County, Ky.; the former came with his uncle to Shelby County when he was but seven years of age, and the latter came with her parents in an early day, and they have since continued residents of the county. Our immediate subject was reared to manhood on the home farm, receiving a common education in the schools of the county sufficient to enable him to teach, which he did for nine terms. He remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of thirty-three years, when, December 27, 1876, his marriage with Mary Dewitt was solemnized, and to their union three children have been born, viz.: Charles E., Harry M. and Frank. He has always made farming his occupation, and he has been very successful. He now owns 122 acres of well improved land, he belongs to the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Republican.

SAMUEL NAIL, a leading old and respected citizen of Addison Township, is a native of what was then Roann County, North Carolina, where he was born September 1, 1809, being the sixth in a family of thirteen children, born to Henry and Mary (Keller) Nail. They were natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively. The former was born in 1771, and came to Pennsylvania with his parents in 1774. About two years later they moved to North Carolina, where his marriage with Mary Keller occurred in 1799. The family emigrated to Indiana and Shelby County in 1824, first settling in what is now Brandywine Township, and continued residents of this county until the father died. The mother

survived him a few years, and died in Illinois. The immediate subject of this biography remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm, until he attained the age of twenty-two years. He received a very limited education, in consequence of the poor facilities for schooling then in existence. January 8th, his marriage with Cherry Wray was solemnized. He has always made farming his occupation and has been uniformly successful. He now owns 420 acres of well improved land in this county, sixty acres in Fulton County, and eighty acres in Missouri, beside some property in Fairland. All of this is the accumulation of himself, assisted by an economical and industrious wife. They both are members of the Methodist Church, and have always tried to lead true and consistent Christian lives. In politics, Mr. Nail was originally an old line Whig. Since the downfall of that party, he has usually voted for the best man without regard to party lines. Cherry (Wray) Nail, wife of the above was born September 30, 1813. She was a daughter of James and Tabitha (Bass) Wray, who were natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. They came to Shelby County about 1822, where they resided until their deaths. James Wray, Mrs. Nail's father, was born January 13, 1787, and died October 8, 1865. Her mother was born July 5, 1789, and died March 30, 1851. The father was a minister of the Gospel. Samuel and Cherry Nail have had seven children, three boys and four girls: Daniel W., James H., John W., Melinda, Rebecca, Harriet A., and Nancy E. Daniel W. Nail was born February 3, 1841. He married Lizzie Parker, and they have three children, viz.: Harry, (who has lately wedded Nora Bass,) Gracie and Carrie. James H. Nail was born December 25, 1844. He has been twice married, and his wedding with his present wife, Mary Howe, took place December 30, 1883. Melinda Nail, now Heistand, was born June 9, 1834. Her husband's name was Benjamin Heistand, whose biography is given elsewhere. She is the mother of four children: Rebecca, now Mrs. Samuel Hoover, Mary E., wife of George Ballard, and Sarah, consort of Mr. M. R. Montgomery; Samuel, the fourth, died several years ago. Rebecca Nail, now Thomas; see biography of Allen Thomas. Harriet A. Nail was born May 12, 1849. She was united in marriage to Mr. Henry Malpas, August 2, 1867, and they now have three children: Samuel H., Charles H., and Raleigh McRae. Nancy E. Nail was born June 5, 1851, and is now the widow of William F. Francis, who died August 10, 1880. Three children were a result of this union, only one of whom is now living, viz., Hattie Francis. John W. Nail was born April 27, 1856. He married Miss Laura Gray June 30, 1882. They have had two children, one now is





Samuel Sael



CHERRY NAIL.

alive, Maud. Mr. Samuel Nail, the principal subject of this sketch, has nineteen grandchildren and sixteen great-grandchildren. Most of this large family are engaged in the pursuit of farming. The family of Mrs. Malpas lives in Indianapolis. The portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Nail are presented on the opposite pages of this volume.

JOHN SHAW, an old citizen of Addison Township, was born in Jackson Township, this county, October 3rd, 1823, being the youngest of a family of nine children born to William and Elizabeth (Miller) Shaw, who were natives of Pennsylvania, and emigrated from Ohio to this State about 1816 or '18, and first settled in Jackson Township, where they continued to live about two years, when they removed to another tract in the same township, where they lived until their death. The father dying when John was but fourteen years of age, left him to aid in the support of his widowed mother, who survived her husband, and made her home with our subject until her death, which occurred, January 2nd, 1863. They were poor and endured all the hardships and trials that were incident to pioneer life in the early settlement of the county. John received a very limited education, the family being unable to spare him much from work on the farm. January 4th, 1857, his marriage with Salina Willits was solemnized, and to their union six children have been born of whom these five are now living: Thomas, who married Florence Bradley, Ellen now Mrs. James Cherry, Jennie, wife of Martin Cherry, James and Harry. Mr. Shaw has always made farming his principal occupation, in connection with which he trades in stock for several years and he has been very successful. He commenced a poor boy, and by hard work, industry and economy, he now owns a fine well improved farm of 277 acres, formerly owned by the La Master brothers, later by Jacob Vernon. In politics he is a Democrat, and always manifests a live interest in the political affairs of the county, State and Nation, being a citizen universally esteemed by those who know him.

ALLEN THOMAS, a prominent farmer of Addison Township, is a native of Marion Township, this county, where he was born, August 15, 1824, being the fourth son of a family of ten children, born to William and Mary (Reece) Thomas, who were natives of Maryland and Ohio, respectively. They were among the early settlers of the county, having come about 1818. They remained residents of this county until their death. Allen remained with his parents until they both died, which took place when he was about fifteen years of age. He was thus early thrown upon his own resources, and had to fight his own way in the world. He received such an education as was to be afforded in the log school-houses which then existed. February 17, 1848, his marriage with Nancy Hewitt was

solemnized. To them were born two children, one only now living, Martha J. Parker. About six years later, Mr. Thomas suffered the bereavement of losing his wife. November 10, 1854, his marriage with Rebecca Nail, daughter of Samuel Nail, was celebrated. To the latter union have been born eleven children, seven of whom are now alive: Samuel, who married Marietta Hankins, Nancy A., unmarried, Alice, wife of George Sanders, Dora, Charles, Augustus and Zella. Farming, with the exception of a few years, has been Mr. Thomas' business. Those few years excepted, were spent in the grain business in Fairland, Ind. He has been very successful, and now owns one of the finest and most valuable farms in Shelby County, comprising about 250 acres. He and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. In politics, Mr. Thomas is a Republican.

WILLIAM J. THOMPSON, an old resident of Shelby County, is a native of Greensburg, Decatur Co., Ind., where he was born, October 23d, 1828, being the third in a family of nine children, born to Thomas and Theresa (Little) Thompson, who were natives of Washington, D. C., and the State of Maryland, respectively, emigrating from the latter State with their parents to Lexington, Ky., where their marriage occurred. A few years subsequent they removed to Decatur County, remaining there two years; removing thence to Cincinnati and staying there for a period of two years, when in August, 1832, he came to Shelby County and located in Shelbyville, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1874. He was honored with an election to the office of Constable. He was a gallant soldier in the Mexican War, serving one year. His wife survived him a number of years and died January 10th, 1884. Our immediate subject grew to manhood in the city of Shelbyville, receiving a limited education in consequence of his help being needed in his father's wagon shop. He commenced to learn wagon making at the early age of eleven years, and continued in that business until 1871, when he removed to the farm on which he now lives. He has since made farming his occupation and he has been very successful. He now owns sixty-four acres of improved land, all the accumulation of his own industry and economy. June 26th, 1850, his marriage with Rebecca Willes was solemnized, and to their union four children were born, these two now living: William T., who married Margaret J. Hobbs, and Arilla F. July 3d, 1886, Mr. Thompson suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. December 23, 1886, his and Mary Furgeson's nuptials were celebrated. In politics, Mr. Thompson has always been a Democrat. He is of a quiet, unassuming disposition, industrious, honest, thorough going citizen, in all, a pleasant, courteous gentleman.

GEORGE W. VANLUE is a native of Illinois, born near Mattoon, February 3, 1851, being the fourth in a family of eight children born to John and Mary A. (Wilson) Vanlue, who were both natives of Kentucky. They became permanent residents of this county about 1851, having resided here some time prior to that date, but removed to Illinois. Our immediate subject was reared on a farm. His father, who lost his life in the service of his country, of sickness, contracted by exposure, was a member of the Seventieth Regiment. George was thus early thrown upon his own resources. He had received a limited education, the advantages afforded, being poor. January 13, 1875, his marriage with Viola Coats, was solemnized, and to their union three children have been born, these two now living, Charles B. and William A. The deceased child was Alonzo, who died at the age of three years. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and he always manifests a good live interest in the political affairs of the county and community. He has always made farming his occupation and he has been very successful. He now owns 67 acres of well improved land, which is in appearance, a model of system and neatness.

WILLIAM WALKER, a native of Addison Township, was born May 17, 1829, being the eldest in a family of ten children born to Francis C. and Isabel (Bushfield) Walker, who were natives of New York City and Pennsylvania, respectively. By a prior marriage, the former was the father of two children. He emigrated to Shelby County about 1818, and lived here until his death occurred, which was in 1850, dying while en route to Kansas, at Hannibal, Mo. Our immediate subject grew to manhood on the farm, receiving a limited education, such as the facilities of those days afforded in the primitive log school-houses of that time. He remained at home and assisted his parents until he attained the age of twenty-two years. June 5, 1851, his marriage with Miranda Woodard was solemnized, and to their union four children have been born, these two now living: James, who married Fannie Brown, and Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Stearns. The deceased children were: Belle, and an infant, unnamed. He has always made farming his occupation, and has been quite successful. He now owns 100 acres of well improved land. He has always, with the exception of three years, when he removed to and lived in Wisconsin, resided in this county. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

MATTHIAS WRIGHT, a leading, substantial citizen of this county, was born in Ross County, Ohio, at what is now Frankfort, October 22, 1818. He is the son of Caleb and Mary A (Sleeth)

Wright, who were natives of New Jersey and Virginia, respectively. Mr. Wright was reared to manhood in Logan County, Ohio, his parents were in limited circumstances and could not offer him many advantages for obtaining an education, but he improved every one that was afforded, and the knowledge obtained was the germ of a liberal education acquired latter by close application and hard study without the aid of a teacher. He taught for several years in Ohio and this State: he had determined to make the law his profession, and in 1839, entered the office, as a student, of Cyrus Wright, then located at Lebanon, this State. He pursued his legal studies at such intervals as he could, being compelled during the time, to continue teaching for a livelihood. In 1845, he reached Shelbyville with a cash capital of fifty cents and a library valued at \$30, with which to begin the practice of his profession. Owing to failing health he was compelled in 1850, to retire and seek a less sedentary pursuit. He then removed to a farm now occupied by his sons, Charles M., and David A., where he remained until January, 1887, when he removed to Shelbyville. November 5, 1846, he married Miss Amanda Young, by whom he is the father of eight children, these three now living, David A., Charles M., and Nancy M. In his farming, the same effort characterized his work as did every undertaking made during his life, and it is almost unnecessary to say that he was very successful. He is now the proprietor of 340 acres of well improved land. Politically he is a Republican, and during his career as a lawyer served efficiently as Prosecuting Attorney.

CHARLES M. WRIGHT, one of the three living children of Matthias and Amanda (Young) Wright, who were among the earliest settlers of Shelby County, was born June 6, 1857, being the youngest son now living. He was reared on the farm, where he now and has always lived. Following in the footsteps of his father, has made farming a life occupation and has been very successful. He occupies a portion of his father's farm, and has succeeded in purchasing a tract of sixty-eight acres, in his own right. He was educated in the schools of the county, supplemented by attendance one term at the Danville Normal College. He is an enterprising and systematic farmer and bids fair to become one of the county's most substantial citizens. In 1881, his marriage with Anna Bass was solemnized and to their union these three children have been born, Verlie A., Mary M. and Lesta J.

DAVID A. Wright, son of Matthias and Amanda (Young) Wright, was born October 15, 1854, being the eldest child now living. He was reared on the home farm, receiving a common school education, mostly obtained in the schools of the county. Hav-

ing parents who recognized the value of an education, he was early put under private instruction. He has always lived on the home farm. November 10, 1880, his marriage with Dolly Hankins was solemnized, and to their union these two sons were born, Harry and Bertie. July 3, 1883, he suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. July 7, 1886, his and Sophia Williamson's nuptials were celebrated. He has always followed agricultural pursuits and he has been quite successful. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias fraternity. In politics, he like his father, is a Republican.

BRANDYWINE SKETCHES.

JOHN M. BOALS, one of the prominent farmers of Brandywine Township, was born in Lycoming County, Pa., May 15, 1834. He was the second of three children—one son and two daughters—born to Seely and Jane (Murphy) Boals, the former a native of the State of New York, of English descent, and the latter, who was the daughter of John and Jane (Porter) Murphy, was a native of Pennsylvania, of Irish descent. His two sisters are: Martha J., the wife of Solomon Toner, of Edinburg, and Mary, the wife of Dr. Samuel McGaughy, of Acton, Marion County. The subject of this sketch was but six months old when his mother died. His father then placed him in charge of an uncle and aunt and went to the east never more to see the son again. The latter, therefore, has no recollection whatever of either his father or mother. While yet a very young child he accompanied his uncle, aunt and grandparents to Shelby County, where he was reared upon a farm. He continued with his uncle until his marriage, which occurred March 11, 1857, when Margaret E. Williams became his wife. She was born in Brandywine Township, this county, March 4, 1837, and was the daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Taylor) Williams, the former a native of Virginia, of English descent, and the latter a native of Burlington County, N. J., also of English descent. Her paternal grandparents were Hugh and Artemiss (Craig) Williams, natives of Virginia. Her maternal grandparents were John and Elizabeth (Lippencott) Taylor, both of whom were also natives of Burlington County, N. J. Mrs. Boals had four brothers and two sisters, as follows: John W., Mary E., Richard E., Thomas, Caleb, and Sarah C., all of whom are deceased except Sarah C., who is the wife of George Dipple, of Hendricks Township. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Boals settled upon a farm in Hendricks Township. There they resided until 1868, when they emigrated to the State of Missouri,

but shortly afterward they returned to this county, and again settled in Hendricks Township. Two years later, or in 1871, they removed to Tipton County, in this State. In 1873, they returned to this county and located, temporarily, in Addison Township. They removed to Brandywine Township, and settled upon the farm they now occupy, in the spring of 1874. The life occupation of Mr. Boals has been that of a farmer, and as such he has had good success. He and wife are the parents of eight children as follows: Mary B., born December 18, 1858; Samuel E., born January 19, 1861, died December 3, 1863; Thomas M., born October 11, 1863; Hattie L., born December 3, 1866; Albert W., born December 22, 1868; Sadie E., born June 16, 1871; Martha J., born February 15, 1875, died January 20, 1883, and a son that died in infancy, unnamed. Mr. and Mrs. Boals are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, the former is a staunch Democrat. He is an industrious farmer, and he and wife are among the worthy and esteemed citizens of the township. They have a fine farm of about eighty acres, sixty of which are in an excellent state of cultivation. Their farm is fitted up with a very handsome frame residence, which, with other substantial improvements, makes it one of the most desirable locations in the county.

GEORGE W. BRYAN, an industrious farmer of Brandywine Township, and one of her honored citizens, was born in Pendleton County, Ky., September 30, 1844. He was the youngest of eleven children, eight sons and three daughters, born to Hampton and Margaret (Gosney) Bryan, both natives of Campbell County, Ky., the former of whom was born in 1796, and died September 20, 1844. The latter, who was the daughter of Benjamin Gosney, was born August 5, 1803. His seven brothers were: William E., Benjamin L., Daniel B., Zachariah G., Napoleon B., John S., and Joseph H., of whom Zachariah G., John S. and Joseph H. are deceased. His three sisters were: Nancy M., Mary M. and Minerva R., all of whom are living. As will be seen above, the father of our subject died before the latter was born. When he was yet a child about two years old his widowed mother removed to Campbell County, Ky., where was reared upon a farm. He attended the district school in winter, in which he received the rudiments of an education. At sixteen years of age he took up the avocation of a teacher and at that time taught two terms. At the age of eighteen or in February, 1863, he entered the service of the Confederate Army in Company C, First Kentucky Battalion, Mounted Riflemen, with which he served until the 7th day of the following October, when he was taken prisoner at Shelbyville, Tenn. After an imprisonment of seventeen months at Camp Morton, Indianapolis, he

was given his freedom, after which he remained for some time in this State. He returned to Campbell County, Ky., in the spring of 1866, and resumed the avocation of a farmer and school teacher. He continued to teach in winter and farm in summer, until the spring of 1870, when he returned to this State and during one summer he was engaged in private study at Franklin, Johnson County. During the two winters that followed he taught school in that county. His marriage to Mary E. Murphy occurred March 21, 1872. She was born in Hendricks Township, this county, October 21, 1847. She was the daughter of Samuel and Sophia E. (Vaughan) Murphy, the former a native of Lycoming County, Penn., of Irish descent, and the latter a native of Preble County, Ohio, of English descent. Her paternal grandparents were John and Jane (Porter) Murphy who were natives of Ireland. Her maternal grandparents were Thomas and Sarah (Slayback) Vaughan, the former a native of England, and the latter a native of New Jersey. Mrs. Bryan had two brothers, and five sisters, as follows: Sarah J., John T., Martha E., Annie J., George S., Ora J., Nellie R., of whom Sarah J., Annie J. and Ora J., are deceased. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, located upon a farm in Hendricks Township, this county. A year later they removed to Brandywine Township, in which they have ever since resided. They are the parents of one child, Bertha S., born April 7, 1874. Since his marriage Mr. Bryan has given his entire attention to his farm excepting two winters, during which he taught school in Hendricks Township. He and wife and daughter, Bertha, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics the former is a Democrat. He is an enterprising, intelligent and successful farmer, and he and wife are worthy and esteemed citizens. They have a handsome farm of eighty acres, about fifty-five acres of which is in a high state of cultivation. Their farm is fitted up with a nice residence, which, with other substantial improvements makes a very desirable location.

THOMAS B. CAREY, one of the industrious farmers of Brandywine Township, was born near Wheeling, in Brooke County, West Virginia, May 4, 1839. He was the oldest of four children, one son and three daughters, born to Thomas V., and Margaret E. (Lee) Carey, the latter of whom was a relation of the illustrious General Robert E. Lee. His parents were natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively, the former of Scotch-Irish and the latter of German descent. In 1850, he accompanied his parents to this State, and located with them in the town of Edinburg. Two years later the family came to Shelby County, and located at Fairland, then a little hamlet of perhaps a half dozen houses. There

the father and mother spent the rest of their lives, their respective deaths occurring May 14, 1856, and August 11, 1854. Left an orphan at this early age and penniless at that, the prospects for a bright future were very discouraging to young Thomas. However, he made the most of his surroundings, and with willing hands as his only capital, he went to work, and spent the greater portion of his youth working upon a farm in summer and endeavoring to secure an education in winter. During this time he also worked some at the carpenter's trade, to which he was naturally inclined. He has always possessed a great deal of natural tact and genius, and to secure a knowledge of carpentry as he did, without any instruction, was but little trouble to him. In April, 1861, he entered the service of the Union Army, in Company H, 16th Indiana Volunteer Infantry, commanded by Captain William Judkins. He entered as a private, but at the organization of the company was chosen Third Sergeant, and shortly thereafter was promoted to the rank of Orderly Sergeant, which position he held until the mustering out of the company at Washington, D. C., in May, 1862. He then returned to Shelby County and assisted in recruiting and organizing Company F, Seventieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, which entered the service under command of Gen. Harrison. Mr. Carey was first chosen a Second Lieutenant, but when the company was mustered in at Indianapolis he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant. With this he served until in August, 1864, when, owing to the uncongeniality existing between him and Gen. Harrison, he resigned, returned again to this county, and in the winter of 1864, he recruited the Ninth Indiana Cavalry Company. Of this he was chosen Captain, but in consequence of an attack of erysipelas he was incapacitated for duty and when his health was restored he entered as a private in Company G, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Indiana Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war. He then returned to Fairland and accepted a position as salesman in a general store. He also worked at the trades of carpenter and painter occasionally. He was married April 5, 1868, to Susan E. Reed, a native of this county, and daughter of Isham and Irene (Ray) Reed. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Carey resided for two years upon a farm in Brandywine Township. The former taught school in winter. He resumed his position as salesman in the store at Fairland in 1870, and in 1872 he was elected a Justice of the Peace and was re-elected in 1876, but in the fall of that year he resigned the office to accept the position of Deputy Sheriff of Shelby County. In the meantime his marriage relation was severed by the death of his wife February 27, 1876. After serving two years as Deputy Sheriff, he was

employed as salesman in the local agricultural implement trade. Two years later he entered the employ of Walter A. Wood for whom he traveled as salesman four years. On the first day of November, 1885, he was united in marriage to Sarah J. Holmes, a native of Moral Township, this county, born February 22, 1840. She was the youngest of five children, two sons and three daughters, born to George W. and Sarah (Floyd) Holmes, the former a native of Broom County, N. Y., and the latter a native of Madison County, Ky., both of English descent. The first marriage of Mr. Carey resulted in the birth of three children: Charles G., May I., and Maggie B., all of whom are living. Mr. Carey is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge, and a staunch Democrat in politics. He and wife have a good farm of 160 acres and a comfortable home where they reside in a quiet, happy way. They are among the worthy and esteemed citizens of the township.

JOSEPH L. CARSON, ex-Auditor of Shelby County, Ind., was born in Marion County, Ind., October 7, 1836, and is the son of Alexander and Mary (Wells) Carson — he is a native of Ohio, and she of Kentucky — who settled in Marion County about 1828. Joseph L. was the fifth in a family of six children, and, his mother dying in Marion County when he was but four years old, his father was married to Mary Morphew, to whom were born six children. When Joseph L. was thirteen years old, his parents moved to Tipton County, Ind., where he lived three years, then returned to Marion County, where he grew to manhood. His father died in Clinton County, of this State. In 1864, Mr. Carson came to Shelby County, settling in Fairland, where he engaged in general merchandising and grain dealing, which he carried on until the close of 1877, when he sold out his business and interests therein. During his residence at Fairland, he filled the office of Justice of the Peace ten years. He was married in Marion County, Ind., March 8, 1864, to Nancy Smith, daughter of Samuel and Agnes Smith, natives of Kentucky; Mrs. Carson was born in Marion County, Ind., and has two children. She is a member of the Baptist, and her husband of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, also of the A. O. U. W., and politically a staunch Democrat, believing that the principles of that party are conducive to the stability and perpetuation of a free government. In 1878, Mr. Carson was elected on the Democratic ticket, Auditor of Shelby County, Ind., taking his seat September 1, 1879. He was a careful and painstaking official, and after the expiration of his term of office he returned to Fairland, where his home has ever since been. In 1885, he again engaged in merchandising and the grain business which he has continued to the present time. In May,

1887, he was appointed by Gov. Gray, President of the Board of Benevolent Institutions of the State, a position he now fills. Mr. Carson is one of the county's leading citizens, and this public recognition of his services is well merited. His portrait appears in this volume.

DANIEL T. CULBERTSON, one of the prominent citizens of Fairland, was born in Wayne County, Ind., May 24, 1817. He was the sixth of twelve children born to Robert and Rebecca (King) Culbertson, the former a native of New Castle County, Delaware, and the latter a native of Loudon County, Virginia, of Scotch and English descent, respectively. Our subject was reared upon a farm in his native county, and at seventeen years of age he entered White Water College, of Centreville, Wayne County, where he completed a classical course, graduating at twenty-one years of age. In the meantime he had taken up the avocation of a teacher, having taught two terms before entering college. On completing his education he resumed the business of teaching and thus continued for five years. During that time he devoted his spare moments to the study of law, and at the age of twenty-two he was admitted to the bar. He entered upon the practice in Centreville, and continued until 1845, when he located upon a farm and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits. He thus continued in Wayne County until 1863, when he located in Olive Hill of that county, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits and also acted in the capacity of postmaster and railroad agent. In 1867, he sold out and after spending some time visiting with relatives in Virginia and Kentucky, he came to Shelby County, in 1868, and located in Fairland, a resident of which he has been ever since. He was married January 17, 1839, to Martha Hoover, a native of Wayne County, and his former school mate. She was born March 17, 1818, and was the daughter of Henry and Susannah (Clark) Hoover, both natives of North Carolina. The death of Mrs. Culbertson occurred October 22, 1867, and on the 17th day of November, 1868, he was married to Mrs. Martha Smith, daughter of Alexander and Sarah (Tallbot) Bridgland, and was born in Campbell County, Va., August 3, 1830. The first marriage of Mr. Culbertson resulted in the birth of five children, Thomas J., Louisa A., Martha S., John F. and Anna J., of whom John F. and Anna J. died, each one aged about eighteen years. He and his present wife are the parents of two children, Lillie D. and Carrie M., both living. Mr. and Mrs. Culbertson are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, the former is a Democrat. While a resident of Wayne County he served as Justice of the Peace five years. In the fall of 1852, he was the candidate of his party for the office of

County Treasurer, and reduced an opposing majority from 2,500 down to sixty-three which reflects very creditably upon his standing in that county. In 1876, he was elected one of the Commissioners of Shelby County and served one term, during which time the county court was remodeled and fitted up to its present good condition. In 1882, he was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace and served four years. In all of his official capacities he has discharged his duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public. He is now acting as Deputy Prosecutor of Brandywine and Sugar Creek Townships. He is now in the seventieth year of his age, and would easily pass for a man of fifty-five. He is an influential man and he and wife are worthy and esteemed citizens. In 1880, Mr. Culbertson performed the duties of Census Taker in Brandywine Township, and his report proved to be perfectly true in every particular.

ELZY ENSMINGER, a prominent young farmer of Brandywine Township, and the present Trustee of that township, was born in Liberty Township, this county, June 24, 1850. He was the oldest of five children born to St. Clair and Sarah (Wilson) Ensminger, with whom he remained working upon the farm until he reached the age of twenty, when he took up the vocation of a school teacher. He taught in all six consecutive terms with good success. He was married March 16, 1873, to Martha E. Hilligoss, a native of Rush County, this State, born July 21, 1849, and daughter of Jacob Hilligoss, who also was a native of Rush County. Mr. and Mrs. Ensminger continued to reside upon a farm in Van Buren Township for six years after their marriage, and in 1879, they removed to Brandywine Township, and settled upon a farm in Section 35, where they have ever since resided. They are the parents of five children, Oscar, Nellie, Urban, and a son and daughter that died in infancy unnamed. The son was the twin brother of Nellie, and the daughter was the twin sister of Urban. Mr. Ensminger is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge, and a staunch Democrat in politics. While a resident of Van Buren Township, he held the office of Assessor one term. He was elected Trustee of Brandywine Township in the spring of 1884, and was re-elected in the spring of 1886. He owns a farm of eighty-three acres, nearly all of which is in a good state of cultivation. He is an industrious and successful farmer, a trustworthy official, and a first class citizen.

WILLIAM A. EWING, an industrious young farmer of Brandywine Township, was born in the township in which he resides, February 16, 1848. He was the oldest of six children, three sons and three daughters born to James A. and Sarah (Allen) Ewing, both natives of Hamilton County, Ohio, the former of Dutch and

Scotch-Irish descent, and the latter of English descent. His parents were married in their native county in 1844, and shortly afterward they came to this county and settled in Brandywine Township, where the father died March 15, 1870, and where the mother still resides. His brothers are: John C. and James R., both of whom are living. His sisters are: Sarah J., Mary E. and Elizabeth E., all of whom are living. As yet, but one death has occurred in the family, which is that of the father. The subject of this sketch was reared upon his father's farm. He continued upon the old home place until the time of his marriage, which occurred March 27, 1872, when Eliza Watts became his wife. She was also born in Brandywine Township, the date being September 17, 1850. She was the daughter of Morgan and Elizabeth (Judd) Watts, who came to this county with their respective parents in an early day. Immediately after the marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Ewing located upon the farm they now occupy, and which is a part of the one upon which the former was born. The life occupation of Mr. Ewing has been that of a farmer, and as such he has been reasonably successful. He and wife are the parents of two children, both sons. They are William F., born January 22, 1875, and Charles M., born July 9, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Ewing are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Politically, Mr. Ewing is in favor of the principles of the United Labor Party. He has served as Assessor of his township, one term. He owns a small farm of about twenty-eight acres, nearly all of which is in cultivation. He is an honest, upright man, and a No. 1 citizen.

ANTHONY A. FRAKER, of Brandywine Township, was born in the City of Wilmington, Delaware, February 3, 1834. He was the second of six children, four sons and two daughters, born to Anthony and Hannah (Preston) Fraker, the former of whom was born in Oberhoff, Switzerland, November 27, 1799, and emigrated to America with his mother, in 1816. After an eventful voyage of ninety days, they landed at New Castle, near Philadelphia, on New Year's Day, 1817. He remained with the man who paid his passage seven years, after which he spent two years in Philadelphia. He then spent one winter in New Orleans, after which he returned to Wilmington, Delaware, and there was married to Hannah Preston. She died twelve years later, leaving to his care four small children. With these he emigrated to Indiana, and settled in Brown County. He afterward moved to Johnson County, five miles north of Franklin, where he was married to Sarah Anderson. He moved to Shelby County in 1865, where he has ever since resided except three years during which he was a resident of Edinburg, where his second wife died. He now makes his home with the

subject of this sketch, and though in the eighty-eighth year of his age he is enjoying good health and still works at the trade of a carpet weaver, which has been the chief vocation of his life. The paternal grandparents of our subject were: Joseph and Anna (Taylor) Fraker. His maternal grandparents were, Isaac and Sarah (Cartwell) Preston, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter a native of Delaware. His three brothers were Joseph, Isaac and Daniel, the last two of whom are deceased. His two sisters were Sarah and Mary, the former of whom is deceased. His mother was born in Pennsylvania. He was about fifteen years old when his father came to this State and settled in Brown County. About three years later they removed to Johnson County. There our subject was married to Melissa Bishop, October 6, 1859. She was born in Brandywine Township, this county, June 5, 1839, and was the daughter of Isaac and Weighty (Tilson) Bishop, both natives of Virginia. Her paternal grandparents were: John B. and Rhoda Bishop. Her maternal grandparents were: Thomas and Eunice Tilson. She had six brothers and four sisters, as follows: Ransom, Mary A., Marcy, Stephen, Rhoda, John B., Eunice E., David, William H., and Lewis C., of whom, Ransom, Mary A., Rhoda, Eunice E., and David, are deceased. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Fraker located in Brandywine Township, in which they have ever since resided. Since his marriage, Mr. Fraker has given his entire attention to farming, in which pursuit he has had good success. He and wife are the parents of five children: Florence A., born January 6, 1861; Lillie B., born April 6, 1863, died April 26, 1866; Maggie M., born December 29, 1866, died December 18, 1870; Minnie L., born February 19, 1874, and Clarence T., born July 26, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Fraker are members of the Baptist Church. In politics the former is an ardent Republican. He owns a handsome little farm of fifty-one acres, nearly all of which is under cultivation. He is an industrious farmer, and he and wife are among the worthy and esteemed citizens of the township.

PHILIP GEPHART, an old and honored citizen of Brandywine Township, is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, born October 3, 1829. He was the sixth of eleven children—seven sons and four daughters—born to John and Julia Ann Gephart, both natives of Lancaster County, Pa., of German descent. He spent his boyhood upon a farm in his native county. At fifteen years of age he began to learn the trade of a shoemaker. This was finished in due time and received his attention for six years. December 27, 1851, he was married in his native county to Judith A. Pomeroy, a native of Henry County, Va., born April 8, 1832, and daughter of

Thomas and Judith (Fifer) Pomeroy, the former a native Connecticut, and the latter a native of Virginia, of French and English descent, respectively. For seven years after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Gephart resided upon a farm in Montgomery County, Ohio. In 1858, they came to this county and located upon the farm they now occupy near Fairland. They are the parents of five children, as follows: Florence, born February 8, 1853, died August 17, 1853; Agnes J., born March 18, 1854, died July 29, 1854; Julia Ann, born February 20, 1855; Charles T., born June 21, 1857, and George H., born August 22, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. Gephart are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics the former is a staunch Democrat. He is the owner of 200 acres of excellent land, about three-fourths of which is in a high state of cultivation. He is an industrious and successful farmer, and he and wife are worthy and esteemed citizens.

WILLIAM GOODWIN, a prominent farmer and honored citizen of Brandywine Township, was born in Hendricks Township, this county, July 31, 1829. He was the eldest of nine children, three sons and six daughters, born to James and Patsy (Landingham) Goodwin, the former a native of Butler County, Ohio, of English and Irish descent, and the latter a native of North Carolina, of English descent. His father, James Goodwin, came to this county with his father, mother and one sister, in 1822, and settled in Hendricks Township. His paternal grandparents were John and Martha Goodwin. His two brothers are John and Martin, both of whom are living. His six sisters were: Elizabeth, Amanda, Eliza, Mary, Maria and Celia, all of whom are deceased, except Maria, who is the wife of Lewis Ray, of Shelby Township. The subject of this sketch was reared upon his father's farm, and at twelve years of age he accompanied his parents to Addison Township, where he continued with them until his marriage, which occurred December 21, 1854. His wife was Sarah, daughter of Zebedee and Martha (Pierce) Ray, both natives of North Carolina. Mrs. Goodwin was born in Addison Township, this county, January 19, 1839. She had seven brothers as follows: Reuben, William, Simeon, Alfred, Hudson, Martin M. and Edward, all of whom are living except Reuben. She had three sisters: Jincey, Elizabeth and Eliza, of whom Elizabeth only is living. The paternal grandparents of Mrs. Goodwin were Hudson and Margaret (Byerly) Ray, both natives of North Carolina. Her maternal grandparents were John and Clarissa Pierce, both of whom were also natives of North Carolina. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin located upon a farm in Hendricks Township. Two years later they removed to Brandywine Township,

where they have ever since resided. The life occupation of Mr. Goodwin has been that of a farmer, and as such he has been very successful. He and wife are the parents of six children, as follows: James A., born March 23, 1856; Alice A., born April 26, 1858, died December 15, 1875; Maggie A., born March 28, 1861; Louie A., born May 3, 1866; Ora E., born May 19, 1870, and Carrie C., born February 20, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The former is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge, and a Democrat in politics. He was elected Trustee of Brandywine Township in 1867, and served one year. In 1870, he was again elected, and was re-elected in 1872, and again in 1874, and in 1876. In 1882, he was again re-elected, and served two years. In all he served his township in that capacity eleven years. He made a reliable and trustworthy official, and discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of his constituents, evidence of which they gave by prolonging his term of office. Mr. Goodwin is an enterprising, industrious and successful farmer, and he and wife are among the worthy and esteemed citizens of the county.

JOHN GOODWIN, a native born citizen of this county and at present a prominent citizen of Fairland, was born in Hendricks Township, November 10, 1831. He was the second of nine children, three sons and six daughters, born to James and Patsy (Landingham) Goodwin, the former of whom came to this county with his parents, John and Martha Goodwin, in 1822. The mother of our subject was born in North Carolina. When the latter was about ten years old his parents removed to Addison Township, where his youth was spent assisting to clear and cultivate a farm. As soon as he became of age he took up the vocation of a farmer himself, and continued to devote his entire attention to that pursuit, until 1883, when he retired and moved his family to Shelbyville. On the 26th day of March, 1885, he removed to the town of Fairland, where he has since resided. For the past year he has acted as salesman in the general store of J. W. Parkhurst. In connection with that he also performs the duties of Assistant Post Master. He was married December 31, 1851, to Margaret Ray, a native of Addison Township, this county, born November 8, 1832, and daughter of Barnabus and Lydia (Truitt) Ray, both natives of North Carolina. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The former is a member of Shelby Lodge F. & A. M., No. 28; Shelby Chapter No. 20; Shelby Council No. 3, and of the Baldwin Commandry No. 2. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a reliable and influential man and he and wife are worthy and esteemed citizens.

JAMES S. GRAY, a prominent farmer and influential citizen of Brandywine Township, was born in Preble County, Ohio, January 20, 1821. He was the fourth of six children, three sons and three daughters, born to Robert and Margaret (Sheaffer) Gray, the former a native of Chester County, Pa., of Irish and German descent, and the latter a native of Lancaster County, Pa., of German descent. His two brothers were both named William, the older one having died before the younger one was born. The younger one died at the age of sixteen. His sisters were Elizabeth, Sarah Ann and Mary Ann, of whom Mary Ann is deceased. His paternal grandfather was James Gray, who was born in Ireland and emigrated with his parents to America when he was eighteen years old. The great French General, Marquis de La Fayette, crossed over to America with the same fleet, and assisted the Colonies to secure their independence. On reaching this country his grandfather espoused the Colonial cause and served during the entire Revolutionary War. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Gray were Peter and Catharine Sheaffer, both natives of Pennsylvania, the former having been born in 1757, and also served as a Colonial soldier throughout the entire Revolutionary War. His wife, Catharine Sheaffer, was born in 1761. They were the parents of ten children, only one of whom, Mrs. Mollie Boggs, of Wayne County, this State, is still living. She was born in Lancaster County, Pa., December 22, 1783, and is therefore now in the one hundred and fourth year of her age. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood and early youth in his native county, working upon a farm. At the early age of eighteen, or in 1839, he accompanied his parents to St. Clair County, Ills. The country was new and the deer and other kinds of game were plenty. Amid a great deal of work devolving upon James, he found time to shoulder his gun and join in the chase and hunt—a thing he frequently did. He enjoys the credit of killing more than 800 deer during his twelve years of residence in that county. In 1849, he came to Shelby, and here on the 9th day of September he was married to Eliza Vanpelt, a native of Liberty Township, this county, born September 10, 1831. She was the fourth of ten children—five sons and five daughters—born to Aaron and Margaret (Robertson) Vanpelt, the former a native of New Jersey, of Dutch descent, and the latter a native of Warren County, Ohio, of English descent. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Gray went out to St. Clair County, Ills., where they resided upon a farm five years. In 1854, they returned to this county and located near Waldron, Liberty Township. They removed to Brandywine Township and settled where they now live in 1867. The life occupation of Mr. Gray has been that of a farmer, and as such he has been very suc-

cessful. He and wife are the parents of seven children, as follows: Mary E., born January 30, 1851, died October 11, 1852; William R., born October 27, 1852; John M., born February 10, 1855; Margaret A., born March 22, 1857; Laura E., born May 27, 1860; Rosa May, born July 27, 1862, and Cassius E., born December 20, 1864. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics the former is an ardent Republican. He has a good farm of eighty acres, nearly all of which is in a good state of cultivation.

WILLIAM HANKINS, an old and honored pioneer of Shelby County, and one of the prominent farmers of Brandywine Township, was born in Franklin County, this State, January 14, 1821. He was the second child and only son of a family of three children, born to Robert and Sarah (Curry) Hankins, the former, a native of East Tennessee, of French descent, and the latter a native of Virginia. When the subject of this sketch was yet a young child, but six weeks old, his parents removed to this county and located upon a tract of wood land about one mile north of Shelbyville, in Addison Township. A year later, they removed to Brandywine Township, where William spent his early life, assisting to clear and cultivate the farm. At the age of twenty-two, or November 21, 1843, he was married to Huldah G. Salla, who was born in Rush County, this State, February 15, 1823. She was the daughter of Lewis and Julia Ann (Gordon) Salla, the former a native of Vermont, and the latter a native of Virginia. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hankins located upon the farm they now occupy, in Section 12, Brandywine Township, where they have ever since continued to reside. It has now been more than forty-three years since they moved into the little log cabin in a wilderness that has many years since, been replaced with a fine residence and a beautiful and well tilled farm. The life occupation of Mr. Hankins has been that of a farmer, and as such he has been very successful. He and wife are the parents of eight children, as follows: Sarah, born March 4, 1847; Lewis C., born October 13, 1851; Alice, born August 20, 1854, died September 7, 1877; Julia Ann, born August 28, 1856, died August 8, 1885; Dolly and Molly (twins), born October 22, 1860, the former died July 3, 1884, and the latter died January 31, 1881; Mettie, born December 15, 1862, and Katie, born August 26, 1865. Mr. and Mrs. Hankins are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The former is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge, and an ardent Republican in politics. He owns a fine farm of 200 acres, about 160 of which is in a high state of cultivation. His farm is fitted up with a handsome frame residence, which, with other substantial im-

provements, makes one of the most desirable locations in the county. He is a reliable and influential man, and he and wife are among the worthy and esteemed citizens of the county.

LEWIS C. HANKINS, an enterprising and successful young farmer of Brandywine Township, was born in the township in which he resides, October 13th, 1851. He was the second child and only son in a family of eight children born to William and Huldah G. (Salla) Hankins, a history of whom appears above. He was reared upon the farm and continued with his parents until his marriage, which occurred February 12, 1880, when Nancy M. Wright became his wife. She was born in Addison Township, this county, September 22, 1859, and was the youngest of seven children born to Matthias and Amanda (Young) Wright, a biography of whom appears elsewhere in this work. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hankins located upon a farm in Sections 13 and 14, Brandywine Township, where they have ever since resided. They are the parents of three children: Julia A. G., born February 5, 1881, William, born November 13, 1882, and Matthias W., born March 9, 1886, all of whom are living. Mr. Hankins is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge and an ardent Republican in politics. He owns a fine farm of 120 acres, about ninety of which is in an excellent state of cultivation. His farm is fitted up with a handsome slate-roofed frame residence, which with a good barn and other substantial improvements, makes one of the most attractive and desirable places in Shelby County. He is an industrious and successful farmer.

ZACHARIAH HULSOPPLE, a prominent citizen of Brandywine Township, was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., May 23, 1830. He was the third of eight children, four sons and four daughters, born to Zachariah and Betsey (Curtiss) Hulsopple, the former of whom was born in the State of New York July 3, 1806, and died in this county September 24, 1884. His mother died in Herkimer County, N. Y., June 28, 1837. His three brothers were: George W., born February 28, 1829, died March 7, 1882; Henry, born December 11, 1831, died May 8, 1861, and Curtiss, born June 25, 1837, died February 1, 1866. His four sisters were: Maria, born February 4, 1827, died May 1, 1858; Catharine, born August 1, 1833, died in 1864; Betsey, born October 19, 1834, died October 23, 1834, and Elizabeth, born September 6, 1835, died May 14, 1838. As will be observed by this record, the subject of this sketch is the only member of the family now living. He was reared upon a farm in his native county. His mother died when he was seven years old, after which he was taken in charge by John Hadley, a farmer and dairyman of Herkimer County, with whom he re-

mained until he was twenty-one years of age. Following this, he worked upon a farm by the month one year. By this time he had made up his mind to join the throng that was then flocking to California, but owing to a financial disappointment he was compelled to abandon that notion, and in the fall of 1852, he went to Trenton, N. J., whither he had been recommended to a position as an overseer in the State Insane Asylum of that place. He reached his destination on the 29th day of September, and immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties. He continued in that capacity for about three years and three months, or until January 7, 1856. He immediately started for Shelbyville, this county, where he arrived four days later, or on January 11, 1856. Here he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Armherst Harwood, in the dairy business, which they conducted in Addison Township during one summer. December 24, 1856, he was married to Milissa Snyder, a native of Brandywine Township, this county, born October 13, 1834. She was the eldest of four children, two sons and two daughters, born to Albert and Betsey Elizabeth (Landingham) Snyder, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. The two brothers of Mrs. Hulsopple are John W., born April 26, 1846, and Warren W., born August 18, 1848. Her sister is Sarah E., born October 18, 1842, now Mrs. Springer, of Addison Township. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hulsopple located upon a farm in Addison Township, in which they continued to reside until December 3, 1873, when they removed to Brandywine Township, and located where they now live. They have had two children—a daughter born December 17, 1857, died in infancy, unnamed, and Flora C., born March 23, 1859, married to Levi V. Mann, August 21, 1879, by whom she has had three children, a daughter, born June 3, 1881, died in infancy, unnamed; Harry L., born August 22, 1883, and Albert Z., born April 8, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Hulsopple are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics the former is a Democrat. He owns sixty-two acres of first class land, nearly all of which is in a good state of cultivation. He is an intelligent man, an industrious and successful farmer, and he and wife are worthy and esteemed citizens.

MARTIN JONES, an industrious farmer of Brandywine Township, was born in Fleming County, Ky., March 4, 1847. He was the sixth of eleven children born to John F. and Lucinda (Myers) Jones, with whom he went to Brown County, Ohio, when he was about three years old. There his boyhood was spent upon a farm. At the age of seventeen, or in August, 1864, he entered Company D, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with

which he served until the close of the war. On returning from the war he took up farming in Brown County, Ohio; but a year later he came to this county, a resident of which he has been ever since. Here he first found employment upon a farm by the month and thus continued until his marriage, which occurred March 6, 1870, when Elizabeth L. Boles became his wife. She was born in Brown County, Ohio, March 17, 1850, and daughter of David and Mary J. (Dickson) Boles. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Jones located upon a farm in Brandywine Township. In 1880, they removed to Hendricks Township, and in 1881, to Addison Township. They returned to Brandywine Township, and settled where they now live in the spring of 1884. They have two children: Elhora, born September 1, 1870, and Audra M., born June 1, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics the former is a Republican. He owns a farm of eighty acres, about sixty-five of which are in cultivation. He is a successful farmer and a first-class citizen.

JOHN E. MONTGOMERY, a prominent young farmer and stock-raiser of Brandywine Township, was born in Addison Township, this county, December 15, 1853. He was the ninth of thirteen children, five sons and eight daughters, born to Joseph and Elizabeth (Steers) Montgomery, both natives of Scott County, Kentucky. The former was born July 4, 1812, and was the son of William Montgomery, with whom he came to this county when he was about twelve years of age. His death occurred in Brandywine Township, January 28, 1878. The latter was born in about the year 1819, and was the daughter of William Steers, a native of Kentucky, with whom she came to this county in childhood. She died in Brandywine Township, November 26, 1868. The four brothers of our subject, were William W., Alfred, James M. and Columbus, of whom Alfred and Columbus are deceased. His eight sisters were Frances J., Tabitha, Emeline, Susan, Isabel, Eliza, Mary and Lizzie, all of whom are living, except Emeline and Lizzie who died, the former at the age of twenty-five and the latter at old, his parents removed to Brandywine Township, and located upon the age of five. When he was yet a child, less than a year on the farm, upon which they lived during the rest of their lives, and the one upon which our subject now resides. The latter was reared upon the farm and at about twenty years of age he took up the vocation of a farmer for himself. His entire attention has been given to that pursuit in which he has been fairly successful. He was married May 20, 1880, to Laura Campbell, who was born in Hendricks Township, this county, December 13, 1861. She was the eldest of five children, two sons

and three daughters, born to John W. and Mary E. (Riley) Campbell, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter a native of this State of Irish descent. Her paternal grandfather was David Campbell, a native of Ohio. Her maternal grandparents were William and Margaret (Kennedy) Riley, the former a native of Ireland, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. Her two brothers were Franklin, born October 13, 1863, died February 11, 1867, and William A., born October 29, 1871. Her two sisters were Ida, born August 18, 1865, and Electa, born May 29, 1868, both of whom are living. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery located where they now reside. They are the parents of three children: The first was a daughter, born June 18, 1881, died in infancy unnamed. The others are Ethel, born May 18, 1883, and J. Walter, April 23, 1887. Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics the former is an ardent Republican. He owns 113 acres of fine land, about 100 of which are in a high state of cultivation. His farm is fitted up with a handsome residence which, with a good barn and other substantial improvements, makes a very desirable location.

OBADIAH NAIL, a pioneer of Shelby County, and an old resident of Brandywine Township, was born in Roann Co., N. C., September 22, 1818. He was next to the youngest of thirteen children, born to Henry and Mary (Keller) Nail, both natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. His brothers and sisters in the order of their ages were: John, Doretha, Katie, Daniel, Samuel, Lydia, Henry, Martha, Emily, Greenberry, and two others that died in infancy. In 1824, while the subject of this sketch was yet a young child, he came with his parents to Shelby County, where he grew up to manhood and where he has almost ever since resided. He was reared upon the farm and at the age of nineteen, on March 28, 1838, he was married to Jane Allison, who was born in Franklin County, this State, May 11, 1819. She was the daughter of Timothy and Nancy (Walker) Allison, the former a native of Ohio, of German descent, and the latter a native of Georgia, of English descent. Her paternal grandparents were John and Sarah Allison. Mrs. Nail was the eldest of fourteen children as follows: Jane, Martha M., Sarah W., La Fayette, Eliza Ann, George W., Eunice, Thomas, Elizabeth, Elbert, John, Isabel, James and Ellen, of whom Eliza Ann, George W., Eunice, Elizabeth, Elbert and James, are deceased. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Nail continued to reside upon the former's old home place in Brandywine Township for about ten years. They then removed to another farm in that township, but in May, 1851, they went to

the State of Illinois, but in the following November they returned to this county and again settled in Brandywine Township, in which they have ever since resided. They located where they now reside in March, 1878. They are the parents of seven children as follows: Mary E., born December 10, 1841, died October 15, 1841; Lottie, born October 30, 1843; Martha A., born November 15, 1845; William H., born March 25, 1849; Nancy E., born March 14, 1851; Warren, born March 26, 1855, and James A., born June 22, 1858. Mrs. Nail is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church. In politics, Mr. Nail is a staunch Democrat. He and wife have a comfortable home where they reside in a quiet, happy way.

JAMES PARKER, one of the prominent farmers of Brandywine Township, was born in Hendricks Township, this county, February 19, 1841. He was the second of seven children, four sons and three daughters, born to Squire G. and Merrib (Updegraff) Parker, the former a native of Kentucky, of Irish descent, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania, of ^{HOLLAND} ~~English~~ ^{Dutch} descent. His paternal grandfather was James Parker. The parents of his mother were Martin and Rebecca Updegraff. His three brothers were: William, Washington and Martin D., of whom Washington is deceased, having been killed in the army. His three sisters were: Sarah J., Elizabeth, and Frances A., of whom Sarah J. is deceased. He was reared upon his father's farm in his native township, and on the 31st day of December, 1863, he was married to Maria Clark, who was born in Dearborn County, this State, October 27, 1842, and was the daughter of James M. and Mary (Mason) Clark, the former a native of Newport, R. I., born August 2, 1809, and the latter a native of England, born about 1814, both of English descent. Her paternal grandparents were George W. and Desire Clark. Her mother's parents were Robert and Elizabeth Mason, with whom she came to America when she was three years old. Mrs. Parker had six brothers and three sisters, whose names, in the order of their ages, are as follows: John M., George W., Ann Elizabeth, Robert M., William, Charles H., Clara L., Edward J., and Mary J., all of whom are living except Mary J., who died at the age of fifteen. For two years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Parker resided upon a farm in Hendricks Township. They then removed to Brandywine Township, and two years later they became residents of Addison Township. They returned to Brandywine Township in September, 1883, and located upon the farm they now occupy. The life occupation of Mr. Parker has been that of a farmer and as such he has been very successful. He and wife are the parents of five children. They are: Mary J., born

July 4, 1865; Cora L., born January 4, 1868; Charles F., born June 11, 1870; Roy J., born July 2, 1877, and Merrib, born November 13, 1882. These children are all living, and strange to say, none of them has ever needed the service of a physician. The oldest daughter, Mary J., was married March 16, 1887, to Henry Bass, a native of Brandywine Township, born November 16, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Parker are members of the Christian Church. In politics the former is a Republican. He owns a handsome farm where he lives, of 180 acres, nearly all of which is in a high state of cultivation. His farm is fitted up with a good residence, which, with other substantial improvements, makes a very desirable location. Besides this he owns a good farm of eighty acres in Addison Township. He is an enterprising, industrious and successful farmer and a first-class citizen.

NATHANIEL POLAND, a prominent farmer of Brandywine Township, was born in Clermont County, Ohio, January 18, 1825. He was the fourth of eight children—four sons and four daughters—born to Nathaniel and Eleanor (McChesney) Poland, the former a native of Essex County, Mass., of Irish descent, and the latter a native of Monmouth County, N. J., of Scotch descent. He was reared upon a farm in his native county, and at the age of twenty-one he began to learn the cooper's trade. This was finished in due time, and for several years he worked as a journeyman cooper in the States of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana. In March, 1853, he came to Shelby County and located in the woods of Van Buren Township. There he immediately set about clearing up a farm, and he also erected a cooper shop which he conducted in connection with farming until in the spring of 1865, when he removed to Brandywine Township and located upon the farm he now occupies. There he also erected a cooper shop which he continued to operate in connection with the management of a large farm until 1885. His entire attention is now given to superintending his farm. His marriage to Elizabeth Bass occurred March 17, 1853. She was born in Marion Township, this county, June 27, 1827, and is the daughter of Henry and Judith (Fox) Bass, the former a native of Randolph County, N. C., of English descent and the latter a native of Bunkam County, N. C., of Dutch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Poland are the parents of seven children, as follows: John H., born December 23, 1853; William, born March 8, 1856; Albert, born January 5, 1859; Mary E., born August 9, 1861; Charles, born April 28, 1864; Juda, born November 24, 1867, died February 9, 1874; Amanda Belle, born August 12, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Poland are members of the Christian Church. The former is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge,

and a Republican in politics. He owns a handsome farm of 225 acres, about 180 of which are in a fine state of cultivation. His farm is fitted up with a handsome brick residence, erected at a cost of \$9,000, which, with other substantial improvements, makes one of the most desirable locations in the county. He is a reliable and influential man, and he and wife are among the worthy and esteemed citizens of the county.

SOLOMON STEWARD was born upon the farm he now occupies, May 9, 1832. He was the tenth of thirteen children, eleven sons and two daughters, born to John and Christena (Pate) Steward, the former a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and the latter a native of Virginia, of English descent. His parents were among the earliest immigrants to this county, having come probably as early as 1815. They settled upon the farm where our subject now lives, the father having entered the land from the government. That was one among the first settlements made in Brandywine Township. The subject of this sketch was reared upon the farm, and at the age of twenty-one he took up the vocation of a farmer for himself. In the meantime his marriage to Lydia H. Reed occurred on the 1st day of July, 1852. She was born in Sussex County, N. J., and was the daughter of William and Betsey (Hart) Reed, natives of New Jersey, but who emigrated to Henry County, this State, in an early day. For two years after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Steward resided upon the farm they now occupy. In the fall of 1854, they moved to Clark County, Ills., but three years later they returned to this county and first settled in Brandywine Township. About two years later they removed to Moral Township, and later returned to Brandywine Township. After residing upon other places, they, in 1867, returned to the old home place where they have ever since resided. The life occupation of Mr. Steward has been that of a farmer, and as such he has been reasonably successful. He and wife are the parents of thirteen children, ten daughters and three sons, named as follows: Nathaniel R., Nancy E., Louisa A., Emma C., William S., Rachel, Martha L., Doreathy, Magnolia, Mary, Millia, Riley and a daughter that died in infancy, unnamed. Of those named Nathaniel R. and William S. are also deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Steward are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics the former is a staunch Democrat. He owns seventy acres of good land, nearly all of which are in an excellent state of cultivation.

WILLIAM P. STEUART, a prominent citizen of Fairland, was born in Johnson County, in this State, May 24, 1839. He was the eldest of nine children born to James R. and Mary (Pierce) Steu-

art, both natives of Wythe County, Va. He was reared upon a farm in his native country, and at about twenty-three years of age, he took up the avocation of a farmer for himself. He continued in that pursuit in Johnson County until in 1865, and for about three years thereafter he was engaged in the buggy trade and dealing in horses, in Franklin and Greenwood, of Johnson County. He then engaged in mercantile pursuits, in Whiteland, and thus continued about six years. In 1874, he engaged in saw milling, in Johnson County, to which his entire attention has been directed ever since. He came to Shelby County in April, 1878, and located at Fairland, where he has ever since conducted a saw mill. He was married, December 25, 1876, to Mary F. Browning, who was born in the State of Missouri, September 29, 1846. She was the daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Webb) Browning, both of English descent. To them, two children have been born: Stella May, born April 7, 1879, and William O., born March 5, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Steuart, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The former is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge, and a Democrat in politics. He is an influential and enterprising man, whose portrait appears elsewhere.

DR. JAMES K. STEUART, a prominent physician of Fairland, is a native of Johnson County, this State, born August 24, 1849. He was the fifth of eight children—three sons and five daughters—born to James R. and Mary (Pierce) Steuart, with whom his boyhood was spent upon a farm. At thirteen years of age, he entered an academy at Greenwood, where he remained two years; after which he spent the same length of time in an academy at Hopewell. He then took up the avocation of a teacher, in order to secure means with which to enter college. He taught public school and attended Franklin College, alternately, for four years by which time he had completed the sophomore year. On leaving college he began the study of medicine, in Franklin, with Dr. P. W. Payne, under whose instruction he remained two years. In October, 1867, he entered the Medical University, of Louisville, where he attended one course of lectures. He then returned to Franklin and resumed his studies with Dr. Payne. A year later he received the appointment of Principal Teacher in the Asylum for the Blind, at Indianapolis, which position he filled with credit two years. He however, did not fail, during that time, to avail himself of every opportunity presented, whereby he might obtain instruction that he could utilize in the profession he was soon to enter. A good portion of his leisure time was spent attending medical schools, and taking practical lessons in the hospital. He then returned once more to Franklin, and after spending a few months with his old pre-

ceptor, he in March, 1873, came to this county, and located at Fairland, where he has ever since been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of his profession. His first marriage occurred March 26, 1874, when Miss Josephine P. Thomas became his wife. She was a native of Hancock County, this State, and was the daughter of Capt. T. W. and Zuelda A. Thomas, both of whom were natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Steuart continued to live happily together until their union was broken by the death of the latter, August 3, 1881. On the 8th day of May, 1884, the marriage of Dr. Steuart and Miss Jennie A. Wharton, was solemnized. She was born in Fairland, February 27, 1852, and was the daughter of John and Virginia (Odell) Wharton, natives of Kentucky, and North Carolina, respectively. Dr. Steuart is the father of one son, Arthur T., who was born to his first wife, August 25, 1877. In November, 1882, the Doctor entered the Ohio Medical College, of Cincinnati, where he graduated in the spring of 1883. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the F. & A. M. Lodge, and in politics he is a Democrat. Though young in his profession he is a very successful practitioner, and he already ranks among the leading physicians of Shelby County. For the last four years he has been employed by the C., I., St. L. & C. Ry., as one of the surgeons of the road, the duties of which position he discharges in connection with his regular practice.

JOHN J. TOTTEN, a prominent young farmer and stock-dealer of Brandywine Township, was born in Van Buren Township, this county, November 16, 1853. He was the eldest of thirteen children, seven sons and six daughters, born to William S. and Mary J. (Andus) Totten, the former of whom was born in Virginia, and accompanied his parents to this county when he was yet a child less than one year old. The latter was born in this county. His parents now reside in Brandywine Township. He was reared upon his father's farm in this county and at the age of ten he accompanied his parents to a farm in Brandywine Township. He attended the common schools in which he received the necessary instruction for a good practical education. He continued with his parents until he reached the age of twenty-three, when on the 4th day of February, 1877, he was married to Mary M. Oldham, who was born in Brandywine Township, this county, November 1, 1857, and daughter of Joseph and Matilda (Harrell) Oldham, old residents of this country. Immediately after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Totten, located in Fairland, but a year later they removed to their present home one-half mile south of that place, where they have ever since resided, excepting a temporary residence of six months in Shelbyville. Since his marriage the entire atten-

tion of Mr. Totten has been given to the buying, feeding and selling of live-stock, in which business he has been very successful. During a period of ten years his business in this direction has gradually increased until it has reached an aggregate of over \$50,000 worth of stock bought and sold annually. Our subject and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics the former is a staunch Democrat. He owns a handsome farm of 120 acres, nearly all of which is in an excellent state of cultivation. His farm is fitted up with good fences and buildings and is a very desirable location. He also superintends the management of his farm in connection with his live-stock interests. He is a shrewd, pushing and energetic young business man, and he and wife are first class citizens. Mr. Totten began life without a dollar, but through industry, economy and good business tact, he has, though young, already accumulated considerable property and is now recognized as one of the substantial citizens of the county.

ISAAC D. Tull, a prominent farmer of Brandywine Township, and an ex-Treasurer of Shelby County, was born in Bracken County, Ky., February 11, 1832. He was the fifth in a family of ten children, eight sons and two daughters, born to Joseph and Hester A. (Pilchard) Tull, both natives of Maryland, of English descent. When he was yet a child but two years of age, his parents came to Shelby County, and located upon a 160 acre tract of wood land, which the father had entered in Sugar Creek Township. There the boyhood and youth of our subject were spent in assisting to clear and cultivate the farm. For some two or three years after he reached the age of twenty he acted in the capacity of stationary engineer in the States of Indiana and Illinois. In 1854, he engaged in mercantile pursuits in the village of Fairland, this county, and thus continued about six years. A period of three years, beginning with 1861, was spent in prospecting. In 1864, he located upon a farm in Sugar Creek Township, and continued to devote his attention to agricultural pursuits in that township about six years. He purchased and located upon the farm he now occupies in 1872. He was married in January, 1865, to Miriam E. McFadden, a native of Sugar Creek Township, this county, born March 20, 1844. She was the seventh of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, born to Hugh and Rebecca (Huff) McFadden, both natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Tull are the parents of six children: Ella, born April 29, 1866, died January 8, 1873; Nora C., born February 1, 1868; Fannie, born October 14, 1870; Albert, born April 5, 1874; Gibson, born October 26, 1879, died November 15, 1882, and Jessie, born August 3, 1883. Mr. Tull is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge, and a Republi-

can. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in 1874, and served four years. In November, 1882, he was elected Treasurer of Shelby County, which reflects very creditably upon his standing in the county, considering that he had an opposing majority of over 800 to overcome. He was elected by a majority of 447. When he was elected Justice of the Peace he overcame a majority of about eighty. In the fall of 1886, he was the candidate of his party for State Representative, but failed to overcome an opposing majority. He is a reliable and influential man, and he and wife are worthy and honored citizens.

JOHN W. VANARSDALL, a prominent farmer of Brandywine Township, was born in Mercer County, Ky., March 10, 1848. He was the eighth of ten children—five sons and five daughters—born to John and Catharine Vanarsdall, both of whom were also natives of Mercer County, Ky., of German descent. His paternal grandfather was Stephen Vanarsdall. His four brothers were, Stephen, Abram B., Elijah and James, all of whom are living except Abram, who died at the age of forty-one. His five sisters were, Mary, Cynthia, America, Eliza and Cora, of whom Cynthia and Eliza are deceased. When he was a lad eight years of age he accompanied his parents to this State and located with them near Franklin, Johnson County, where he worked upon a farm until he reached the age of sixteen, when he came to this county and for a period of three and one-half years worked upon a farm by the month. At the age of nineteen he took up the vocation of a farmer for himself, in which pursuit he has ever since continued. He began farming in Brandywine Township and there continued until February, 1880, when he removed to a farm in Addison Township. In February, 1884, he returned to Brandywine Township, and settled upon the farm he now occupies. His first marriage occurred March 1, 1877, when Maria B. Thayer became his wife. She was born in Brandywine Township, this county, March 31, 1857. She was the daughter of Sidney and Frances (Bass) Thayer, both natives of this county, the birth of the former occurring May 3, 1827, and of the latter June 21, 1832. Mrs. Maria Vanarsdall died June 13, 1884, and October 30, 1885, Mr. Vanarsdall was married to Annie J. Murphy, who was born in Hendricks Township, this county, September, 4, 1853. She was the daughter of Samuel and Emeline (Vaughn) Murphy, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter a native of England. The second wife of our subject died within a year after their marriage—the date being October 4, 1886. His first marriage resulted in the birth of one child, Sherman, born May 10, 1881, died when three weeks old. His second marriage also resulted in the birth of one child,

Orpha, born October 4, 1886, who is still living. Mr. Vanarsdall is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a Republican in politics. He owns a fine farm, where he resides, of 280 acres, about 240 of which are in an excellent state of cultivation. His farm is fitted up with a handsome brick residence and a fine barn which, with other substantial improvements, make it one of the most desirable locations in the county. Besides this he is the owner of two other good farms — one of 160 acres in Brandywine Township, and one of eighty acres in Hendricks Township. He is an industrious and successful farmer and is deservedly recognized as one of the substantial and influential citizens of Shelby County.

HANOVER SKETCHES.

ABEL BENNETT, was born on the farm where he now resides, November 7, 1830, and is the youngest of nine children, born to Abel and Polly (Askens) Bennett, both natives of Ohio, and who removed from Butler County, that State, in 1829, and settled in Shelby County. Here the mother of Mr. Bennett died in 1839, and his father in 1851. The second wife of our subject's father was Mrs. Christiana Keith, who is also deceased. The personage here noticed was reared on a farm and received what was known as a log school-house education. By occupation, he is a farmer, and is now the owner of more than 200 acres of land. As a "tiller of the soil" he is careful, industrious and prosperous. Mr. Bennett was married August 28, 1851, to Miss Martha J. Bloomfield, a native of Butler County, Ohio, born May 28, 1833. To this marriage were born seven children, as follows: James R., Moses, Washington M., John R., Sarah E., Nancy E., and Harvey C. Of these seven, four are deceased. Mrs. Bennett died July 5, 1881, and in 1883, Mr. Bennett was united in marriage to Miss Margaret A. Munden, who was born in Wayne County, Ind., September 2, 1848, and is a daughter of Isaiah and Mable (Bedgood) Munden, natives of North Carolina. Politically Mr. Bennett is an earnest supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of the Protestant Methodist Church, having united with that denomination when twenty-three years of age. The life of our subject has been one of continued hard labor, and his success is the result.

MARCUS B. CHADWICK, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, was born April 12, 1820, son of Samuel R. and Jerusha (Hoffing) Chadwick, natives of New Jersey, and of English descent, who, in 1819, emigrated to Ohio, where they resided until their death. Our subject received a good education, having attended the Miami

University at Oxford, Ohio. He completed the regular course of the Sophmore class of that institution, but failing health caused him to cease his literary studies, and he returned to the home of his parents and engaged in a general merchandise store with his father. Mr. Chadwick was married April 12, 1842, to Miss Mary Ann Neff, a native of Prebel County, Ohio, and whose death occurred March 19, 1843. After the death of his wife, Mr. Chadwick began the study of law with Mr. Lewis D. Campbell, of Hamilton, Ohio. He is a graduate of the Cincinnati Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. To this profession he gave his attention until 1860, and was reasonably successful. In 1849, he was elected by the Whigs, to the Prosecutorship of Prebel County, Ohio. He represented his Congressional district in the Whig National Convention at Baltimore, in June, 1852, which nominated General Winfield Scott, for the presidency. November 11, 1847, he was united in marriage to Mary E. Rossman, born October 22, 1821, by whom he became the father of eight children, viz.: an infant son, unnamed (deceased), Mary J. (deceased), Edward H., Charles C., Frank, (deceased), Marcus M. (deceased), Horace M. and Albert R. In May, 1864, Mr. Chadwick removed to Hanover Township, Shelby County, and has since resided there. September 19, 1871, the death of his second wife occurred. His third marriage was solemnized September 4, 1876, to Mrs. Mariah L. Pottenger, a native of Delaware. To this marriage one child, Lurton, was born June 21, 1877, and died September 5, 1886. Mr. Chadwick was elected to the office of Trustee of Hanover Township, at the elections of 1872, 1874 and 1876, by the Republicans of that precinct. Of this political organization, he has always been a staunch and ardent supporter, since its emerging from the Whig, and was twice, its candidate for the office of Representative in the State Legislature, in 1868 and 1884. He now owns a farm of ninety-two acres in Hanover Township, which is in a good state of cultivation. Since his residence in this county, Mr. Chadwick has been recognized as a gentleman, of a leading disposition in enterprises tending to the public good, and is now held in high esteem by his large circle of friends.

HIRAM B. COLE, a representative farmer of this part of Indiana, was born in Shelby County, February 22, 1826, and is the second son of Seth M. and Fannie (Warren) Cole, natives respectively of Vermont and New Hampshire. The Cole family came to Indiana as early as 1820, and first located at Connersville, and in February, 1821, moved to Shelby County and settled in Hanover Township. The father of Mr. Cole was born October 5, 1795, and died September 11, 1877, and the mother of Mr. Cole

was born October 16, 1796, and died April 14, 1872. They were members of the Christian Church, and commanded the respect of a long line of acquaintances. The gentleman, whose name introduces this biography, received such an education as could be obtained at the early subscription schools of Shelby County. He was raised on the farm and remained at home until about thirty years of age. The life of Mr. Cole has been that of an active farmer and stock-raiser. He now owns about six hundred acres of well improved land. March 14, 1850, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Buck, who was born in Virginia April 11, 1825, and died January 25, 1877. To this marriage were born these children: Henry, Charles, Mary E., Fannie, Lincoln, Francis, Seth M., Jr., and William. On June 4, 1877, Mr. Cole was married to Mrs. Mary E. Lowe, who is a native of Shelby County, and was born January 4, 1849. She is the daughter of James and Anna (Zeigler) McDuffee, who were early settlers of this county, and are now deceased. In politics, Mr. Cole is a firm friend and supporter of the principles of the Republican party and was twice elected to the office of Township Trustee of Hanover Township. He is a Mason and member of Lodge No. 193, at Morristown. He and wife are leading members of the Christian Church.

ALEXANDER CORY, deceased, was born in June, 1820, in Preble County, Ohio. When he came to Shelby County he was only seven years of age. He was brought up at Freeport, by his uncle, Alexander Rittenhouse, one of the best merchants ever in this section. From his earliest boyhood, Alexander Cory was a business man. Although his advantages of school education were very small, he was a fine scholar, and in mathematics he was unexcelled. At a period when young men usually are wasting their time, he was already deeply involved in ambitious schemes of business. In February, 1841, he was married to the daughter of a venerable clergyman of the Methodist Church, the Rev. Samuel Morrison. Loretta Morrison was born in Kingwood, Preston County, Va., November 30, 1823, and her father's family had come to Shelby County in 1826. Their marriage proved to be a very happy one; and the extraordinary personal beauty of both the father and the mother are singularly reproduced in their seven children: Mary (Mrs. Wadley), Anna (Mrs. Parker), Fanny (Mrs. William S. Major), Frank, Henry, Laura and Loretta. The business enterprises in which Mr. Cory was engaged are truly surprising, both as to number and extent. An ordinary man's mind would have given way or become confused with an amount of occupation that to him seemed pleasurable. When only about fifteen years of age he was in partnership with his uncle at Free-

port, in a large and extensive mercantile business, and woolen, saw and grist mills. In 1847, they were active in the building of the Knightstown & Shelbyville Railroad, and Mr. Cory was one of its directors. Upon his own responsibility and at his own expense, he built a large warehouse and depot for the accommodation of the public. In 1850, he built the Hanover mills, at that time and for a long while the largest establishment of the kind in the county. When he removed to Shelbyville, in 1854, he bought out the old Shelby Mills, carried them on with great energy, dealt largely in grain, had an extensive general store on the square, and yet had leisure for any other enterprise that promised well. In politics he was always an active and decided Democrat, and served several terms as County Commissioner. The splendid gravel roads and the beautiful iron bridges that are the pride of Shelby County, are largely due to him. He died suddenly in the midst of business plans that would have taken years for their accomplishment. This was in March, 1864. At his funeral, a talented Presbyterian clergyman, Rev. James Jones Smythe, who was a warm friend of his, officiated. The attendance was immense. All the church bells in town tolled. He was buried with Masonic honors. His loss was regretted by the entire community.

FRANK M. CORY, a native of Shelby County, was born on the farm where he now resides December 31st, 1854, and is the eldest of nine children born to Alexander and Loretta (Morrison) Cory a mention of whom appears elsewhere in this volume. The subject here mentioned obtained a good common school education at the schools of Shelbyville. Later, he was engaged for some time in breeding and handling thoroughbred horses, and subsequently he engaged in the merchandise business in Shelbyville, which he continued until July, 1877, when he removed to his mother's farm, in Hanover Township, where he has since resided, and has had entire management of the farm, which consists of about 700 acres of fine land. In addition, he is extensively engaged in breeding fine horses and poultry. The marriage of Mr. Cory occurred December 31st, 1879, to Miss Eugenia D. Ray, daughter of Martin M. and Susan (Cross) Ray. To Mr. and Mrs. Cory was born one child, Eugenia R., whose birth occurred November 15, 1880. In politics Mr. Cory is an active Democrat.

THOMAS EVANS, a native of Saffordshire, England, was born February 28, 1829. He is the third son of Richard and Margaret (Butler) Evans, natives of Shropshire, England, and of Welch extraction. Our subject and family, came to America in 1853, accompanied by his parents, two sisters and one brother, and located in Shelby County, where the father died October 1, 1856, at the



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age of seventy-four years. The mother's death occurred in Illinois, July 29, 1880, at the advanced age of eighty-one years, and William, the brother, died December 28, 1875, aged thirty-seven years. Our subject never attended school. At the age of eight years, Mr. Evans began an apprenticeship with his father, who was a practical engineer. He was married to Miss Mary Ann Pitt, in July, 1847, who was born in Bumble Hole, near Dudley, Worcestershire, England, April 3, 1825, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Pier-son) Pitt, natives of the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Evans are the parents of four children, viz.: Ann, born in the year 1848, and two daughters and one son, who were deceased in infancy. He is the owner of 185 acres of good land, in Hanover Township, which are well improved. He has been a member of Lodge 193, F. & A. M., for twenty-five years. When Mr. Evans came to America, he possessed \$1,000, with which to begin life in his new found home. He immediately secured employment, with the Jeffersonville Railway Company, and assisted in the construction of the lateral branch of that road, after which he went to Indianapolis, where he secured a position with Kelso & Sinker, boiler makers, with whom he continued about six months, and then located in what was then Gwynne's Mills, where he has since resided, and until 1882, was engaged in the manufacture of drain tile, and saw milling. Politically he is a Democrat, and usually exerts a live interest in political matters. He is one of the most substantial men in the community in which he lives.

WILLIAM F. HANDY, Auditor of Shelby County, is a native of Hancock County, Indiana, born December 10, 1852, and is the fifth son of twelve children, born to William and Sarah A. (Smith) Handy, natives respectively of Kentucky and Virginia. The father was the first Post Master of the office at Morristown, Shelby County. Mr. Handy was the recipient of a common school education, and was raised on a farm, where he remained, until he became of age, when he engaged in teaching for about seven years. In 1881, Mr. Handy and his brother August C., embarked in the grocery business at Morristown, by purchasing a stock of goods of Mr. J. V. Shipp, and are now doing a fair share of the business of this town. His marriage to Miss Carrie M. White, of Rush County, Ind., occurred December 24, 1884. Mrs. Handy is a daughter of William and Susan (McGaughey) White, of Rush County, where she was born February 7, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Handy have one son, Clifford W., born September 2, 1886. Our subject owns a comfortable residence in Morristown. He was elected to the office of Township Trustee of Hanover Township, in April, 1884, which position he held two years. November, 1886, he was elected

County Auditor, by the Democratic party, with a majority of 102. His term of office began September 1, 1887. He is a member of Navarre Lodge No. 157, Knights of Pythias of Morristown, and is one of the trustees of that lodge.

GEORGE O. HANDY, of the firm of Handy & Cremeens, druggists, was born in Hancock County, Indiana, February 10, 1861. He is the youngest son of William and Sarah (Smith) Handy. He received a common school education, was reared a farmer and to this occupation gave his attention until he was twenty years of age, when he was employed by his brother August C., then a butcher in Morristown, where he remained two years. The following two years, he was engaged with C. T. Williams, as a drug clerk. He then received the appointment of Postmaster at Morristown, in which capacity he officiated until January 1, 1887, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, George A. Spurrier. November 9, 1885, Mr. Handy and his partner Mr. James Cremeens, purchased the drug store of Mr. C. T. Williams, and have since been conducting a good paying business, to which Mr. Handy, has devoted his entire attention. He was elected to the office of Town Clerk, of the incorporated town of Morristown, in 1881, and was re-elected in 1882. He is a member of Navarre Lodge No. 157, Knights of Pythias, of the above named place, and holds the position of Master at Arms. Politically, he is a Democrat, and is highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens.

ALEXANDER M. HARGROVE, a native of Maryland, was born December 9, 1814, and is the only son of Benjamin and Milcah (Harrington) Hargrove. The death of the mother occurred when our subject was but an infant, and the father died in Indiana about 1854. Our subject never received any education so far as attending school is concerned, but he has acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him to transact his own business matters in a satisfactory manner. In 1828, our subject came to Ripley County, Ind., with his father, who had previously emigrated to Kentucky. At the end of two years he returned to Kentucky, where he remained two years, and then returned to Indiana, where he has since resided. When he was twenty-one years of age, he located in Morristown, Shelby Co., Ind. September 22, 1837, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Jane Smith, a native of Washington County, Va., born March 30, 1816, daughter of William and Ann (Alexander) Smith, natives respectively of Virginia and Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Hargrove are the parents of ten children, viz.: Benjamin F., deceased; William S., Ann E., Leonidas, Theophilus, Sarah J., Mary E., James F., Indiana A. and Florida E. Our subject owns 160 acres of land in Hanover Township, which

is under a fair state of cultivation. He also owns one acre of land in the corporation of Morristown, on which he has a commodious residence, besides other property. This aged couple have been members of the church for the past forty years; they formerly belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church, but are now members of the Christian Union denomination. Mr. Hargrove, for a number of years, took an active part in religious work, and assisted in many ways to advance the cause of religion, he having been a preacher for a number of years. He has never had a law suit, and has accomplished a great deal of hard work since his residence in Shelby County. Politically, he is a Democrat. In social and religious circles Mr. and Mrs. Hargrove are held in high esteem by their acquaintances. They began life in poor circumstances and have encountered many hardships, but by perseverance they have acquired a comfortable fortune.

WILLIAM W. HINDS, one of the pioneers of this county, is a native of Franklin County, Indiana, born September 14, 1821. He is the third of eight children born to Michael and Mary (Smith) Hinds, natives of Pennsylvania, who in 1816 emigrated to Franklin County, where they lived until the spring of 1825, when they removed to Shelby County, near Shelbyville, where the father died in 1844 and the mother in 1861. They were of German descent. Our subject received but little education, having attended school but three months. He was raised on a farm, which pursuit he has always followed. Starting in life a poor boy, surrounded by dense forests, he has, by hard work and strict frugality, obtained a fair competency. He was never married, and for many years has made his home with his brother George, the youngest of the family, and was born in Shelby County, February 25, 1834, who was married April 25, 1861, to Eliza Bassett, daughter of Sylvester and Susan (Maroney) Bassett. By this marriage, there were born eight children, as follows: Melvin B., 1862; Susan F., 1864; William B., 1866; Leonard, 1868; Jesse, 1870; Sylvester, 1873; James, 1875, and Mary, 1880. Politically, they are both Republicans. George was a soldier in Company F, Thirty-eighth Indiana. He was mustered out June 22, 1865, and was as gallant a soldier as ever carried a musket. William now owns eighty-three acres of land in Section 19 and George 205, on same section. These brothers have both lived industrious lives, and are now among the leading citizens of Hanover Township, loved and respected by all who know them.

ARTHUR F. KINSLEY, merchant and Postmaster at Freeport, was born on what is known as the old Kinsley farm, near Freeport, April 5, 1858. He was the third son of nine children, born to

Andrew E., and Harriet (Lisher) Kinsley, both natives of Shelby County. The father of Mr. Kinsley died in this county, May 18, 1856. He was a member of the Protestant Church. The mother of our subject now resides at Hartsville, Indiana, and is an energetic member of the United Brethren Church. She was largely instrumental in establishing the first place of religious worship at Freeport. The immediate subject of this sketch first attended the common schools and then was a student at Hartsville University, where he completed the collegiate course of that institution, and subsequently engaged in school teaching for six years, with more than ordinary success. Later, Mr. Kinsley engaged in the merchandise business, which he has since successfully continued. The marriage of Mr. Kinsley occurred July 14, 1881, to Miss Irene Tyner, who was born September 6, 1860. She is the daughter of Captain William H. and Nancy Tyner, whose maiden name was Sloan, natives of Franklin and Bartholomew Counties, respectively. The mother of Mrs. Kinsley died September 6, 1881. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Kinsley were born these children, viz.: Gladys, born May 13, 1884, and died October 15, 1884, and Guy, born August 28, 1885. Mr. Kinsley is a Knight of Pythias and a member of Lodge No. 157. He is a successful merchant and a prominent and useful citizen.

WILLIAM H. LEISURE, a native of Rush County, was born March 30, 1847, the son of Joseph P. and Dorinda (Fresh) Leisure, natives of Kentucky, who emigrated to Indiana in 1835, and located in Rush County, where they have since resided, and where the mother died in 1875. They were the parents of seven children, four of whom are still living. Our subject attended the common schools, and received a fair education. He was reared on a farm, where he remained until seventeen years of age, when he ran away from home and joined the United States Army, enlisting in Co. K, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers, May 4, 1864, and served until September 2, of the same year, as a private soldier. He was married October 4, 1866, to Miss Margaret Jane Holford, also a native of Indiana, born December 11, 1846. They are the parents of eight children, viz.: Alva J., born August 9, 1867; Minnie M., born September 16, 1870; an infant daughter (deceased); Carrie B., born October 5, 1873; Charles B., born December 7, 1876; John E., born December 13, 1880; Grover E., born March 18, 1883, and Dora R., born July 1, 1886. Mr. Leisure is the owner of forty acres of fine farming land, on Section 16, Hanover Township, which is well improved. He is a member of the Elwood Hill Post No. 372, G. A. R., of Carthage, Rush County, and also holds a membership in Gwynneville

Assembly, Knights of Labor. Mr. and Mrs. Leisure are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and politically he is a staunch Democrat. He is a partner of W. W. Wilcoxon, dealer in agricultural implements, hardware and groceries at Gwynneville, having purchased an interest in this establishment, October 18, 1886.

DAVID S. MCGAUHEY, M. D. (deceased), was a native of Hamilton County, Ind., born October 24, 1809, and was the son of David and Mary (Lytle) McGauhey, natives respectively of Ireland and New Jersey. He received a common school education, and at the age of twenty-four years began the study of medicine with Dr. Guett, of Montgomery, Ohio. He graduated from the Ohio Medical College, with the first honors of the class. In 1835, he located in Morristown, Ind., and engaged in active practice of medicine, which he continued until a short time prior to his death. He was considered one of the leading physicians of this part of the State. He was married in the year 1838, to Miss Amelia Handy, and by her became the father of four children, viz.: John E., George F. (deceased), Mary H., and Martha (deceased). The wife died in 1874, and the son, George F., in 1880. Mr. McGauhey was again married December 12, 1876, to Martha Jane Handy, a sister of his deceased wife, who yet survives him. He was detailed by Governor Morton, as Hospital Physician during the war, and was sent to the field at the Battle of Shiloh as a special detailed physician. His death occurred March 17, 1884, at Morristown. He was a highly respected member of the Masonic fraternity, and an influential member of the Presbyterian Church. In political matters he was not an enthusiast, but in his own quiet way voted with the Republican party. He was a devoted lover of music and instructed vocal music classes from an early age, and about 1840 organized a class in Morristown, the remaining members of which yet hold annual meetings for the purpose of rehearsing the songs they used to sing, and which always attract large crowds. The Doctor was the leader of these singings until his death, and since that sad event, has been succeeded by Dr. Adams, of Marion. As a financier the Doctor was successful to a remarkable degree, and at one time was said to be worth \$100,000, but an unavoidable accident in litigation depreciated it so that his possessions did not exceed \$10,000 at the time of his death. His two sons were practitioners, and received all the advantages of good judgment and financial assistance that was necessary. The daughter is a graduate of the Ohio Female Seminary of College Hill, near Cincinnati. Mrs. McGauhey is now living on the property formerly owned by her mother, but purchased by her husband in late years. She is the owner of nine acres of land in Morristown, which is nearly all laid off in town lots. She

has been a resident of the town nearly sixty years, coming from Scott County, Ky., with her mother, on horseback, when about one and a half years of age. Her father died when she was but three weeks old, and owing to a promise made the father, the mother, with her family of nine children, left that State for one in which slavery did not exist. The mother died in 1852.

WILLIAM B. MOHLER was born September 22, 1839, in Rush County, Ind., being the second son of twelve children born to Frederick and Christiana Mohler, natives of Switzerland and Virginia, and of Swiss-German descent. In boyhood, the father of our subject was taken to France, where he lived until he had reached man's estate, and then came to America and located in Ohio, where he was married about the year 1824. The mother of Mr. Mohler came to Ohio with her parents in the early days of that State. The family lived in Ohio for about two years after their marriage, and then came to Rush County, Ind., where the father of our subject died in October, 1886, at eighty-six years of age, and the mother died in 1861, at fifty-two years of age. The subject of this memoir was reared on a farm and received a common school education. At ten years of age he was "bound out" to Mr. Andrew Hinchman, with whom he continued to live about three years, and then began life's battle for himself, and for some time worked by the month and year for various men. In 1856, he rented land and began farming on his own account. Mr. Mohler now owns 160 acres of land in Hanover Township, and is a prosperous farmer. Mr. Mohler was married August 10, 1860, to Miss Ann Finney, a native of Rush County, born April 10, 1841. To this union were born seven children, as follows: Charles Z., born April 20, 1861; John E. (deceased), born October 12, 1862; Melissa E., born March 17, 1864; Luther F., born December 25, 1866; Anna C., born July 25, 1870; Lyman G., born May 30, 1872, and Estella C., born March 10, 1877. In politics, Mr. Mohler was formerly a Democrat, but for the last few years he has been supporting the men, who in his judgment, are best fitted to fill the positions to which they aspire. Mrs. Mohler is a member of the Christian Church, and the family is well known and greatly respected.

JOSHUA MOORE is a native of Kentucky, and was born in 1818. He is the fourth in a family of eight children born to Lee and Mary (Law) Moore, who were natives of Maryland, of English ancestry, and who settled in Kentucky at a very early date. In the fall of 1827, they emigrated to Rush County, Ind., where they resided until their deaths, which occurred as follows: the father, in 1832, and the mother, January 22, 1869. The father was a soldier in

the War of 1812. Our subject received little education. He was reared on the farm, and came to Indiana with his parents, with whom he remained until the death of his mother. He has farmed continuously all his life, starting a poor man. He has, by hard work and strict economy, accumulated a large amount of property. Considering his opportunities, his success has been miraculous, as he now owns 600 acres of land in Shelby and Hancock Counties, all under a high state of cultivation and well improved. He was married April 7, 1875, to Mary McNaman, a native of Ireland, who was born February 25, 1842, daughter of John and Sarah McNaman. By this marriage there has been one child, Eddie Lee, born September 6, 1876. Mr. Moore is an ardent Republican, is not a member of any secret order or church, but is an honored and respected citizen.

MYER MYERS, a native of Germany, was born August 29, 1835; son of Isaac and Fanny (Levi) Myers, both natives of Baden, Germany. Mr. Myers was educated in his native country, and received a careful German commercial education. Subsequently he engaged in the grocery business, which he continued until 1855, when he came to America and located at Hamilton, Ohio, and later removed to Cumberland Gap, Ky. In 1864, he came to Shelby County and located at Morristown, where he immediately engaged in the merchandise business and which he successfully continued until 1887, when he exchanged his stock of goods for a farm in Hanover Township. Several years of the early business life of Mr. Myers were spent in peddling various kinds of merchandise. April 29, 1859, he was united in marriage to Rachel, only daughter of Samuel Carl. To this union were born three children, viz.: Fannie, born April 13, 1860; Yette, born May 26, 1862, and Ella, born September 12, 1870. Two of these are married, Fannie, uniting with Mr. Isaac Kaufman, March 12, 1879, and Yette, whose marriage occurred October 29, 1879, to Mr. J. C. Turkenkoph. After the marriage of our subject, he formed a partnership with his father-in-law, which continued until the breaking out of the war, when he disposed of the business, and the following year, he engaged in buying and shipping cattle in various parts of Ohio, and then he removed to Grant County, Ky., where he purchased a general store, and did a thriving business for thirteen months, at the end of which time his store was entered by guerrillas, who took everything of value in his possession. Mr. Myers then emigrated to Shelby County, Ind., and located in the little hamlet of Morristown, November 12, 1864, where, by the aid of friends, he was again enabled to establish himself in a business venture, with a capital of \$5,000, of which one tenth was his

own. January 24, 1887, he exchanged this business for a farm, which is located in Hanover Township, and consists of eighty-nine and one-third acres, and in addition to this, he owns fifty-six acres in the same township, all of which is well improved. In 1873 he was made a member of the Morristown School Board and held the position for twelve successive years. He is a member of Morristown Lodge No. 193, F. & A. M., and an affiliate with Abraham Lodge No. 56, L. O. B. B., of Indianapolis. He is a Democrat, and a member of the Reformed Jewish Church, as is also his entire family. Mr. Myers has been a resident of Morristown a long time, and since his coming, has been recognized as an exemplary and enterprising business man, and a kind and agreeable neighbor, thereby commanding the respect of the citizens of the entire community with whom he has come in contact.

JOSEPH V. POER, a representative farmer of Hanover Township, was born in Cass County, Michigan, April 19, 1846, and is the youngest son of four children born to General Lee and Rebecca (Vanbuskirk) Poer, natives of North Carolina, and of Irish-German descent. The parents of Mr. Poer settled in Henry County, Indiana, about 1834 or 1835, and there resided until 1839, when they removed to Michigan, and in that State the mother of our subject died in the early part of 1847, and his father died in the same State June 6, 1853. After the death of our subject's parents, he lived for six years with his maternal grandfather, in Tipton County, Indiana, and subsequently he lived with other relatives until he had reached the age of seventeen years; in the meantime, however, he had received his education at the district schools. September 10, 1863, he enlisted in Company F, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, and continued in the service of his country until January 6, 1886, when he was honorably discharged at Indianapolis. He was wounded at the battle of Nashville, December 16, 1865, and while crossing the plains of Texas, in July of the same year, he received a sunstroke which affected his vision. At the close of the war he returned to Shelby County, Ind., and in partnership with his brother Edward, purchased a small farm in Union Township. Three years later he purchased a farm of eighty acres in the same township. Mr. Poer now owns 200 acres of land in Hanover Township, which he purchased in 1881, and where he now resides. In 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Georgie E., daughter of James and Lydia (Smith) Spurrier. Mrs. Poer was born February 20, 1851. To the above marriage were born these children: Robert L., born December 16, 1871; Irena, born October 2, 1873 (and died October 3, 1877); J. Claudius, born March 31, 1876; Chauncy C. and David E. (twins), born

October 2, 1878, and Jacob E., born February 16, 1880. Mr. Poer is a Democrat in politics, and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. The success attained by our subject is indebted to his own energy, faithful toil and strict economy.

ALEXANDER D. POLLITT, a prominent and influential citizen of Hanover Township, was born in Fleming County, Kentucky, July, 1832, and is the second son born to Nehemiah and Jane (Hoffer) Pollitt, natives respectively of Maryland and Virginia. At an early date, the parents of our subject emigrated to Kentucky, where they were married. In 1834, they came to Indiana and located in Hanover Township, near Morristown, where the mother died, December 31, 1850. Soon after this sad event, the father married Mrs. Mary Huston. His death occurred December 31, 1851. The subject of this sketch was reared a farmer, and remained with his parents until nineteen years of age, when he secured employment with the Jeffersonville Railway Company, on the central branch which ran from Shelbyville to Édinburg. He was engaged in the various departments of railroad work until 1856, when he engaged in the saw mill business, where the town of Gwynneville now stands. Here he remained eighteen months and then removed to Shelbyville, where he followed the same business two years, in the employ of McGavin & Murdock. In 1859, he returned to Hanover Township, and he gave his attention to the same line of trade, until 1873, when he, in partnership with Thomas Evans and O'Brien Gwynne, established a tile factory, at what was then known as Gwynne's Mills. This firm was known as Gwynne, Pollitt & Evans, and continued until 1882, when they disposed of the same to Mr. F. W. Pusey. He was married June 6, 1881, to Miss Ann Evans, born in Worcestershires, England, February 21, 1848, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann (Pitt) Evans, natives of England, and of Welch-English lineage. They are the parents of one child, Herbert D., born January 22, 1885. Mr. Pollitt is the owner of 107 acres of land, which is in a fair state of cultivation and well improved. He is a member of the Beech Grove Lodge No. 399, I. O. O. F., at Arlington, and also of the Encampment No. 12, at Rushville. Politically, he is a Democrat, and an enthusiastic worker for the success of his party. To Mr. Pollitt, is due much credit for the progress of the eastern portion of this township, and it was he who established the thriving little town of Gwynneville.

FRANCIS W. PUSEY was born September 7, 1852, in Hancock County, Ind., and is the third son of seven children born to Jesse F. and Jane W. (White) Pusey, natives respectively, of Ohio and North Carolina, and of English extraction. The subject of this biography received a good common school education, and was

reared on a farm, where he remained until his twenty-first year, when he began life for himself, by farming rented land in Kansas for three years, when he returned to Rush County. The marriage of Mr. Pusey occurred September 25, 1882, to Miss Laura E. Ball, daughter of Jonathan and Margaret (Addison) Ball, natives respectively, of Pennsylvania and Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Pusey are the parents of one child, Leonore, born August 24, 1883. In 1884, he came to Gwynneville and purchased a tile factory of Messrs. Gwynne, Pollitt & Evans, to which he has since given his attention. Mr. Pusey now owns considerable real estate. His parents were members of the Friends' Church. Politically, he is a Republican, and is a careful business man, who is held in high esteem by his acquaintances. He is an enterprising citizen, and to himself he is indebted for his success.

FRANK RIGLESBERGER, one of the prominent and most enterprising business men of Morristown, was born in Baden, Germany, September 15, 1851, and is the eldest son of seven children born to Andrew and Katherine (Ambuster) Riglesberger, natives of the same place, and of German lineage. The father was engaged in farming, and was also a dealer in various branches of merchandise, by which our subject was enabled to fit himself for the business world. He received a splendid German education, but only a limited English one, having attended night school for about three weeks. About May 17, 1870, our subject left his native land for America, and in a short time reached Piqua, Ohio, where he remained one month, laboring in a stone quarry. From there he came to Shelbyville, Shelby County, where he began working at the carpenter trade as an apprentice with his uncle, Mr. John Riglesberger, where he remained two years, and then for a short time he sold the Victor sewing machine in Shelby County. In the spring of 1876 he began farming, and continued the same for five years, farming rented land there and then purchased forty acres, to which his father-in-law added forty more, in Moral Township. In January, 1881, he came to Morristown and established a saw mill, with a capital of \$5,000. This investment has proven a profitable one, as he now employs from twenty to twenty-five men, and an equal number of teams every year. He saws and ships about 2,500,000 feet of lumber yearly, and ships saw-logs to other mills, mostly eastern markets. He now owns a farm of eighty acres in Hancock County, which is moderately well improved. He was married to Miss Phebe Yarling, October 20, 1872, born February 14, 1853, daughter of Philip and Katherine (Mohr) Yarling, natives of Germany. To this union six children were born, viz.: Joseph E., Frank, Kate, Emma, Maggie and Allie M., all of whom

are living. The subject is now President of the Board of Trustees of the incorporated town of Morristown. He was the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Township Trustee of Hanover Township, and was defeated by a small majority. His success is due to strict attention to business, and exercise of due economy. He is respected by all who know him.

JESSE W. ROBINSON is a native of Rush County, Ind., born December 27, 1843. He was the fifth of a family of seven children, born to Osmyn and Nancy (Holton) Robinson, natives of Mason County, Ky., and who emigrated to Rush County in the winter of 1832. This was their wedding tour, and they rode on horseback, across the Ohio on the ice, and into the woods of Rush County, where they remained until death, enduring all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. The father's death occurred in 1847, and the mother's, in 1874. Our subject received a common school education, which was much improved in later years by reading and observation. In 1871, Mr. Robinson married Miss Susan Frazee, a native of Rush County, and daughter of E. S. and Francis (Austin) Frazee, natives of Kentucky, who emigrated to Rush County in 1840. To this union were born six boys, viz.: Samuel Osmyn, December 18, 1873; John C., November 5, 1875; James H., April 3, 1878; William D., August 11, 1880; Jesse B., November 12, 1882; Edward F., October 12, 1886. Soon after marriage, he purchased a tract of land in Rush County, where he lived until 1880, when he removed to Hanover Township, Shelby County, where he has since resided. He now owns 190 acres, in this county, and 160 acres near Springfield, Mo. He is now engaged in the breeding of thorough-bred Short Horn cattle. He is a member of the Christian Church, and has been a Sunday School teacher for the past fifteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson are held in high esteem, as respected and honored citizens. Politically, Mr. Robinson is a Prohibitionist.

SAMUEL SALISBURY, M. D., is a native of Clinton County, Ohio, born July 14, 1836, son of John and Mary Liston Salisbury, natives of Scioto County, Ohio, and of Scottish-German descent. The father of our subject was a Methodist Episcopal minister, as was two of his brothers, William and Abraham. The former died in Ohio, as did also the mother, in the year 1845. Our subject was reared on the farm and received a liberal education, having attended school at Asbury, now DePauw University, at Greencastle for four years. At the age of twenty-one years he joined the Cincinnati Methodist Episcopal Conference, and preached the gospel for ten years following, during which period he devoted much of his time to the study of medicine, and since 1869 has been

a successful practitioner of medicine in Shelby County. He was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Miss Jennie Coffman, June 5, 1865, a native of Preble County, Ohio, born August 6, 1844. Her parents were Daniel and Margaret Neff Coffman, natives of Germany. To this union four children born, viz.: Charles Walter, Mary and Purdie. Politically, Dr. Salisbury is a Republican, and usually exerts a live interest in political affairs. The family remembers of the Methodist Episcopal Church and occupy a position of confidence and esteem in the vicinity in which they reside.

MADISON TALBERT, a native of Union County, Ind., born January 28th, 1835, is the second of a family of eleven children, born to Anderson and Mary A. (Robbins) Talbert, natives of Randolph County, N. C., who emigrated to Preble County, Ohio, in 1832. In 1833, they removed to Union County, Ind., and to Hanover Township, Shelby County, in 1837, where they acquired about 700 acres of land. Our subject received a common school education. He was reared on a farm, and removed to Hanover Township with his parents in 1837, where he remained until October 9th, 1873, when he was married to Miss Susan Carter, daughter of Landen and Nancy (Vaughn) Carter, natives of North Carolina, who emigrated to this township in an early day. To this marriage were born three children, viz.: Harrison, October 30, 1874; Aggie, August 12th, 1877, and Myrtie, June 13th, 1880. Mr. Talbert owns 134½ acres of land, nearly all under cultivation and well improved. For the past three years Mr. Talbert has been engaged in breeding Short Horn cattle, having at present twenty-five very fine ones. For eight years he has given a great deal of attention to the apiary business, and is the owner of 100 stands of fine Italian bees. He belongs to the Knights of Labor, and has been a devoted member of the Masonic Order for fifteen years. Politically, he is a Prohibitionist, and is also a member of the United Brethren Church. He has ever been known as an industrious and enterprising man, and is an honored citizen.

ALFRED SMITH TUCKER, a retired farmer, was born in South Carolina, June 16th, 1810. He is a son of Jesse and Rhoda (Smith) Tucker, both natives of the same State. The father's death occurred in his native State, and that of the mother in Shelby County, Ind., in 1874. Our subject received a common school education, according to the custom in those days, was reared a farmer, and to this occupation has given almost his entire attention to the present time. At eleven years of age, he was "bound out" to Mr. Isaac Jones, of South Carolina, with whom he remained one year, and then left for parts unknown. During his lonely voyage, which he made without money, and scarcely sufficient clothing to

cover his nakedness, he narrowly escaped drowning on one occasion, and finally reached the Georgia line, where he met an old acquaintance with whom he remained about six weeks. He was discovered and taken back to his mother's home, after which he was released by Mr. Jones, who afterward became insane. He then was employed in various occupations until he was seventeen years old. On the 19th day of June, 1827, he married Miss Jane Collins. To this marriage seven children were born, viz.: Edmond T., Susan E., Oliver N., Nancy J., John A., William L. and Rhoda A. These children were all born in South Carolina, where his wife's death occurred April 20, 1842. He then removed to Georgia with his family. August 25, 1844, he married Elizabeth Hendricks, a native of Georgia. Four children blessed this union, viz.: James V., Moraline D., Jesse H. and George E. In 1851, Mr. Tucker came to Rush County, where he lived three years, and then located in Shelby County, on a rented farm, over which he presided three years, and then purchased 160 acres in Hanover Township. September 15, 1873, Mrs. Tucker died. He married Miss Martha J. Mauldin, August 27, 1874, and the result of this marriage was the following issue: an infant son, unnamed (deceased), Nettie, Mattie, another infant son, unnamed (deceased). This wife died September 4, 1881, aged forty-one years. He was married August 17, 1882, to Mrs. Mary Kimback (Donaldson), born October 13, 1846, and of Irish extraction. Our subject is the owner of 310 acres of land in Shelby County, which is under cultivation and well improved. When our subject located in Shelby County, he settled in the midst of a dense forest, and ensconced his family beneath the shelter of a rail pen, where they existed until the erection of a substantial "pole cabin" was completed. From this finally grew the comfortable and substantial buildings which now surround him. In 1880, the subject, in company with W. A. Bodine, established the Morristown Bank, in which he served as President until the bank was closed in 1884. In the spring of 1885, he retired from active life, and moved to Morristown with his family, and purchased of Mr. Bodine, the most handsome and commodious residence in Hanover Township. He was for a time, a member of the Know-Nothing organization, this being the only secret order to which he ever belonged. He is a member of the Christian Church, and his wife is a member of the organization known as the "Shakers." He was a volunteer under John C. Calhoun, in the struggle of South Carolina, against the Union, for the admission of foreign merchandise, free of duty, into ports of that State, and the declaration of President Andrew Jackson, to the citizens at that time, made our subject a thorough Jacksonian Democrat, although

since the organization of the Republican party, he has been its advocate. Although he is living a retired life, he still superintends the tillage of his farm.

WILLIAM HARRIS TYNER, of Hanover Township, was born in Franklin County, Ind., May 31, 1819, and is the elder of two children of Elijah and Martha Tyner, whose maiden name was McCune. His father, who was of Irish descent, was a native of Abbyville District, South Carolina, and was born in 1799. The paternal grandfather of our subject, was an old line Baptist minister, who emigrated to the Indiana Territory, in 1805, and located near Brookville. The father of Mr. Tyner was three times married: first to the mother of our subject, who was of Scotch descent, and whose death occurred about 1822; second, to Miss Mary Nelson, who died in 1830; and third to Miss Sarah Ann Hilverstoutin, whose death occurred in 1832. In early manhood our subject's father removed from Franklin to Hancock County, where he lived an honorable and creditable life. His death occurred February 1, 1872. William H. Tyner received an ordinary education at the district schools, but later in life acquired through his own effort, a valuable fund of practical knowledge. By occupation Mr. Tyner is a farmer and now owns 207 acres of well improved land. In addition, however, to his farming interests, he deals in stock. March 25, 1841, Mr. Tyner was united in marriage to Miss Emily, daughter of Adam and Susanah (Hensley) Virt, both natives of Kentucky. Mrs. Tyner was also born in that State, May 24, 1821. To the above union were born these children, Martha E., Mary J., Elijah H., John N., Oliver P., Joseph M., Henry C., Hannah E., an unnamed infant (deceased), Samuel F., Deloris, Charlotte, Philip S., and Sarah. In politics, Mr. Tyner was formerly a Whig and is now an ardent Republican. Mr. Tyner is a representative of one of the first Indiana families, and is now recognized as one of the leading citizens of the community in which he resides.

WILLIAM W. WILCOXON, is a native of Montgomery County, Md. He was born February 22, 1844, and is the third son of eight children, born to Jesse P., and Elizabeth (Kemp) Wilcoxon, both natives of the same State, and who came to Shelby County in 1859, and located on Section 29, Hanover Township, where they remained several years, and then removed to Freeport, where the father died September 18, 1865. Our subject received a common school education, was reared on a farm, where he remained until twenty years of age, and September 26, 1864, enlisted in the Forty-eighth Indiana Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, Company I, and remained in the service until the close of the war, being mustered out June 30, 1865. In April, 1886, he was elected Trustee of Hanover

Township, by the franchise of the Republican voters of the township. He now owns eighty-five acres of land on Sections 9 and 16, of this township, which is well improved. He was married to Miss Nancy Jane Sleeth, August 26, 1866, a native of Shelby County, born January 19, 1845, daughter of Caleb and Sarah (Frazier) Sleeth of this county. To this marriage nine children were born as follows: Caleb S., David H., Richard Z., Thomas O., Franklin, two infant sons who died unnamed, Emma and Pearl. Mr. and Mrs. Wilcoxon are members of the United Brethren Church. In 1885, our subject established an agricultural depot at Gwynnville, to which he added a hardware and grocery department. He is in partnership with Messrs. W. A. Wortman and W. H. Leisure. Since the establishment of this business the proprietors of the same have enjoyed a growing business, which is now yielding handsome and satisfactory returns.

CHARLES T. WILLIAMS, grocer and hardware dealer, at Morristown, is a native of Fayette County, Ind., born August 3, 1855, and is the youngest son of eleven children born to John and Mary A. (Reynolds) Williams, natives of Delaware, who emigrated to Indiana about the year 1836, and settled in Fayette County, where the father died in the early part of 1857. The subject of this biography received a common school education and was reared on a farm. At the age of eighteen years he began life for himself, by working as a farm hand, which he followed until the year 1882, when he engaged in the drug business in Morristown, purchasing the stock of Mr. C. H. Daily. To this business he gave his attention for three years, when he disposed of the same to Handy & Cremeens. In April, 1886, he established a grocery and hardware store in the same town, and is now conducting a thriving business. His marriage to Miss Anna E. Connaway occurred January 5, 1875. She is a native of Union County, Ind., born September 29, 1855. To this union four children were born, viz.: Mamie H., Monticello E., Hattie A., and Paul T. Mr. Williams is a member of Valley Lodge No. 627, I. O. O. F., of Morristown. Politically, he is a Democrat, and always manifests a live interest in political affairs. He owns, aside from his business, a neat and comfortable residence in the above named village. He is recognized as a successful young business man, and is held in high esteem by those with whom he has formed acquaintance. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a very estimable lady.

WILLIAM WOLFE, one of the pioneer farmers of Hanover Township, was born in Scott County, Ky., January 12, 1809, son of Jacob and Euphemy (Cannon) Wolf, natives of Maryland and Delaware,

of German-Irish origin. The parents of Mr. Wolfe were born in 1779, and his father died in Hancock County, Ind., in 1837, and his mother in 1840. The Wolfe family came to Indiana in 1828, and located in Hancock County, and subsequently the subject of this biography removed to Shelby County. He received a limited education at the early time school-house. By occupation, Mr. Wolfe has been a life long farmer, and now owns 200 acres of land. His marriage occurred in 1832, to Miss Editaca Tyner, a daughter of Solomon and Jemima (Henderson) Tyner, a native of Indiana, born in 1819. Mrs. Wolfe died about 1836, and April 4, 1839, Mr. Wolfe was united in marriage to Nancy M. Smith, who was born in Virginia, February 4, 1818, and is a daughter of William and Ann (Alexander) Smith, natives of Virginia. To the above marriage were born these children: Sarah E., Jerusha E., Warren W., Cornelia A., Pharaba and Edward C. Politically, Mr. Wolfe is and always has been an unchanging friend to the Democratic party. He is a Mason and a member of Morristown Lodge No. 193. He and wife are member of the Christian Church. The life of Mr. Wolfe has been successful and he is one of the prosperous farmers of Hanover Township.

JACOB G. WOLF, M. D., is a native of Huntingdon, now Blair, County, Penn., born February 8, 1823, and the youngest son of seven children born to Jacob and Lydia (Hendershott) Wolf, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, who emigrated to Union County in 1834, where they resided one year, and then removed to Wayne County, where they resided until their respective deaths, the father's April 29, 1844, aged sixty-one years, and the mother's January 13, 1867, aged eighty-seven years. The subject of this biography received a liberal education, having attended Asbury, now DePauw, University for three years, after which he began the study of medicine under Dr. Calvin West, of Hagerstown, Wayne County, Ind., with whom he remained three years. He then attended the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati for two terms and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the spring of 1849, and practiced medicine in Hagerstown until 1851, when he removed to Morristown, Shelby County, where he has since resided, as a resident practitioner — with the exception of five years, when he served as County Clerk. In the fall of 1856 he attended the Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, graduating in the spring of 1857. He is the possessor of diplomas from two of the leading medical institutions of the country. His marriage to Miss Virginia A. Ricketts, a native of New Jersey, was solemnized May 26, 1846. To this union were born seven children, viz.: William R., Lydia M. (deceased), Julia, Alma, Henry (deceased),

Agnes, and Charles (deceased). Mrs. Wolf died in 1867. On the 18th of March, 1869, Dr. Wolf was married to Mrs. Elvira J. Winship, a native of Rush County, born January 8, 1834. Our subject is the owner of 139 acres of land in Hanover Township, which is in a fair state of cultivation, and is improved in a substantial manner. In October, 1867, Mr. Wolf was elected to the office of County Clerk of Shelby County, on the Democratic ticket, in which position he served four years. He is a member of Morristown Lodge No. 193, F. & A. M., and was once a member of the I. O. O. F., but withdrew therefrom by card. In the former he has taken the Chapter, Council and Commandery degrees. As a practitioner the Doctor has been successful to a satisfactory degree, as a citizen, he is held in high esteem by the residents of Morristown and surrounding country. He has been a member of the school board for a number of years, and for the past eight years has been president of that body.

HENRY G. WOLF, general merchant at Morristown, is a native of Shelby County, Indiana, born December 8, 1861, and is the only son of seven children, born to Henry G. and Emeline (Henderson) Wolf, natives respectively of Pennsylvania and Kentucky. The father came to Indiana in 1834. Our subject received a first-class education, having attended Earlham College, near Richmond, Ind., for three successive years, also Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Indianapolis, one term. He was reared on a farm where he remained until he was twenty-six years of age. He was married to Miss Minnie Hill, a daughter of Thomas E. and Amanda (Powers) Hill, September 18, 1884. Mrs. Wolf was born November 30, 1865, in Hancock County, Ind. To this union, one child, Edwin E., was born August 19, 1885. In 1887, he removed from Hanover Township to Morristown, where he purchased a general merchandise store, and is now retailing dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, etc., of which he carries a full and complete assortment and is doing a satisfactory business. He is a member of Navarre Lodge No. 157, K. of P., of Morristown. Politically, he is a Democrat. He is a rising young man of Morristown, and commands the respect of the citizens of the entire community.

HENDRICKS SKETCHES.

WILLIAM BARLOW is a native of Bartholomew County, Ind., where he was born, March 30, 1831, being the youngest son of Jacob and Rebecca Pile Barlow, who were natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. They were married in the latter State, emigrated to Indiana in 1821, and continued residents until their

death. Our subject remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-seven. He received what was for those days a common education, such as was to be obtained in the primitive log school-houses. October 21, 1858, his marriage with Catharine Lamar was solemnized, and to their union these three children have been born, Victoria, Izora and Leona. Mr. Barlow has always made farming his occupation and he has been quite successful. He now owns 190 acres of well improved land. He formerly belonged to I. O. O. F., but has been on demit for several years. In politics, he has been a Republican.

HIRAM COMSTOCK, M. D., of Smithland, is a native of Madison County, Ohio, where he was born March 17, 1820, the son of James and Chloe (Bull) Comstock, who were natives of Vermont and Connecticut, respectively. In 1824, they removed to Hamilton County, Ohio, where our subject was reared to manhood, from whence they removed to Montgomery County where the Doctor commenced reading with his father. He came in 1843, to Greenfield where he engaged in the practice, remaining there until 1846, when he removed to Freeport, this county. September, 1848, he returned to Ohio and entered the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, that institution graduating him and conferring the degree of M. D. in March, 1849: he then resumed his practice in Freeport, continuing there until 1855, when he located at Marietta, and has since been engaged in active practice. May, 1843, his marriage with Rebecca J. Mills was solemnized, and to their union three children were born: James A., who married Mary Anderson; Frances S., wife of William F. Garrison; John T., whose consort was Fannie Chamberlain. June 21, 1851, he suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. May, 1852, his and Nancy E. Morgan's nuptials were celebrated, this union was of comparative short duration, death again taking his wife September, 1856. September, 1857, Lucy A. McCrea became his wife, and their union has been blessed with these three children: Ella, now Mrs. George Frederick; William D. and Edward D. He has always enjoyed a very large, perhaps the most extensive, practice of any physician in the county, which proved very lucrative, but recently he has been compelled to retire from active work. He and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows fraternity, having united with that organization in 1846. In politics he is a Republican.

JAMES COOPER, a citizen and native of Hendricks Township, was born June 11, 1830, being the youngest in a family of seven children, born to James and Rebecca (Updegraff) Cooper, who were both natives of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania, where both

grew to man and womanhood, and were married. They emigrated to what is now Laurel, Fayette County, in a very early day, from there they came on to Rush County, living there about three years, coming in February, 1830, to Shelby County: about three weeks later the father died. His widow survived him a number of years, making this county her home until her death, which occurred May 15, 1855. Our immediate subject remained with his mother as long as she lived. He received a limited education, such as the facilities of those days afforded. March 11, 1855, his marriage with Mary A. (Hartman) Kendall, was solemnized, and to their union four children have been born, of whom, but this one is now living, William M., who has married Eliza Snyder. Mrs. Cooper was a daughter of Sampson and Mary (Omert) Hartman, both natives of Pennsylvania, they were also early settlers of Bartholomew County. Mr. Cooper has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 356 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. In politics he is a Republican, and was honored by his party with the nomination to the position of County Commissioner, but his party being in the minority, he with the rest of the ticket was defeated, but to his credit it may be said, that he carried his own township, which ordinarily has a Democratic majority of seventy.

IRIHAMAR DAVISON, ex-member of the Board of Commissioners of Shelby County, is among the old settlers of this county, and claims a birthright in Addison Township, where he was born on the 25th day of November, 1826. His parents, James and Martha (Libby) Davison, settled in the county in 1821, and experienced the hardships of an early settler's life. The subject of this sketch remained at home till the year 1850, working on the farm, except a short time in 1847, when he enlisted as a volunteer in the Mexican war, but soon afterward met with an accident that required him to remain at home. In the spring of 1850, he started for California by the overland route, the company he went with being fitted out at Ottumwa, Iowa. Four months and twenty days were consumed in making the journey, the party remaining in Salt Lake some ten days, receiving every kindness at the hands of Brigham Young and others while there. They arrived at Placerville on the 20th of August, in a good healthy condition. Mr. Davison immediately went into the mines, with a Mr. Marshall, but after about a month, the snow began to fall, which drove them in the valley. Their mines did not pan out well. He remained in and about El Dorado County, until 1856, some of the time running a hotel. In the month of May of that year, he left by steamer for New

York, via Panama, arriving home about the 20th of June, in time for the Cincinnati Democratic Convention. He soon after went to Iowa, remaining until spring, and then left again for California, going by water. After reaching there, he went into the mines fifteen miles east of Sacramento, on the American River, and remained three months, when he received an appointment as Superintendent of Farming, on the Klamath Indian Reservation, where he remained till 1859. He then took a voyage to South America, returning however, to the Reservation, after a short absence of a few months. That winter there was a big flood, which washed the land so badly, as to cause change of Reservation to Smith River Valley, forty miles away. Here Mr. Davison went and remained until 1866, when he returned home. In 1864, while in California, he was commissioned as Major of the State Militia; he spent most of 1866 and 1867, in Washington City, attending to official business. He was present at the National Democratic Convention in New York, in 1868, which nominated Horatio Seymour for the Presidency. During the winter of 1868, he took a trip to Havana, Cuba, for his health, returning on the same boat, his health much improved. He went home in April, 1868, and spent that summer with his father, in Brandywine Township. On the 30th of December, 1869, Mr. Davison was married to Mrs. Cecilia Peutzer daughter of John M. and Hannah Dodds, and moved on the farm where he now resides. He has since been identified with the interests of Shelby County. In 1874, he was elected County Commissioner; was re-elected in 1876, and the duties of that position he has filled to the complete satisfaction of the whole county. Mr. Davison's mother died in 1854; his father in 1877; they were both members of the Protestant Methodist Church; he was a native of Tennessee, she of Virginia. Mrs. Davison is a lady well qualified to fulfill the duties of a wife; her father, John M. Dodds, was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Davison are at present living on a fine farm of over 300 acres, lying about five miles from Shelbyville, and on the Shelbyville and Marietta Turnpike. It is especially adapted to grain and stock raising. Mr. Davison may well look back over his eventful life, now in the autumn of his years, and think with pleasure, of all he has passed through, and that now he can settle down to a well deserved rest, surrounded by all the comforts of civilized life, and having the popularity, which is due him for his able performance of whatever duties the office, which he has so well filled, may have imposed upon him. Mr. Davison has not held any public position since the expiration of his second term as County Commissioner, but has devoted his time to agricultural

affairs on his farm. His esteemed wife died November 6, 1885. He has been engaged this season in erecting a large and elegant residence at what is commonly called the Dodds' corner, where his father-in-law, the late John M. Dodds, resided, four and one-half miles southwest of Shelbyville, on the Marietta or river pike; which when completed, will be one of the finest houses in the county, and built in the most substantial manner. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and his portrait is given in this volume.

GEORGE J. DIPPEL, of Hendricks Township, is a native of Germany, where he was born January 3, 1833, being the eldest of a family of three children born to Tobias and Willemina (Fleck) Dippel. The family emigrated to the United States in 1837, and first located in Ohio, at Sydney, remaining there about five years, from whence they went to Montgomery County, where they lived with the exception of two years, when they resided in Clark County, Ohio, until 1855, when they came to and settled in Shelby County, where they lived until their death, he dying in October, 1882, and she, in October, 1886. Our subject remained at home and assisted his parents until he attained the age of twenty-five years. He received a limited education, having to work on the farm. December 25, 1858, his marriage with Frances E. Davison was solemnized, and to their union four children were born, these two now living: Emma, now Mrs. George Controw, and Samuel. March, 1869, Mr. Dippel suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. March, 1870, his and Sarah E. Williams' nuptials were celebrated, and to their union these five children have been born: Josie, Elizabeth, Maggie, Mina and George. Mr. Dippel has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 240 acres of well improved land. He is a member of the Odd Fellows fraternity, Hiawatha Lodge No. 193. In politics he is a staunch Democrat.

WILLIAM J. FISHER, a citizen and native of Hendricks Township, was born August 3, 1848, being the next youngest in a family of twelve children born to Michael and Mahala (Webb) Fisher. The former was born in North Carolina, October 9, 1800, and the latter November 22, 1806, in Woodford County, Ky. They emigrated to and settled in the county about 1821. They were married in this county and remained residents until their deaths, he dying March 5, 1855, and she April 29, 1869. William J. remained with his parents until their death, receiving a common school education, such as the facilities of his day afforded. July 24, 1874, his marriage with Sarah E. Bass was solemnized, and to their union five children have been born, of whom these three are now living, Stella M., John A., and Bertha J. Mr. Fisher has always

made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns fifty acres of improved land. He is a member of the Baptist, his wife of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and he generally manifests a good live interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives, where he was honored with an election of Justice of the Peace for two terms, being the present incumbent of that position.

JOSHUA HERING, proprietor of the Brandywine mill, in Hendricks, purchased it in 1883, since which time he has greatly improved it, changing it from a burr to roller. It has now a capacity of forty barrels per day. Its proprietor is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, where he was born October 11, 1834, being the fourth in a family of six children, born to Henry and Sarah (Herman) Hering, who were both natives of Maryland, and both remained residents of Ohio until their death. Joshua was reared in his native county, receiving a common school education. He commenced life for himself as a carpenter, at which he worked eleven years, after which he engaged in milling, continued in that for a period of five years. In 1865, he removed to Illinois, working at carpentering, but on account of ill health returned to Ohio. August 20, 1856, his marriage with Mary Heistan was solemnized, and to their union ten children have been born, these eight now living, Priscilla, Lona, Mary E., now Mrs. George Murphy, Lucretia, now Mrs. Frank Baughman, Otis, Bertha, Lee C. and Elmer R. His occupation has been principally milling all his life and he has been quite successful. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Republican.

JAMES HILL, deceased, was a prominent citizen of Hendricks Township, born in Nicholas County, Ky. He came to Shelby County about 1822, and entered eighty acres of land in Hendricks Township. He returned soon after and brought his parents, and the family continued residents of this county until their death. Seven children were born to that marriage, of whom these four are now living: Elizabeth (Teal), Margaret, George W., Theophilus W. Harriet grew to womanhood and died the wife of George Kent, January 1, 1874. Mr. Hill made farming his chief occupation, in connection with which he dealt in stock quite extensively. He was quite successful, and ranked as one of Shelby County's substantial agriculturists. He owned, at the time of his death, about 600 acres of well improved land. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died a devout believer in that faith November, 1864. April 27, 1844, George W., his eldest son, was born. He remained home and assisted his parents until he attained the age of twenty-three years. He received a common school education.

August 27, 1867, his marriage with Julianna Salla was solemnized, and to their union four children have been born, Leonidas, James, Clara, and an infant unnamed. He has always followed the vocation of farming and has been uniformly successful. He is the proprietor of 250 acres of well improved land. In 1864, he realized the need of the preservation of our Union, and enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for the term of 100 days, serving his time out, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis. Theophilus W. was born November 18, 1848. He was married December, 1883, to Catharine V. Jameson, and two children have blessed their union, Jo. and Ralph. Our subject dealt in grain quite extensively, but has recently devoted his attention to farming. Both are members of the Masonic fraternity. In politics they are Republicans.

P. F. KENNEDY, of Hendricks Township, is a native of Washington County, Penn., where he was born November 11, 1816, being the fourth child and eldest son born to Robert and Margaret (Fleming) Kennedy, who were natives of Augusta County, Va., and Westmoreland County, Penn., respectively. They emigrated to and settled in Shelby County, November 11, 1829, and continued residents of the county ever after. The former died August 27, 1833, his widow still survives him and has attained the remarkable old age of ninety-eight years. Our immediate subject always remained with his mother, receiving a limited education in consequence of the poor facilities of those days. September 23, 1843, his marriage with Meranda Le Masters was solemnized, and to their union eight children have been born, these six now living: Ann, now Mrs. Daniel Snyder; Mary, unmarried; Elizabeth, and Sylvan, who married Cloie Comstock, who died June, 1886, and George and Cassius. Mr. Kennedy has always made farming his occupation, and he has been very successful. He now owns 356 acres of well improved land. In politics, he is a Republican.

JOHN F. MCCAIN, Trustee of Hendricks Township, is a native of Noble Township, this county, where he was born May 16, 1855, being the youngest in a family of five children born to Absalom and Mary (Bailey) McCain, who were natives of Ohio and this county, respectively. The former came with his parents to this county about 1830, and settled near St. Omer, from whence they later removed to the vicinity of St. Paul, where he met, and won her hand in marriage, Mary Bailey, daughter of Peter Bailey, who was also a very early settler of the county. Our immediate subject made his home with his parents until he attained the age of twenty-three years, receiving a common school education, supplemented by attendance at the graded school at St. Paul, and at

the State Normal School at Terre Haute. At the age of twenty, he began teaching, and continued in that profession for eleven years, in the schools of Hendricks Township. August 27, 1878, his marriage with Lillie West, was solemnized, and to their union these two children were born: Jesse C. and Cecil G. May 20, 1884, Mr. McCain suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved. May 31, 1886, his and Amanda Babb's nuptials were celebrated. At the intervals between school terms, he was engaged in farming, until 1885, when he purchased the stock of general merchandise of Isaac Banta, at the village of Bengal, and he enjoys a good remunerative trade. He belongs to I. O. O. F., Hiawatha Lodge No. 193, at Smithland. His political views are Democratic, and he always manifests a good interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives, where he was in April, 1886, honored with an election to the position of Township Trustee.

MARION W. McFERRAN is a native of Kentucky, born near Crab Orchard, December 19, 1831, being the eldest in a family of five children born to Thomas and Lucinda (Hendricks) McFerran, who were both also natives of Kentucky. They came to Indiana about 1835, first settling in Johnson County, living there about two years when he came to Shelby County, and they remained residents of the county until their death. Our subject remained with and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-four years, receiving a common education, such as the facilities of those days afforded. September 27, 1856, his marriage with Mary A. Gulley was solemnized, and to their union five children have been born: Jasper N., who married Miss Smith; Lillie B., now Mrs. Leander Creek; J. D. Thomas, whose wife was Phebe Pile; Laura, consort of John Pile, and Lizzie. Mr. McFerran has always made farming his occupation and he has been quite successful. He now owns 200 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Republican.

ALBERT McREA is a native of Hendricks Township, born September 21, 1839, being the seventh in a family of ten children born to John and Elizabeth (Templeton) McRea, who were natives of New York and Virginia, respectively. They married in Ohio, and came to this county about 1833, continuing residents of this county until their death, both having died before the immediate subject of our sketch had attained his majority. He received a common school education. In 1861, he realized the necessity of the preservation of our Union, and enlisted in Company C, Seventh Regiment, under Captain Blair, in what was known as the three months' service, and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his

term. In 1863, he again enlisted, this time in Company D, Sixteenth Indiana Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, serving until the close of the war. He was present during both enlistments in the following important engagements: Phillipi and Carick's Ford, and all the battles incident to what was known as the Red River Campaign. He received his discharge at Indianapolis, in November, 1865, on account of the close of the war. About two years later his marriage with Mary Campbell was solemnized, and to their union this one child was born: John. Their union was of comparatively short duration, he suffering the bereavement of losing his beloved wife about two years subsequent. November, 1878, his and Lillie Snyder's nuptials were celebrated, and to their union these two children have been born: Annis and Harry. Mr. McCrea has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 155 acres of well improved land. In politics he is a Republican, and generally manifests a good, live interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives. Mrs. McRea is a daughter of Jacob and Margaret (McPherson) Snyder. The former, a native of Maryland, was born September 24, 1817.

JOHN T. MURPHY, a citizen and native of Hendricks Township, was born October 13, 1844, being the third in a family of eight children born to Samuel and Emaline (Vaughn) Murphy, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. They both came with their parents to this county in a very early day. The former continued a resident of this county until his death, the latter, his widow, still survives him. Our immediate subject remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-two years, receiving a limited education. In 1867, his marriage with Emaline Montgomery was solemnized, and to their union two children were born, Frank and Mary E. January 1, 1874, Mr. Murphy suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. December 27, 1877, his and Emma O'Neal's nuptials were celebrated and to their union four children have been born: these three are now living: George E., Charles R. and Mildred. Mr. Murphy has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 477½ acres of well improved land. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM A. REESE, of Hendricks Township, is a native of Clarke County, Ind., where he was born September 26, 1817, being the eldest of a family of four children born to Benjamin and Sarah (Davis) Reese, who were natives of Scott Co., Ky., and Albermarle Co., Va., respectively. They were married in Jefferson Co., Ind., and they came to Shelby County, November 7, 1834,

and located in Hendricks Township, on the farm now owned by James Lamar, and they continued residents of this county until their death, the former dying November 9, 1853, and the latter, June 24, 1868. William A. remained at home and assisted his parents until he had nearly attained the age of twenty-five years, receiving a common school education such as the subscription schools of those days afforded. July 21, 1841, his marriage with Emily J. Tucker, was solemnized, and to their union five children have been born, these two now living, Sarah A., now Mrs. Sylvester Sandefur, John T., who married Addie G. Schoonover. The deceased children were: Ferdinand M., Benjamin E., and Ida Belle. Mr. Reese has always made farming his occupation and he has been quite successful. He now owns ninety-one acres, and in addition started each of their children in life with a good farm. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He belongs and is identified with the Grange movement. In politics he is a Republican, and he has been honored with an election to the office of Township Trustee for several terms.

CHARLES J. ROE, a leading citizen of Hendricks Township, is a native of Clarke County, Ind., where he was born June 20, 1820, being the eldest in a family of six children, born to Jacob D. and Catharine (Johnson) Roe, who were natives of New York and Kentucky, respectively. They came to Shelby County in 1827, and settled in Hendricks Township, where they lived about three years. Being of a rambling disposition he moved to Fountain County, living there four years, then returning to Hendricks Township made it his home until 1845, when he moved to Clarke County, where they both, within four days of each other in April, 1847, died, near New Washington. Our subject remained with and assisted his parents until he attained the age of twenty-three years, receiving what was for those days a common school education. May 19, 1844, his marriage with Maria Bower was solemnized, and to their union three children were born, Eliza J., now Mrs. S. S. Lewis, John T., who married Emma Owens, William D., whose wife was Amy Miller. Mrs. Roe was a daughter of Andrew Bower. She was born February 20, 1826. December 29, 1882, Mr. Roe suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. Mr. Roe has always made farming his occupation and he has been quite successful. He now owns about 400 acres of well improved land. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and served as Township Trustee.

JACOB ROSE, an old citizen of Hendricks Township, is a native of Gallatin County, Ky., where he was born, June 10, 1823, being the only child born to Archibald and Nancy (Bruce) Rose, who

were also natives of Kentucky; the former died when Jacob was only one year old, and he was taken and reared by his grandparents, the Bruces, with whom he remained until he attained the age of eighteen years, receiving a limited education, which he has greatly supplemented by study. In 1841, he came to Indiana, coming immediately to Shelby County and engaged as a farm hand for John G. Webb, who then lived in Hendricks Township. He has always, with the exception of two years when he resided in Sugar Creek, lived in Hendricks Township. April 29, 1849, his marriage with Harriet Kyler was solemnized, and to their union eleven children have been born, these nine now living: Mahala, widow of George Dorsey, Willis S., unmarried, George A., Stephen D., Lewis P., who married Emma Sandefur, Calvin F., Martin L., Frances E., and Howard. Mr. Rose has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns eighty-two and a half acres of well improved land, all the accumulation of his own industry and economy. In politics, he has always been a staunch Democrat, and he always manifests a good live interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives, where he enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.

SAMUEL A. SANDEFUR, a prominent citizen of Hendricks Township, is a native of Jackson Township, Shelby County, where he was born November 3, 1836, being seventh in a family of eleven children born to James B. and Nancy (Shipp) Sandefur, who were both natives of Kentucky, and came to Indiana and Shelby County in a very early day. In the spring of 1837, they removed to Johnson County, where they lived until their deaths. Our immediate subject was reared to manhood in Johnson County, remaining at home and assisting his parents until he attained the age of twenty-three years, receiving a common school education. November 3, 1859, his marriage with Agnes Williams was solemnized, and to their union twelve children were born, these eight now living: Dora, wife of Andrew Glover; Jane, now Mrs. John Harding; William, unmarried; Nancy, consort of Thomas Ware; Addie, wife of Morton Howell; John, Effie and Reuben. August 22, 1882, Mr. Sandefur suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. He has always made farming his principal occupation, in connection with which he has for sixteen years been engaged in tile manufacturing and he has been quite successful. He now owns 525 acres of well improved land. He belongs to the Methodist Protestant Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

SYLVESTER W. SANDEFUR, a resident of Hendricks Township, is a native of Jackson Township, this county, and was born December 16, 1841, the youngest in a family of nine children born to

Samuel D. and Elizabeth (Shipp) Sandefur, who were both natives of Mercer County, Ky. They came to Indiana and Shelby County in 1823, where they lived until their death, the latter dying in 1872, and the former in 1876. Our immediate subject remained with and assisted his parents in their declining years until their death, receiving a limited education in consequence of the poor facilities of those days. May 19, 1864, his marriage with Sarah A. Reese was solemnized, and to their union five children have been born: Dilly D., Arizona G., Otto T., Ezra O. and Ora C. Mr. Sandefur's principal occupation has been farming; for a short time he was engaged in the mercantile business at Jolity, and at Newton, Ill., in the restaurant business for two years, and he has been quite successful. He and wife own 160 acres of well improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Sandefur are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F. fraternity, Hiawatha Lodge No. 193. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN E. SHAW, a native of Hendricks Township, was born April 2, 1838, the son of William and Margaret (Scott) Shaw. William Shaw, whose father was one of the earliest settlers of Shelby County, was born March 29, 1813. His wife, Margaret Scott, was born February 10, 1810; they were married here and continued residents of the county until their death, the latter dying March 19, 1868, and the former, January 8, 1876. Our immediate subject remained at home and assisted his parents until he attained the age of twenty-seven years, receiving a limited education, being only permitted to attend school when the weather was so bad that he could not work. January 19, 1864, his marriage with Mary A. Ropp, was solemnized, and five children were born, of whom two are now living: Saloma now Mrs. Baker, and Harriet. December 17, 1873, Mr. Shaw suffered the bereavement of losing his wife. April 2, 1874, his and Harriet D. Ropp's nuptials were celebrated, and their union has been blessed with this one living child, William C. Mr. Shaw has always made farming his occupation, in connection with which he raises stock quite extensively, and he has been very successful. He now owns 400 acres of well improved land. He belongs to the Odd Fellows fraternity, having united with that order about ten years ago. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and he generally manifests a good live interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives.

MICHAEL SNYDER, a prominent citizen of Hendricks, is a native of Washington County, Md., where he was born October 8, 1815, being the third child and eldest son in a family of five children born to John and Anna (Miller) Snyder. The former died when Michael was about seven years of age. His widow removed

soon after his death to Virginia, remaining there one year, when they came out to Montgomery County, Ohio, where Michael remained until he attained the age of eighteen years. He received what was for those days a common education, such as was to be obtained in the subscription schools of that time. In the fall of 1833, he came to Indiana, and located in Jackson Township, Shelby County, and made his home with his half-brother until he reached his majority; he then went to Bartholomew County and engaged in work at the carpenter trade. February 14, 1839, his marriage with Magdaline Lambert was solemnized, and to their union fifteen children have been born: their names are as follows: Daniel, who married Clarissa A. Kennedy; Elizabeth A., now Mrs. Martin Goodwin, John H., whose present wife was Eliza Frederick; David, deceased; Sarah M., consort of Frank Hill; Barbara E., widow of William H. Campbell; Margaret M., unmarried; George, unmarried; Mary M., deceased; Lucinda J.; Jacob, deceased; Andrew J., who married Cora Dodds, Amand M.; Eliza M., now Mrs. William M. Cooper; Michael F. About 1844, he returned to Shelby County, where, with the exception of one year, when he lived in what is known as the Haripatch, in Bartholomew County, he has ever since lived. He located on his present farm in February, 1854. His occupation has been mostly all his life farming, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 248 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics, he is a Republican, but has never sought any political preferment.

DANIEL SNYDER, an enterprising farmer of Hendricks Township, was born December 23, 1839, being the eldest child of a family of fifteen children born to Michael and Magdaline (Lambert) Snyder, (See sketch of Michael Snyder). Daniel remained at home and assisted his parents until he attained the age of twenty-five years, receiving a common school education. Being the eldest son, his father needed his help on the farm, and in consequence, was not permitted to attend school. December 27, 1864, his marriage with Clarissa A. Kennedy, was solemnized, and to their union this one child has been born: Alma K., born February 22, 1877. Mr. Snyder has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 172 acres of well improved land. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN WARBLE, a worthy citizen of Hendricks Township, is a native of Jefferson County, Virginia, where he was born April 13, 1818, being the fourth in a family of six children born to Matthias and Elizabeth (Staubs) Warble, who were both natives of Washington County, Maryland. They emigrated to Montgomery County, Ohio,

in 1827, where they continued to reside until our subject grew to manhood in that county, receiving a limited education, such as the subscription schools of those days afforded. June 22, 1839, his marriage with Elizabeth Snyder was solemnized. She was a daughter of John and Nancy (Miller) Snyder; she was born and reared in Maryland. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Warble, ten children were born, of whom these five are now living: John W., Daniel, Nancy, now Mrs. George Cooper, Michael and Minerva, wife of John Patterson. October, 1878, Mr. Warble suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. October 15, 1879, his and Elizabeth (Wirtz) Stein's nuptials were celebrated. He has always followed agricultural pursuits, and has been uniformly successful, being the proprietor of 160 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican, but does not allow party prejudice to control him in voting for local officials. The deceased children were: Matthias, Jacob, Solomon, Elizabeth and Margaret E.

JOHN W. WARBLE, of Hendricks Township, is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, where he was born September 4, 1840, being the fourth in a family of eight children born to John and Eliza (Snyder) Warble, who were natives of Maryland and Ohio, respectively. They emigrated to Indiana and Shelby County about 1848, and have since made it their home. The latter died in 1877; the former survives her, and has attained the good old age of seventy-three years. Our subject remained at home and assisted his parents until he attained the age of twenty-three years, receiving a common school education, such as the schools of those days afforded. November 27, 1864, his marriage with Celia Goodwin was solemnized, and to their union these three children were born: William, Charles and Edward. Mr. Warble has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 107 acres of well improved land. December 12, 1882, Mr. Warble suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. He belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican.

JAMES WILSON, a pioneer of Hendricks Township, is a native of Fleming County, Kentucky, where he was born April 5, 1825, being the eighth in a family of twelve children, born to Samuel and Polly (Matchet) Wilson, who were also natives of Kentucky. They came to Indiana and Rush County, in 1827, where they lived until their death, the former dying in 1837, and the latter in 1840. The year following his mother's death, James came to Shelby County. In early life he received a limited education. August 27, 1846, his marriage with Eliza Donley, was solemnized and to their union

three children were born: Melvin, Susan and Elizabeth. July 30, 1853, Mr. Wilson suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. November 5, 1854, his and Caroline Strickler's nuptials were celebrated, and their union has been blessed with these two children: Martin A., whose present wife was Della Cox, and Maggie, now Mrs. Oliver Stafford. Mr. Wilson has always made farming his principal occupation, in connection with which he has been manufacturing tile since 1871, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 139½ acres of well improved land, and in addition a well equipped tile factory. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN TONER, a native of Lycoming County, Pa., where he was born December 28, 1814, being the next eldest in a family of twelve children born to Edward and Susanna (Updegraff) Toner, who were also natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Irish, and the latter of German descent. In 1815, they emigrated to Indiana, settling on White Water, in Franklin County, where they lived exactly seventeen years, when in 1832, they came to Shelby County, locating in Hendricks Township, about one mile from our subject's present place of residence. They remained here and made this county their home until their death. He died at the advanced age of eighty-four years. John remained at home until he attained the age of twenty-two years. He received a common school education such as was to be obtained in the primitive log school-houses of those days. March 9, 1837, his marriage with Nancy J. Parker was solemnized, and to their union eight children were born, of whom these four are now living: James E., who married Sophia Salla; Mattie, now Mrs. William H. Miller; Elizabeth, wife of Dr. J. H. Sanford, and Belle, now Mrs. George Williams. June 14, 1856, Mr. Toner suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. May 3, 1857, his and Janette Thayer's nuptials were celebrated, and their union has been blessed with these four children: John S. whose wife was Cad Hester, Caress L., Harry M. and Elmer S. Mr. Toner has always made farming his occupation, in connection with which he has always dealt in stock quite extensively and he has been very successful. He now owns 900 acres of well improved land. He and family are members of the Christian Church. In politics he affiliates with the National Greenback party. The Updegraff family preceded the Toner family a number of years, coming in 1821.

JACKSON SKETCHES.

LEWIS BARLOW, Trustee of Jackson Township and a well-to-do farmer, was born on the old Barlow homestead near where he now resides, May 15, 1838. John and Anna E. (Lisk) Barlow, were his parents, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of New Jersey. They came to Jackson Township in pioneer days and grew up amid the scenes incident to that day. In 1836, they were united in marriage, and for forty-eight years shared the blessings of a happy home circle. Their children were: Lewis, Clarrisa, Mahala, Mary A., William H., Willet, George, James H., Eliza and Frances, of whom William H., George and Eliza are deceased. The father and mother were devoted members of the Christian Church, and after a long and useful life were called home, the former dying April 12, 1884, and the latter, May 25, 1886. Lewis Barlow spent his young days upon the farm, receiving a fair education. He did not begin doing for himself until the age of twenty-three. On February 14, 1861, he was united in marriage with Jane Cutsinger, daughter of William and Parthenia (Deupree) Cutsinger, who, at this date, (1887), are old and respected residents of Jackson Township. Jane was born near where she now resides, December 11, 1841. Our subject and wife were blessed with four children, namely: Martha A., Sarah J., Edwin L. and Mary L., all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Barlow are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Barlow is a Democrat in politics, and is one of the active workers in his party. In April, 1884, he was elected Trustee of Jackson Township, and re-elected again in 1886. Under his careful management, the township affairs are in a prosperous condition, especially the schools, which rank among the best in the county. Farming has been his principal occupation in life, although he has given some attention to saw milling, brick making and threshing wheat, in all of which he has been successful. He began life in fair circumstances, and to-day owns one of the finest improved farms in his section. It lays one mile west of Mt. Auburn, and is provided with first-class and substantial improvements. It was entered in 1834, by John Jackson.

NOAH N. COLLINS, of Jackson Township, and ex-Trustee as born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 16, 1828. His parents were John and Rebecca (McCoy) Collins, natives of Ireland, emigrating to this country about the time of their maturity. When Noah was three years of age his parents removed to Boone County, Ind., where Mrs. Collins died about 1833. After this Noah was taken to Indianapolis, and bound to a prominent attorney of that city, who soon after died. He then went to live with James Flanigan, with whom



W. P. Stewart,



he remained until he was about fourteen years of age. His next venture was a settlement with his relations near Lagro, Wabash County, where he remained until he arrived at his maturity. Being a poor boy and compelled to look out for himself from the age of five years, his early education was limited, but being a close observer he to-day has a fair practical education. On April 28, 1850, he was married to Catharine A. Heck, daughter of Jacob and Mary Heck, old and respected residents of this county, having emigrated here in 1825. Mrs. Collins was born in Ohio, and has spent the most of her life on the farm, where Mr. Collins now resides. This union was blessed with six children, Mary E., Aaron, Cornelius and Philip, now living. Mr. Collins is a staunch Democrat, and firmly upholds the principles of his party. He held the office of Justice of the Peace eight years, and Constable of his township six years, and in April, 1880, he was elected Trustee of Jackson Township. At the expiration of that term he was re-elected, and therefore served four years in that capacity. In October, 1849, he came to Jackson Township, and has been identified with its interests ever since. He began life a poor boy but by dint of industry he has succeeded in providing himself with a comfortable home.

ABNER CONNER traces his ancestry to times prior to the Revolution. In Maryland, during the year 1754, was born Abner Conner, who moved to Virginia when twenty years of age, and took an active part in the War for Independence. Soon after the close of the war he was married to Anna Russel, daughter of John Russel, a native of Ireland. In a short time they removed to Tennessee, and remained there three years, when he resolved to emigrate to Dearborn County, Ind., where he was the third settler in the county. In a few years he sold out in Dearborn County, and removed to Franklin County, Ind., and after a residence there of three years he removed with his family to Shelby County, landing on the farm where his son now lives, March 5, 1823. Their nearest markets were Madison and Lawrenceburg, but under what would seem to us to-day insurmountable difficulties, those hardy pioneers by degrees developed what is to-day considered one of the finest farming counties in the State. December 25, 1833, Abner Conner, a respected citizen, a kind and loving father, and a member of the Masonic order, passed away. A widow and six children survived him; they were, Massa, John, William, Eleanor, Sarah and Abner. Mrs. Conner continued to reside on the old homestead until January, 1836, when she, too, was called away. Abner, the youngest child, was born January 27, 1804, in Dearborn County, Ind. He came to Shelby County in his youth, and assisted

his parents in developing a home. His early educational advantages were limited, but were fair for that day. He remained at home as long as his father lived, and adopted farming as his life profession. On February 28, 1837, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary A. Doughman, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Thompson) Doughman. Mrs. Conner was born in Center County, Penn., November 6, 1817. This union was blessed with ten children, namely: Eliza J., born March 26, 1838; John T., born June 27, 1840; William B., born January 14, 1841; Lewis M., born August 19, 1843; Hiram S., born March 5, 1846; Sarah M., born October 31, 1849; George C., born May 15, 1851; Jacob W., born June 20, 1854; Amanda E., born May 7, 1856; Alice A., January 19, 1858, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Conner are members of the Christian Church at Mt. Auburn, and have been such over thirty years. Politically, Mr. Conner is a staunch Democrat, and thinks he will always remain true to the principles of the party.

GEORGE CONNER, a native of Jackson Township, was born here May 15, 1852. His parents were Abner and Mary Conner, whose personal history appears in this volume. He was reared on a farm, and lived on the farm until 1885, when he engaged in the general merchandise business in Mt. Auburn, Ind. On October 11, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Cordelia Hill, daughter of John H. and Elizabeth (Stoughten) Hill, both natives of Bartholomew County, where they were born as follows: The former, February 27, 1838, and the latter in 1842. They were married on December 21, 1856. Mrs. Conner was born in Bartholomew County, Ind., February 29, 1861. Her entire life has been spent in this country. Mr. and Mrs. Conner were blessed with five children: Clemie, born July 20, 1879, died September 30, 1880; Artie M., born February 19, 1880; Hallard, born May 19, 1882; Farrest V., born February 14, 1885, died January 14, 1886; Corman, born October 25, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Conner are members of the Baptist Church. Politically, Mr. Conner is a staunch Democrat. In April, 1884, he was elected Trustee of Flat Rock Township, Bartholomew County, Ind., but resigned to engage in business in Mt. Auburn. By fair and honest dealing he has built up a good trade, and has a comfortable home and business room.

G. F. CONOVER, one of the leading citizens of Jackson, is a native of Shelby County, being born on the farm where he now resides, October 29, 1836. His parents were Obadiah and Nancy (Breeding) Conover, the former was the son of John B. and Eliza (Baird) Conover, natives of New Jersey, the latter was a native of Kentucky. Obadiah and Nancy Conover were united in marriage in Bartholomew County, and soon removed to Shelby County. The

father of our subject is still living and in fair health for one seventy-six years of age: the mother was called away in 1836, when Garrett was but two weeks old. He was reared amid the scenes incident to farm life, and has adopted farming as a life profession. At an early age he began working for himself, and carefully saved his earnings. On October 19, 1864, he was united in marriage with Miss A. J. Kelly, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Kelly, natives of Kentucky, and at present are old and respected residents of Jackson Township. Mrs. Conover was born December 11, 1842, in Shelby County, and with the exception of about twelve years' residence in Iowa and Missouri, she has made this her home. Mr. and Mrs. Conover are members of the Christian Church, with which they have been united a number of years. Mr. Conover is a member of Herndon Lodge No. 95, I. O. O. F., of Edinburg, Ind. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, and firmly believes in the principles of that party.

HENRY K. DUNKEL, a prominent farmer of Jackson Township, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., November 21, 1832. His parents were John and Susan (Kline) Dunkel, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., where they were born and raised: the former died there on March 22, 1859, the latter passed away in Clark County, Ohio. Their wedded life was blessed with eight sons and daughters, of whom Henry was the seventh child. He spent his boyhood and youth on his father's farm, and adopted farming as his life profession. At an early age he began doing for himself by engaging at work by the day and month. He carefully saved his earnings, and by the time he was married he had accumulated quite a start in life. On August 25, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Third Cavalry, Forty-fifth Regiment, Indiana Volunteers. He was placed in the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in the following noted battles: Nashville, Stone River, Chicamauga, Knoxville, Shelbyville, Bentonville, Macon, Jonesboro, Atlanta, and was with Gen. Kilpatrick on his famous raid to the Gulf. On the 8th day of June, 1865, he received his discharge at Newburn, N. C. Strange to say, during all those years of almost constant peril and hard fighting, he never received a wound, and returned home to enjoy the Union he had fought so bravely to preserve. In 1865, he went to Pennsylvania, and there he was united in marriage with Rebecca Alexander, a native of Ohio. This union was blessed with one child, Rebecca C., who is now the wife of William Hostetter, and residents of Osborne, Clark Co., Ohio. Mrs. Dunkel, after a brief wedded life, was called away, her death occurring in November, 1866. On March 7, 1869, Mr. Dunkel was again married to Mary A. Bar-

low, daughter of John and Eliza (Lisk) Barlow. Mary was born in Jackson Township, November 14, 1845. Her entire life has been spent here. This family circle was blessed with four children: William S., Eliza F., Susan F., and Aaron, of whom William S. died in infancy. Mr. Dunkel has made Shelby County his home since June, 1865. He and his wife are members of the Christian Church, and he is a member of John R. Cooper Post No. 472, G. A. R., and is a Republican in politics.

JOHN EBERHART, one of the farmers of Jackson Township, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 18, 1804, therefore is now in his eighty-fourth year. His parents were Adam and Barbara (Pearson) Eberhart, both natives of Pennsylvania. They were parents of eight children: Samuel, who lost his life while under command of Gen. Hull, at Detroit, during the War of 1812; Andrew, also a soldier of 1812, and now deceased; Frederick, a soldier during the War of 1812, also deceased; David, deceased; John, the subject of this biography; Jane, deceased; Nancy, deceased, and Sarah, deceased. John is the only child now living. About 1826, he resolved to seek a home in the west, and accordingly started on foot, with his provisions on his back, for this territory. He walked the entire distance and after arriving here entered eighty acres of the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 3, and returned to Ohio, where he continued to reside until 1829. Prior to this or during the holidays of 1823, he was married to Nancy Randolph, daughter of David and Polly Randolph, both natives of Virginia. This union was blessed with: Andrew, Charlotte, Loretta, Jefferson, Isabella, Clarinda, Harriette and Mary, of whom Charlotte, Loretta, Clarinda and Harriette are deceased. After the harvest of 1829 was over, John Eberhart, shouldered his ax and started for his land in this township, leaving his wife and four children to await his return. After arriving here he put up a small cabin, covered with clap-boards, and a puncheon floor. As soon as the cabin was completed he returned for his family. The winter of 1829 will always be remembered by Mr. Eberhart. He spent a great deal of time in his clearing, and by the spring of 1830, had a field ready for corn, and from this time on crops never failed, and he was very successful. He added to his first tract and now owns over 600 acres of fine land. In 1864, his wife was called away. She was a kind and loving wife and mother, respected by all who knew her. On October 12, 1865, he was married to Delilah Cox, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Moore) Cox. Delilah was born February 14, 1834, and was raised in Hamilton County, Ohio. This union was blessed with two daughters: Clarinda and Lenore.

EDWARD J. FIELDS, a prominent resident of Mt. Auburn, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, April 26, 1840. His parents were Jacob H. and Elizabeth (Cotterman) Fields, natives of Berks County, Pa., where they were married, but soon afterward removed to Ohio, and resided there until their respective deaths, the former's February 15, 1859, and the latter's August 13, 1886. Edward J. was the fifth child, and was reared on the farm, receiving a fair education. At the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade, and continued at that three years. On September 10, 1861, he answered his country's call by enlisting in Company C, Forty-fourth Regiment Ohio Infantry, and took part in the following noted battles: Lewisburg, Va., and in all the scouting in that State, the battles of Beverly, Cotton Hill, Charleston, Va., siege of Knoxville, Cedar Creek, and Cumberland Gap, and during the siege of Knoxville he had a finger shot off. August 10, 1865, he received an honorable discharge, and returned home to enjoy the Union he had fought to preserve. During the war, while home on a furlough, he chose for his life companion Miss Mary E. Black, a native of Ohio. This union was blessed with three children: Loren M., Harry E. and Elizabeth, all of whom are living. Mrs. Fields died January 20, 1870. In October, 1871, he was married to Elizabeth J. Niebel, daughter of John and Catharine Niebel, whose personal history appears in this volume. This union was blessed with one child, John M. On September 20, 1870, our subject located in Mt. Auburn, where he began, and has ever since followed, his trade, having come to Shelby County some time prior to that. Politically, he is a staunch Republican, and firmly believes in the principles of that party. He has never sought for political honors, but when it is necessary in a campaign, he is always found in the front fighting for his party. Mr. and Mrs. Fields are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a member of Herndon Lodge No. 95, also of "Edinburg Camp," and a member of John R. Cooper Post, G. A. R., 472.

DR. WALTER M. FORD, a prominent physician and merchant of Mt. Auburn, was born in Green County, Ky., November 16, 1852. He was the son of Thomas J. and Emily J. (Thurman) Ford, both of whom were natives of Kentucky, the former being a wealthy planter. The Doctor was reared amid the scenes incident to plantation life, receiving a good education. He attended Bethel College, Kentucky, during the years 1872 and 1873. During the year 1874, he entered the office of Dr. J. N. McCormick, of New Haven, Ky., and read medicine with him until September, 1874, when he entered the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, and remained until March, 1876, when he began taking lectures in the

University of Louisville, Kentucky, which to-day is considered one of the best medical colleges in the west. From that institution he graduated in March, 1877, and in June, 1877, he located in Mt. Auburn, having traveled from Kentucky on horseback. He immediately began the practice of medicine and surgery, and success attended his labors from the beginning. On March 21, 1878, he chose for his life companion, Miss Mary C. Emerick, daughter of Abraham and Eliza (Gephart) Emerick, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Ford is a native of Shelby County, where she was born on April 13, 1862: her entire life has been spent here. This union has been blessed with four children: Luella, Eva L., Jesse E., and Dora I. M., of whom the last is deceased. Dr. and Mrs. Ford are members of the church, and he is a member of Fidelity Lodge No. 42, K. of P., of Edinburg, Ind. In 1884, he engaged in the general merchandise business in connection with the practice of medicine, and to-day owns a large and well selected stock of dry goods, groceries and queensware, and by just and fair dealing, has built up a reliable trade. In politics, the Doctor is a staunch Democrat, and takes an active part in the affairs of his party. In August, 1885, he received the appointment of Postmaster at Mt. Auburn, which position he now holds.

JULIUS HANEMAN, a prominent resident of Jackson Township, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, January 5, 1835. His parents were: Bernard H. and Jane C. (Kemper) Haneman, both natives of Hanover, Germany. They were married in Hanover, July 1, 1828. On the 15th of April, 1832, they bid farewell to their native land, landing in New York in June following. After a residence of six years in Ohio, they traded their property for the farm our subject now resides on, and in May, 1838, started for Shelby County. Although not a practical farmer he had succeeded in putting himself on the road to prosperity when his death occurred, October 4, 1851. The mother died October 12, 1874. They both belonged to the Lutheran Church. Julius has spent almost his entire life on the farm, where he now resides. In his youth he received a fair education, and adopted farming as his life occupation. On December 24, 1876, he was united in marriage with Miss Hattie L. Isley, daughter of John and Sophia (Warner) Isley, the former a native of Decatur County, Ind., and the latter a native of Montgomery County, Ohio. Mrs. Haneman was born in Washington Township, Shelby County, June 18, 1849, her entire life has been spent in this county, receiving a fair education in her girlhood days. This union has been blessed with three children, Estella J., born January 8, 1879; Emma S., born October 30, 1881, and Bernice E., born January 29,

1885, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Haneman are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically, he is a staunch Republican.

JACOB KLEIN, of Mt. Auburn, Indiana, is a native of Prussia, born March 24, 1839. His parents were Adam and Margaret (Hiem) Klein, natives of Prussia. By the time Jacob was fifteen years of age, he had completed the common school course, he then entered the higher schools and completed a good practical education. During his school days, he began working at the carpenter's trade at the age of sixteen, and made rapid strides in draughting, which soon placed him among the leaders of his trade. Philippine, daughter of Henry and Caroline (Hardt) Bruecher, born August 27, 1839, became his wife January 23, 1860, and on October 15, 1860, they started for the United States. They immediately came to Indiana, where an old friend resided, and the winter of '60 was spent in Edinburgh. In April, 1861, they came to Mt. Auburn, where he has ever since been engaged in the work of carpentering and contracting. They are the parents of six children, named: Charles F., August E., Annie E., Clara M., William H. and Edward W., the last two deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Klein have been life long members of the Lutheran Church, and he belongs to the Knights of Pythias order. In politics he is a Democrat, and has held the offices of Assessor and Township Trustee. He has accumulated a considerable property as the fruit of his life-long industry and integrity.

HON. JACOB MUTZ, a wealthy and influential citizen of Jackson Township, Shelby County, Ind., is a native of Lancaster County, Penn., born October 11, 1825. His parents were George and Catharine (Fryberger) Mutz, the former a native of Germany, and the latter of Switzerland. When Jacob was four years of age, his parents removed to Montgomery County, Ohio. There he was reared amid the scenes incident to farm life; his early education was fair for that day of limited school facilities. At the age of fifteen, he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith's trade. After completing it, he followed that for an occupation about twelve years. On the 10th day of April, 1847, he arrived in Jackson Township, and immediately began working at his trade. December 7, 1847, he was united in marriage with Maria Snett, daughter of Leonard and Magdalena (Warner) Snett, natives of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Mutz were blessed with ten children, six of whom are living, namely: Charles M., Catharine, Etoile Belle, Emma A., Philo J., Oscar W. Mr. and Mrs. Mutz are members of the Lutheran Church, with which they have been united a number of years. He is a member of Edinburg Lodge No. 100, F. & A. M.

Politically, he is a staunch Democrat, and firmly upholds the principles of that party. In the fall election of 1860, he was elected to the Indiana Legislature, and was re-elected in 1862; during those sessions, the business to be transacted was of the utmost importance to the citizens of Indiana. In 1869, he was elected a member of the Indiana State Board of Agriculture, and took such an interest in the work, that he was continued in office fourteen years. He was appointed by Gov. Porter as Trustee of Purdue University, which position he held until his election to the Indiana Legislature in the fall of 1884, when he resigned. He has always been a hard working man and now owns a farm of 400 acres. Mr. Mutz is one of the foremost citizens of the county, and is pre-eminently a self-made man.

JOHN NIEBEL, a prominent farmer and resident of Jackson Township, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, December 5, 1810. There his boyhood and youth were spent amid the hardships of farm life, receiving a fair education for that day. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Myers) Niebel. Our subject remained on the old home farm until he was about twenty-five years old, when on February 11, 1836, he was united in marriage with Catharine Snepp, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Isley) Snepp. Mr. Niebel came to Shelby County, Ind., arriving in Jackson Township, in June, 1837, and has made that his home ever since. Their home was blessed with seven children: Eliza, Mary, Louis, Daniel W., Elizabeth, Noah T. and Anna, of whom Louis died in infancy, all the others are grown to maturity. Mr. and Mrs. Niebel are members of the Lutheran Church, with which they have been united over forty-five years. Politically, Mr. Niebel is a Democrat, and has held the position of Township Assessor. Honest and upright in all his dealings, he now holds the respect and confidence of the entire community.

LEVI NIEBEL, a prominent and influential farmer and citizen of Jackson Township, is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, where he was born October 15, 1821. His parents were John and Elizabeth Niebel. Our subject spent his boyhood and youth on the farm, and owing to the limited school advantages he could not receive more than a fair education. At the age of nineteen he began farming on his own responsibility as a renter, which he followed until his removal to Shelby County, Ind., in 1849. On January 17, 1843, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Yoe, daughter of John and Venia Yoe, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Niebel was born in Pennsylvania, October 6, 1822. There she was reared and in Ohio she became the wife of our subject. This union has been blessed with seven children: Jennetta A., Sarah M., Harriet, Joseph II.,

Mary C., Clara J., Laura A., of whom Harriet, Joseph and Laura are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Niebel are members of the Lutheran Church, with which they have been united over twenty-six years. Politically, Mr. Niebel is a staunch Democrat, and at one time was Trustee of Jackson Township. Mr. Niebel is one of the well-to-do farmers of the township, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

HON. WILLIAM PATTERSON, a farmer of Jackson Township, was born there February 11, 1827. His parents were David L. and Ann (Shaw) Patterson, natives of Ohio, the latter of whom is yet living and has arrived at the ripe old age of eighty-two years. Mr. Patterson began life on his own responsibility, at the age of twenty, and on December 10, 1846, he was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Eberhart, daughter of John and Nancy Eberhart, whose personal history is contained in this volume. This union was blessed with three children: John, Willis and George, of whom Willis is deceased. Mrs. Patterson was called away in 1854, and Mr. Patterson was married to Loretta Eberhart, a sister to his first wife. Their union was blessed with one child, Amanda. He owns a fine farm of 480 acres, all of which he has made by adopting a straight forward course in life. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a staunch Democrat. In 1874, he was elected to the State Legislature, which position he filled with credit. Loretta, the second wife of Mr. Patterson, was called away, March 2, 1881, and January 1, 1884, he was married to Miss Eliza F. Mayes, daughter of M. W. and Nancy Mayes, prominent residents of Jackson Township.

RICHARD PILE was born in Johnson County, Ind., January 12, 1827, the son of Richard and Margaret Pile, natives of Kentucky. Richard was reared on the farm, in Johnson County, and attended the schools of that day. At the age of twenty-one he began life on his own responsibility, and at the age of twenty-three engaged in work in a warehouse in Edinburg, where he remained until he was twenty-five years old. On August 5, 1852, he was married to Maria Anderson, daughter of William and Rebecca (Conner) Anderson, born in Bartholomew County, Ind., in 1830. This union was blessed with six children: John, Eliza M., George M., Emma, Albert and Arrilla, of whom Emma is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Pile are members of the Protestant Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, he is a Republican, and has never sought political honors. Mr. Pile to-day has a comfortable home, and has been very liberal with his children, and has assisted them to homes; he, however, owns a fine farm of 232 acres, of good land. He is

honest and upright in all his dealings, and holds the respect and confidence of the entire community.

ALEXANDER PRUITT, a wealthy farmer and lumber dealer of Jackson Township, was born on the farm where he now resides, September 4, 1835. His parents were Pleasant and Nancy Pruitt, who were among the pioneer settlers of Jackson, the former of whom is yet living. Our subject was reared on the farm and in connection with saw milling and brick making, owns and controls one of the finest farms in Shelby County. In the fall of 1857, he chose for his life companion Miss Sarah A. Miller, a native of Ohio. This union was blessed with twelve children, seven of whom are living, they are: Israel A., William A., Adda A., Jackson A., Franklin A., Doc. A. and Gracie A. Politically, he is a loyal Democrat, and when his services are needed he is always found at the front. He has never sought office, but gives his time and money willingly for the success of his party and its principles. He began life in moderate circumstances, and in 1869, when he purchased the old home farm he assumed a debt of \$22,250, which enormous amount he has wiped out. His fine improved farm consists of over 300 acres, and is situated just east of the city limits of "Edinburg." He also owns a fine farm in Bartholomew County. He has located on the home farm a large steam saw mill. He also manufactures a fine quality of brick, and all in all is one of the leading business men of Shelby County, and to-day, the wealthiest resident of Jackson Township.

JOHN F. SHANER, a prominent resident of Jackson Township, was born in Adams County, Penn., December 17, 1836. His parents were John and Aaron (Feizer) Shaner, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. Our subject, at the age of thirteen years, accompanied his parents to Shelby County. They settled near St. Paul, in Noble Township, and there John grew to manhood and attended the district schools of that day, receiving a fair education. At the age of seventeen he began life on his own responsibility by engaging at work by the month. On March 15, 1860, he was united in marriage with Catharine A. Coffman, daughter of James and Mary Coffman. Mrs. Shaner was born and reared in Jackson Township, her birth occurring April 20, 1837. This union was blessed with ten children, of whom Mary J., Clara F., James W. Ellen, and Charlie are now living. Mr. Shaner is a staunch Democrat, and firmly believes in the principles of that party. In April, 1884, he was elected Justice of the Peace of Jackson Township, which position he now holds. October 22, 1862, he enlisted in Co. G, Second Indiana Cavalry, Forty-first Regiment, under command of Col. McCook, and was placed in the department of the Cum-

berland. He took part in some of the most hotly contested battles of the war, namely: Triune, Shelbyville, Green River, Knoxville, Nashville, Stone River, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, and the Atlanta campaign. In the spring of '65, he was selected to accompany Gen. Wilson in his cavalry raid, starting in middle Tennessee, passing through Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and to Macon, Ga., where they arrived about April 25, 1865. This command took part in a severe fight at West Point, after the surrender of Lee's army. At the last battle he was wounded in the wrist. He began life a poor boy and has earned every dollar he is now worth by hard and honest toil.

DANIEL SNEPP, SR., is an old and highly respected resident of Jackson Township, born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 1, 1814. His parents were Daniel and Elizabeth (Isley) Snapp, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Tennessee, both of German descent. The father died when Daniel was nine years of age, leaving a widow and six children to mourn his loss, thus it became necessary for Daniel to do for himself, and for a few years, he was compelled to make his home among strangers. His mother re-married, and once more the family was brought together, but soon the happy circle was broken by the death of that dearest friend on earth, the mother, which occurred in 1831. Daniel was seventeen years old, and was soon apprenticed to learn the blacksmith trade, which he followed about five years. In 1832, he paid Shelby County a visit and was very much pleased with the country. On July 3, 1836, he was married to Mary Rollman, daughter of George and Barbara Rollman. Mary was born in Pennsylvania, but accompanied her parents to Ohio, when quite young. Mr. and Mrs. Snapp began housekeeping about seven miles southwest of Dayton, Ohio, where they resided on a rented farm until March, 1839, when they started in wagons for Jackson Township. The year before, Mr. Snapp came out and purchased seventy acres of the farm he owns to-day for \$700. There was a cabin on the land, and into that he moved his family and set about to clear up a home. His land was covered with a dense growth of heavy timber, and it has required a vast amount of hard labor to develop the land, but to-day, he owns over 300 acres, divided into two fine improved farms, and he is surrounded with the comforts of this life. He and his wife were blessed with six children, namely: Joseph, William, Elizabeth J., John E., George W., and Catharine A., of whom Catharine A., is deceased. The mother and wife was called away February 22, 1853. She was a true Christian woman, a member of the Lutheran Church, and highly respected by all who knew her. On October 16, 1855, Mr. Snapp was again married, his

choice being Mrs. Mary Guntle, daughter of Jonathan and Mary (Six) Guntle. Mrs. Guntle was a widow of John Guntle, (deceased), a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Snepp are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically, he is a staunch Democrat, and was selected one of the first Trustees of Jackson Township, and has served ten or fifteen years in that capacity. His life has been an honorable one, and to-day he stands without reproach in the estimation of the people.

HENRY SPURLIN was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1822. His parents were Jesse and Elizabeth (Goodpaster) Spurlin, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Kentucky. At the age of six he came to Washington Township, Shelby County, with his parents, who resided here until their deaths. When he came here this was a perfect wilderness, filled with all kinds of game. They purchased land of Joseph Drake, and began to make a home. Henry was reared amid the hardships of farm and pioneer life, and has lived to see a wonderful change in this country; what was a wilderness sixty years ago, has been transformed into fine beautiful farms. At the age of twenty-one he began to do for himself, and in 1847 was married to Miss Sarah J. Coffman, daughter of Henry Coffman, whose biography appears in this volume. This union was blessed with fourteen children: Elijah W., George W., Mary C., Andrew J., Harvey A., Christina E., Jacob L., Frances A., Sarah A., Ester J., Charley W., Bruce, Amanda M. and Henry J., of whom Elijah W., Andrew J., Sarah A. and Ester J. are deceased. Politically, Mr. Spurlin is a staunch Democrat, and firmly believes in the principles of his party. By hard and earnest toil he has succeeded in providing himself with 259 acres of first class land. He adopted farming as a life profession, and to-day can be classed among the successful farmers of Jackson Township.

JOHN STINE, a prominent farmer and lumber dealer of Jackson Township, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, October 1, 1838. His parents were Frederick and Elizabeth (Wertz) Stine, the former a native of Frederick County, Md., where he was born May 18, 1813, and at the age of ten, he accompanied his parents, John and Sophia Stine, to Montgomery County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and was married in September, 1837. Elizabeth his wife, was born in Middletown, Ohio, June 29, 1818; her parents were Daniel and Sarah Wertz, the former of whom lived to be ninety-four years of age, when he died from an accident received by falling down a flight of stairs. John, at the age of five years, accompanied his parents to this county, arriving here October 1, 1843. They settled on what is now known as the George Muttendon farm, and in May, 1844, moved to a farm one mile

east of Mt. Auburn, where the father of our subject was called away April 3, 1875. The mother is still living, and is to-day the wife of John Warble, and resides in Hendricks Township. Our subject grew to manhood here on a farm, and adopted farming as a life profession. On March 7, 1858, he was married to Mary A. Green, by whom he had five children: Matilda E., William H., Sarah S., Frederick F., and Charlotte A., of whom Charlotte A. is deceased. On October 11, 1871, he was married to Phebe Lamar, born May 29, 1849. This union was blessed with five children, Clarke and Hattie, twins, Kittie, Carle and Grover, of whom Hattie is deceased. Mr. Stine began life as a renter, and to-day owns 298 acres.

JACOB WERTZ (deceased,) was born in Ohio, where he was raised. He was married there to Elizabeth Warble, daughter of Mathias and Elizabeth Stoap. Mrs. Wertz was born in Virginia, November 11, 1817. She was quite young when her parents removed to Ohio. Jacob Wertz and family moved to Shelby County in 1847, and located on the farm where Mrs. Wertz now resides. Jacob Wertz was suddenly called away September 16, 1876. He was a member of the Lutheran Church. He left a widow and three children: Mathias, John and Daniel, of whom Daniel, born January 31, 1852, is deceased, dying August 9, 1884. Mrs. Wertz continues to reside on the old home farm. She is a devout member of the Lutheran Church, with which she has been united over fifty years. Jacob Wertz left home for Edinburg, to meet Rev. Mr. Westner, of the Lutheran Church: on his return home, while passing the house of an old friend of his, William Cutsinger, it was on fire, and during the excitement dropped dead. This was on September 16, 1876.

JOHN WERTZ, a prominent farmer of Jackson, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, May 30, 1844. He was the son of Jacob and Elizabeth Wertz, whose personal history appears in this volume. When three years of age he accompanied his parents to Shelby County, locating one mile east of Mt. Auburn, on the farm where his mother still resides. His boyhood and youth were spent on the farm, and his life occupation has been farming. At the age of twenty-two, or on October 12, 1865, he was married to Eliza A. Myers, daughter of Jacob and Barbara Myers, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio, where Eliza was born April 8, in 1845. Shortly after her birth her mother was called away, but prior to her death they had removed to Shelby County, Indiana. Her father Jacob Myers, continued to reside in this township, until August 26, 1886, when he died. This union was blessed with seven children: Elizabeth A., Minnie A., Philo J., Ida M., Elsie C.,

Clarence M. and Ottis A., all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Wertz are members of the Lutheran Church, also their daughters, Annie and Minnie. Mr. Wertz is a staunch Democrat; he owns a fine farm one mile east of the village of Mt. Auburn, and has a comfortable home, and is one of the successful farmers of Jackson Township. The births of his children are as follows: Elizabeth A., was born September 3, 1866; Minnie A., February 4, 1868; Philo, March 30, 1871; Ida M., July 30, 1874; Elsie C., February 14, 1881; Clarence M., June 13, 1884; Otis A., January 19, 1887.

MATHIAS WERTZ is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, where he was born August 22, 1840. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Warble) Wertz, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Virginia. They emigrated to Shelby County in the spring of 1847, and settled one and a quarter miles east of Mt. Auburn, where Mrs. Wertz still resides. Mathias was then eight years of age, and therefore was almost entirely reared in this county. At the age of twenty-one he began to do for himself, and adopted farming as a life profession. In December, 1862, he was married to Mary Mahley, daughter of John and Christena Mahley, natives of Germany. Mary was born in Germany, and accompanied her parents here when quite young. This union has been blessed with seven children: Daniel P., Jacob H., Charles S., William W., George A., Jesse M., and Frank M., all of whom are living. Mr. Wertz began life with a fair start, and to-day owns 240 acres of fine land, and has one of the best homes we have had the pleasure to see. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically, he is a staunch Democrat. He has always been very successful, and to-day can be classed among the substantial farmers of Jackson Township.

PETER WINTERROWD, a prominent resident and farmer of Jackson Township, was born July 9, 1824, in Warren County, Ohio. His parents were Jacob and Jane (Anderson) Winterrowd, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of German descent, and the latter of Scotch-Irish extraction. They were married in Warren County, Ohio, about 1823, and were in poor circumstances. Accordingly they determined to seek a home in the west, and about the middle of December, 1824, he loaded his household goods, with his young wife and infant son, into a two-horse wagon, and started for Shelby County, Ind. Here they landed, December 25, in what is now known as Washington Township, but then as Noble Township, near the bluffs of Flatrock, or about one mile east of Flatrock. His brother Joseph and family also came at the same time, and located near. He entered 160 acres of wild land, put

up a cabin, and began to make a home in the forest. Thus we find Jacob Winterrowd among the first settlers of the county. After a residence here of five years, or on April 22, 1829, when he had thirty acres cleared, he was called away. A kind and indulgent father was gone, and the widowed mother and children mourned his loss. Peter was then five years of age. He had two sisters, Matilda and Belinda. Mrs. Winterrowd continued to reside on the farm and care for her children. The pioneer schools of that day were of the old type, and scarce. Mrs. Winterrowd was desirous that her children should obtain as good an education as her means and that day afforded. The district school was the only resort, and our subject, by strict attention to his books, acquired an education sufficient to enable him in after years to successfully teach in the public schools of the county. He remained at home until his maturity, when he began life on his own responsibility. On October 24, 1849, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Hageman, born near Mt. Auburn, Shelby County, March 7, 1825. Her parents were Peter and Clarissa (Dorsey) Hageman, who were among the pioneers of Jackson Township, settling here in 1823, and locating on what is to-day known as the Lewis Nieble farm, south of Mt. Auburn. Mrs. Winterrowd has spent her entire life here, and has witnessed a great change in this country. Her parents resided here until their deaths. Mr. and Mrs. Winterrowd were blessed with nine children: Walter S., Phebe J., George W., Clara L., Peter A., Julia M., Samaria C., David S. and Jacob G., of whom Walter S., Samaria C. and Jacob G. are deceased, the rest have all grown to maturity. Politically, Mr. Winterrowd is a Republican, but has never sought political honors. Peter Winterrowd, the grandfather of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, where he was reared and married, and in 1808 emigrated to Warren County, Ohio, where he resided until his death, which occurred about 1842. Jacob, the father of our subject, was born January 18, 1798, in Pennsylvania, and therefore ten years of age when his father removed to Ohio. Jane Anderson, the wife of Jacob Winterrowd, and mother of our subject, was born in Pennsylvania, August 2, 1802, and accompanied her parents to Warren County, Ohio, in 1811, where she was reared. Jacob Winterrowd was called away April 22, 1829. The mother of our subject, Jane Winterrowd after the death of her husband, added forty acres of land to the tract he had entered, paying government price for it, or \$50. She was called away in February, 1872.

LIBERTY SKETCHES.

J. B. ANDERSON was reared in Cincinnati, where he received a common school education. He engaged in the cooper trade when twenty years old, but later returned to his home and helped his father, who was keeping hotel. Still later he opened a stone quarry, and shipped stone to the city by boat for several years. In 1838, he married Miss Elizabeth Darby, of Hamilton County, Ohio, a daughter of Henry and Margaret (Baker) Darby. After his marriage, he moved to Kentucky, where he remained fifteen years, when he returned to his boyhood home, where he was a successful farmer until he moved and located at his present home. He now owns a fine farm and gives his exclusive attention to farming and stock raising. He is the father of nine children, of whom seven are now living: Henry D., Henrieta, Eliza, Isabel, Ann, John K., and Margaret: the deceased were aged nineteen years and eight months respectively. Mrs. Anderson died in 1873. Mr. Anderson was born in Boone County, Kentucky, February 12, 1815. He was the oldest son and third child born to Enoch and Rachael (Arnold) Anderson, who moved to Boone County in early childhood, and were married there. Mr. Enoch Anderson died at Cincinnati, after making a good home, at the age of seventy-three: his wife died some three years before at the age of sixty-five.

ELISHA M. ARNOLD was born in Campbell County, Ky., May 10, 1810. He was the fifth of ten children born to John and Mary (Cherry) Arnold, both natives of Virginia. Rev. John Arnold moved to Kentucky with his parents, in early manhood. He was a farmer, but began work in the ministry of the Baptist persuasion. In 1835, he moved to Decatur County, Ind. He was a man of some means, and soon had a good home though in a wild country. He continued in the ministry until old age compelled him to resign. He died at the age of eighty-four, and his wife at the age of seventy-six. Elisha Arnold passed his early life on a farm in Campbell County, Ky. He lived with his parents until he was married, March 8, 1835, to Miss Margaret Powell, who came to Shelby County with her parents, Abraham and Elizabeth Powell. Soon after his marriage Mr. Arnold rented a small farm, and three years later he purchased his present home. He served an apprenticeship at the mason trade, which he worked at many years. He has made a success of life and was at one time the heaviest tax-payer in the county. He is the father of ten children: Mary, Eliza, Ripley, Bennett W., Ferris, Laura, Fanny, James and E. Madison. Eliza died at the age of thirty-four years. Mrs. Arnold died July 24, 1863, aged forty-one. Mr. Arnold is an honest, upright man, and although identified with no church has lived a moral, Christian life.

JOSEPH BEYER was born in France, November, 1832. He remained with his father until twenty-three years old when he came to America. He landed at New Orleans, in 1855, where he worked one year and then came to Dearborn County, Ind., where he worked in a brick yard for three years. He married Miss Anna Malliser, who was born June 7, 1839. By this marriage there were six children: Mary, Josephine, Joseph, Frank, Max and Aggie. Soon after his marriage he began the manufacture of brick, at which he worked for fifteen years. In 1870, he purchased a tile factory, to which he added new machinery and increased the business. He is a prosperous business man. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church and are worthy citizens.

DANIEL CALLAHAN and his brother, in 1860, were among the orphan children sent west to find a home. Daniel found a home with Mr. Conrad Kuhn, and his brother Dennis with William Burnett. His brother died, aged eighteen. Daniel remained with Mr. Kuhn, and had the advantages of a common school education. He knew nothing of work and had everything to learn, but Mr. Kuhn was a kind and indulgent employer. When he was twenty years old his employer gave him wages for two years. He then secured work at a saw mill and worked there two years. He married Miss Mary Posz in 1875, who was born in Union Township, this county, December 25, 1854, a daughter of Valentine and Margaret (Baker) Posz, both natives of Germany. By this marriage there were three children: Albert B., born June 2, 1876, Catharine E., born July 28, 1880, and Clara G., born April 19, 1884. Mr. Callahan located on the farm where he now lives in 1882. He was born in the City of New York, December 22, 1851. His father, Dennis Callahan, was a stock trader, and died in early life at the age of thirty-five.

E. H. CRIPPEN, M. D., was a mere boy when he came to Indiana, with his parents. He had a common school education and when eighteen, went to Marietta, Ohio, to school, where he paid his own way by teaching when not in school. Later, he went to school at Galesburg, Ill. He then began the study of medicine, and attended the University of the City of New York, where he graduated in 1857. He located at Cynthiana in the fall of 1855, where he is now doing a good practice. In August, 1858, he married Miss Mary L. Filkins, who was a native of New York. She died two months later. He was again married in 1859, to Miss Missouri Hillagoss, a native of Indiana. By this marriage three children were born: Mora E., Elias E., and Nannie. Mr. Crippen was married to his present wife, Miss Mary L. Innis, of Rush County, born August 7, 1863, September 21, 1879. He was

born in New York, July 23, 1833. He was the youngest of five children born to Elijah and Almira (Benton) Crippen, who were natives of Connecticut. They came to Indiana, Jennings County, in 1844, where they resided the rest of their lives. He died in 1880, aged eighty-seven, and his wife in 1887, at the age of ninety. They were worthy people and highly esteemed.

GEORGE ECK was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 30, 1817. He had a good common school education. When he was fourteen years old he learned the weaver's trade, and followed this for five years. He then was subject to military service, but hired a substitute and came to America in 1837. He came to Cincinnati and stopped with his brother Jabot, who came to America in 1832. Later, he and his brother came to this county, but returned to Cincinnati, where they worked at the blacksmith trade. In September, 1845, he married Miss Catharine Weise, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, and came to this country in 1844. By this marriage there were eight children, of whom four are still living: John, now Township Trustee, Margaret, wife of Jacob Teitig, Catharine, and Caroline, wife of Charles Miller. Mrs. Eck died September 15, 1865. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Eck came to this county, and located where he now lives. He now owns 145 acres of well improved land. He has been an honest, hard working man, and is a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN ECK, Township Trustee, was reared a farmer boy in Liberty Township, this county, where he was born February 24, 1856. He is the only son now living, of George Eck of this county. When he was of age he rented his father's farm, which he is now working. He was married January 13, 1881, to Miss Flora B. Ensminger, who was born in this township, January 7, 1861, the daughter of John and Lousia (Hubbard) Ensminger, natives of Virginia. By this marriage two children were born, Herman, born in 1884, and Maggie P., born February 21, 1887. Mr. Eck is one of the well-to-do young men of his township and highly esteemed for integrity and honesty. He is a staunch Democrat and was elected Township Trustee in 1886. He is a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church.

PETER GROSS was born in Germany, December 25, 1824. He was reared on a farm, but had a good education. He learned the shoemaker trade with his father. He served in the regular army for a short time, but was discharged because of a disabled hand. One year later he came to America and went to Pittsburg, and from there to Franklin County, Indiana, where he worked at his trade. He came to Shelby County in 1851, but returned to Franklin County, where he engaged in farming, and later at his trade at

Cedar Grove, where he made \$1,900. He then located at Waldron in 1869, where he kept a saloon for a short time, then a shoe store, and later a dry goods store. In 1872, he moved to his present home, where he has been engaged in merchandising and farming. He has now a fine home, the result of his own work. He is a well liked and honorable citizen.

DAVID GRUBB was born in Rush County, Indiana, March 22, 1831. His father, Abraham Grubb, came to Rush County when he was twenty-one years of age. He married Miss Eliza Wood, in 1824, who came to Rush County with her parents in 1820. He died in 1868, at the age of sixty-eight, having been a hard working, honest man. His wife survived him and now resides with her son David. David Grubb was brought up on a farm, he was a good student and at the age of nineteen taught the home school. He abandoned teaching and gave exclusive attention to farming, until 1869, when he came to Waldron and engaged in the grain business. He was married October 4, 1861, to Miss Mary E. Daniels, of Shelby County. They are the parents of one son and a daughter, Jessie E., born October 16, 1862, wife of Dr. H. R. Coons, Norval D., born July 24, 1864, now a merchant. Mr. Grubb is a successful, enterprising business man, and one highly honored for his sterling worth as such.

JASPER N. HECK came to this township in 1867, where he purchased eighty acres of land on Conn's Creek, where he lived until 1887, when he moved to his present home where he now owns 167 acres of good land. He was reared in this county, but was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, January 16, 1843. His father, John Heck, came to this county when Jasper was but four years old. Mr. Heck engaged in the breeding of Berkshire hogs, and is one of the leading breeders of the State. He is also raising Short Horn cattle. He is a Democrat, and served as Township Trustee for three terms. He was married February 28, 1864, to Miss Lorina E. Mitchell, of Shelby Township, who was born November 29, 1847, a daughter of Fielding and Mary (Alley) Mitchell. By this marriage four children were born: William S., born May 9, 1865, Charlie E., born April 27, 1868, Anna B., born October 7, 1870, and Ida M., born October 18, 1873. Mr. Heck is one of the representative farmers of his State.

PLINY HUNGERFORD was born in Rush County, Ind., August 22, 1847, the eldest of seven children born to John and Nancy (Callahan) Hungerford, both natives of Ohio. John Hungerford came to Rush County in early manhood, where he was married January 1, 1846. He purchased a farm and made a good home, where he lived the remainder of his life. He died in February,

1862, at the age of forty-two. His wife is still living at the age of fifty-seven. Pliny Hungerford was reared on a farm, and had a common school education. On becoming of age he started for himself, farming on rented land, which he continued for seven or eight years. He then purchased a farm of ninety-three acres, where he is now living. In October, 1871, he married Miss Savannah E. Johnson, of Fulton County, Ind. She was born December 26, 1851, and is a daughter of Elijah Johnson. By this marriage two children were born: Ora, died at the age of eight years; Bertha, born April 3, 1883. Mr. Hungerford is a fine farmer, and has made life a success.

J. W. INLOW, M. D., merchant, was reared a farmer boy. He remained at home until he was of age when he began teaching school. When he was twenty-four he began reading medicine with Dr. J. J. Inlow, a cousin. He remained in this office for three years and then began practice. He was married in May, 1871, to Miss Mary Callahan of Rush County, born December 2, 1838. For some fifteen years Dr. Inlow was the only doctor in his township. He enjoys the confidence of the people, and has a large general practice. He also owns a large general store which does a good business. He was born in Rush County, Ind., November 10, 1839, the third of a family of six children born to Isham and Martha (Cassaday) Inlow, who were natives of Kentucky. Grandfather Cassaday was a native of Ireland; he came to America previous to the Revolutionary War in which he served. He settled in Fleming County, that was first known by his name. He was a companion of Boone and others of the early Kentucky pioneers. Grandfather Inlow entered land in Shelby County, in 1830, to which the father of our subject moved in 1837, where he erected a cabin on the present site of the town of Manilla. His wife died in May, 1851, when he married Miss Mary Nawpson. He is now living at Homer, Rush County, where he enjoys a fair home and the esteem of all.

J. R. JENKINS, M. D., graduated from the Miami Medical College in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1879. He then located at Waldron, where he has practiced ever since. In 1872, May 22, he married Miss Maria Penn, a descendant of the famous William Penn. She was born in St. Clair County, Michigan, December 11, 1855, a daughter of George W. and Martha Penn, who were natives of South Carolina and Virginia, respectively. By this marriage two children were born, Mabel, born February 22, 1876, and John Shelby, born December 30, 1877. Dr. Jenkins is a close student and for many years has enjoyed a lucrative practice. He is a member of the Democratic party, and has twice been nomi-

nated for County Clerk, but was defeated by a small vote, once in this county and once in St. Clair County, Mich. He is a public spirited man and highly esteemed where known. He was born in Henry County, Ky., February 9, 1842, the eldest of nine children born to William H. and Emily (Powell) Jenkins, both natives of Kentucky.

CONRAD KUHN came to this county with his parents when but twelve years old, where he worked on his father's farm, and remained until he was married April 22, 1858, to Miss Catharine Theobald. They had eleven children: William H., Amelia, Philip, Conrad H., Frederick, Lewis H., Oscar F., Catharine, Frederick E., and Daniel W., three of whom are now dead: William H., Philip and Frederick G. Mr. Kuhn purchased his present farm in 1870. He now owns 280 acres of fine land. He was born in Germany, March 7, 1836. He and his wife are now enjoying the fruits of their industry and are highly honored citizens. Mr. Kuhn's parents came to America in 1848, and located at Marion Township, this county. Here they purchased a good farm and made a fine home of 280 acres. He had a family of nine children, who all grew to manhood and womanhood: Conrad, George M., John H., Barbara, Daniel, Jacob, Catharine, Anna M., and Andrew. They are all living in this county except Andrew and Barbara, who died, aged forty-seven and twenty-two years, respectively. Mr. Kuhn died February 12, 1870; his wife is still living and is seventy-two years old.

JOHN LANDWERLEN was born in France, October 28, 1830. He is the eldest son born to John and Mary Landwerlen, natives of France. He was reared a farmer and received a good education. He studied for the priesthood for two years but gave it up as he did not have sufficient means to pay his way. He went as a substitute in the rebellion. He spent his early life at home until he was married July 2, 1853, to Miss Mary Rudolph, who was a native of France, born February 9, 1838. He came to America in 1854. He lived in Indiana for a short time and then went to Iowa, but returned here and bought his present home, in Shelby County. He was a stone mason, and has done a great deal of this work. He is one of the scientific farmers and is a successful one. He is the father of ten children, Albert, born April 4, 1854; Lizzie, born February 18, 1856; Catharine, born November 2, 1857; John, born April 25, 1861; Joseph, born May 20, 1863; Louis, born October 10, 1864; Magdeleana, deceased, aged seventeen months; Vincent, born September 16, 1869; Benedict, born March 1, 1871, and Mary M., born July 9, 1873. Mr. Landwerlen and family are members of the Catholic Church.

ROBERT G. McDUFFEE was born in Harrison County, Ky., October 28, 1815. He was the eldest son of Robert and Sarah (Taylor) McDuffee. Robert, the father of our subject, was reared in Kentucky. He married at the age of twenty, Miss Taylor, who came to Kentucky in early childhood. He started at the cooper's trade, and also run a small farm. His wife died in 1823, and he was married to Miss Sarah Scott. He was a minister and began preaching when he was twenty-two years old. Robert McDuffee, our immediate subject, remained at home until he was married in February, 1838, to Miss Elizabeth Isley, the eldest daughter of John Isley. She was born in Pennsylvania, December 22, 1816. By this marriage four children were born: John W., born August 19, 1840; Lorina, born November 30, 1842; Margaret, born June 26, 1848, and Greenberry, born June 6, 1853. Mr. McDuffee came to this county in October, 1839, where he cleared forty acres for a home. He sold this in 1845, and purchased his present home, where he now owns 130 acres of well improved land. He has been a hard working man, and now enjoys the pleasant home he has succeeded in making.

JOHN H. MELTZER, senior member of the firm of Meltzer Bros., machinists and manufacturers of lumber and building material, was born in this county July 22, 1844, a son of John F. Meltzer. He received a good common school education and at the age of seventeen years began the carpenter trade. Having reached his majority he commenced contracting, and employed a large number of men. In 1867, he started for the Pacific coast via New York and Aspinwall, and after spending three years in the west he returned home. Here he again turned his attention to his trade and not long after purchased a saw mill of which he has been one of the principal owners ever since. They located at their present site in 1879, and in partnership with his brothers, David and Frank, in the fall of 1886, added to their already large business, a machine and repair shop. They now, perhaps, do the largest business of any firm in Shelby County outside of the county seat, and their establishment is one of the most complete of its kind. In politics he is an active worker in the Democratic party. He was married May 18, 1876, to Maggie, daughter of George and Maggie Cawein. This union has been blessed with two children, one died in infancy, and the other, named George F., was born January 5, 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Meltzer are members of the German Presbyterian Church.

KIMBLE E. MIDKIFF was born on the farm where he now lives, February 19, 1843. He was the youngest son born to Kimble E. and Ellen (Montgomery) Midkiff. Kimble E. Midkiff, Sr., the

father of our subject, was reared in Pennsylvania, and here married Mrs. Henrietta Robertson. They came to Indiana in 1824. Mrs. Midkiff died a few years later, leaving three small boys. He then married Miss Montgomery, May 30, 1829. By this marriage seven children were born. He and his wife were among the hardworking members of the Baptist Church. He died October 7, 1867, and his wife, January 31, 1872. Kimble E., Jr., began farming for himself at the age of twenty. After the death of his father, he lived on the home farm with his mother, and later became owner of 180 acres, his share of the estate. He now owns a fine farm of 284 acres, with fine buildings. In 1865, July 20, he married Miss Amanda Chatman, who was born in Rush County, Ind., April 20, 1842. They are the parents of five children: Martha M., born June 19, 1869, Luella M., born June 24, 1871, Hattie D., born April 21, 1873, William R., born August 10, 1875, and Orval L., born November 15, 1877. Mr. Midkiff is one of the successful farmers of his county.

WILLIAM MILLER was born in Dearborn County, Ind., December 16, 1819. He was but eight years old when his father died. He remained at home until he was fourteen years old when he was apprenticed as a blacksmith. At the age of nineteen he started out for himself. On August 25, 1842, he married Miss Lucy J. Perry, a native of Kentucky, born February 29, 1824. They are the parents of twelve children. Soon after his marriage he located in Decatur County, where he worked at his trade. After moving several times he located on a farm in Todd County, Minn., where he now lives. He rents his farm in this county and visits here often. He is a very successful farmer. His parents, Rudolph and Barbara Miller, came to Dearborn County, Ind., when it was yet a forest. They moved to Decatur County in 1825, where he died, leaving five small children. His wife later married Samuel Seawright, and they removed to Middletown where they both died.

THOMAS MILLER, Postmaster, is a native of Decatur County, Ind., born November 19, 1847. He came to Shelby County, early in life, and here grew to manhood. He remained with his parents, William and Lucy (Perry) Miller, until he became of age, he then engaged in farming. He opened his present business, drugs and groceries, in October, 1883. He was appointed Postmaster of the Toga post office at Middletown, in 1887. He married, September 8, 1870, Miss Missouri Pulse, of Rush County, Ind., born April 26, 1852. They are the parents of three children: George W., born March 22, 1873; Rosa J., born December 10, 1876; Bertha M., born March 28, 1879. Mr. Miller is a live business man and highly esteemed by all.

BENNET POWELL was left fatherless when nine years old, and at the age of fourteen took charge of his mother's farm in Boone County, Kentucky, where he was born December 25, 1827. May 9, 1847, he was married to Miss Susan Worland, who was born May 25, 1827. Her parents were John M. and Susan (Palmer) Worland. He moved to the farm where he now lives in 1849. He is a successful farmer and gives most of his attention to the breeding of Short Horn cattle, and fine, large mules. He started in life poor, but has now one of the best farms in the township. His father, Abraham Powell, came to Kentucky in early manhood, where he was married to Miss Elizabeth Crisler, a native of Virginia. He came to Shelby County in 1830, and having saved money, bought a farm of three hundred acres. He was a very successful man, and was able later in life to give each of his children a good home, six of whom came to this county in 1830, and settled in this township. He died at the age of fifty-three, a respected and honored citizen. He and his wife were leading members of the Baptist Church.

JACOB QUERY was born in Shelby County, Union Township, November 27, 1843, the son of Daniel and Delilah Query. Daniel Query was a farmer, and early in life located at Moscow, Ind., where he built the first grist mill on Flatrock Creek. He served as a soldier during the War of 1812, and was a generous, kind-hearted man, and a good Christian. He died June 9, 1869, at the age of seventy-six, and his wife died April 13, 1881, at the age of seventy-eight. At the age of eighteen Jacob Query engaged in the blacksmith's trade with his brother, George W., where he still remains. He is now doing a fine business, and has a fine large shop. He also is the proprietor of a large tile manufactory. In 1868, he married Miss Melissa Jerrell, who was born in Liberty Township, September 10, 1842. They are the parents of two children, Dalton, born July 4, 1872; Harry G., born December 9, 1879. Mr. Query is an influential citizen and highly esteemed.

CHARLES SCHOTT was born in France, November 18, 1843, the eldest of seven children to Philip and Margaret Schott, both natives of France. Philip Schott came to America, and landed at New York, where he worked for ten years, where he saved \$2,200. He returned to France in 1842, when he married. He came to America again in 1844, and settled in Indiana, in Dearborn County, where he resided the rest of his life. He died in 1865, aged sixty years. His wife died at the age of fifty. They belonged to the Catholic Church. Charles Schott was but a small child when he came to Indiana. He was eighteen years old when his father died, when he took charge of the farm. June 1, 1866,

he married Miss Caroline Buchert. They are the parents of seven children: Mary, Carrie, Frank, Katie, Andy, Anna, and Amelia. Mr. and Mrs. Schott are members of the Catholic Church.

LIBERTY J. SEELY was reared on the farm where he now lives. For many years before his father's death, he took charge of the farm thus lightening the burden of his father in his old age. He was married to Miss Margaret E. Newton, in January, 1863, a daughter of William Newton, of New Jersey. By this marriage there were five children, Melvin D., born June 19, 1866; Florence E., born August 5, 1868; Jefferson, deceased, aged two years; Ethel L., born November 26, 1880, and Anna May, born February 6, 1885. Mr. Seely was born in Liberty Township, January 24, 1837. He is one of the worthy and representative men of his township. His father, Hiram Seely, came to Fayette County, Indiana, in 1817. He started very poor in life, but had a good trade; he remained at home until his marriage, August 8, 1824, to Miss Anna Gunn, when he started for himself. He came to Shelby County in 1835. He was a hard working, honest man, and made a success of life. He died July 28, 1872, and his wife July 26, 1881, aged respectively seventy-one and eighty.

THOMAS E. TRACKWELL was born in Liberty Township, this county, February 5, 1850, a son of John and Frances (Ballard) Trackwell, natives of Virginia. John Trackwell was born July 15, 1809. In his early life he was a pilot on the Ohio River. In 1834, he married a Miss Ballard, who was born July 20, 1816. In 1838, he left the river and located in this county, where he remained until his death January 14, 1873. His wife died March 3, 1865. Thomas Trackwell was reared a farmer and had a good common school education. When twenty years of age he began teaching school and has taught school several winters, twice in this county and Rush County. He followed farming during the summer season. He moved to his present home in March, 1887, where he runs a general store. He is a staunch Democrat and is now Postmaster of Meltzer, this county. He was married January 31, 1883, to Miss Josephine Higgins, of this township. By this marriage two children were born, Jennie, born December 12, 1884, and Jessie, born December 7, 1886. Mrs. Trackwell is a member of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM J. TREES was born in Clermont County, Ohio, July 1, 1820. He was the fifth born of ten children, to Adam and Mary (Hill) Trees. Adam Trees, when six years old, went to Kentucky, and from there to Ohio, where he grew to manhood. Here he married Miss Hill, and a few months later enlisted in the War of 1812. His company was disbanded, after which he was drafted,

but sent a substitute. He came to Rush County, Ind., in 1823, where he lived twenty years and then came to Liberty Township, this county. He was a good mechanic and successful farmer. He died December 6, 1863, aged seventy-five, and his wife in July, 1865, at the same age. William Trees is one of the best farmers in his county, and for years was the acknowledged Poland hog breeder of his county. He was married May 8, 1845, to Miss Hannah Hill, a native of Rockbridge County, Virginia, born in 1822, a daughter of Henry Hill, of Virginia. Mr. Trees is the father of fourteen children, of whom eight are now living: Ann, Shelby, Missouri, George and Adam, twins, Aaron, Newton, John and Douglas. By hard work he has made a good home, and is esteemed by all. Mr. and Mrs. Trees are generous, kind hearted people, and good to the poor.

SHELDON WAGGONER was born in Rush County, May 18, 1854, where he grew to manhood. He remained at home until his marriage, which occurred August 3, 1876. He married Miss Caroline Ross, a native of Shelby County, who was born May 10, 1857, the daughter of Jesse and Eliza (Miller) Ross. They are the parents of five children: Alta M., Luther E., Maud F., Hover C. and John W. In 1881, Mr. Waggoner located on the farm where he now lives, which consists of 233 acres of fine land. He is a most successful man and a fine citizen. His father, John Waggoner, purchased a large farm in Liberty Township, this county, in 1869. He was a Democrat and served as Justice of the Peace. He was a farmer and a very successful one, and highly esteemed by all who knew him.

MARSHALL L. WAGGONER, a native of Rush County, Ind., was born July 28, 1858. He was the second son born to John Waggoner. He came to this county when only twelve years old, and grew to manhood on the farm where he now lives. When he became of age he started for himself, and has given exclusive attention to farming ever since. In 1885, June 9, he married Miss Hattie E. Ensminger, of this county, born September 2, 1863. Mr. Waggoner is one of the finest farmers in his county, and is a worthy and highly esteemed citizen.

R. R. WASHBURN, physician and druggist, was born near Georgetown, Kentucky, March 12, 1833, being the fourth of six children born to Isaac and Maria (Bratton) Washburn, who were natives of Ohio. Isaac Washburn came to Indiana in 1833, and located in Franklin County. Later, he moved to Rushville, where he taught school and worked at his trade as shoemaker. He then moved to Kentucky, where he died. He served in the Mexican War. R. R. Washburn received a limited education, and early in

life was taught to work. He went to Kentucky and worked at the carpenter's trade, but abandoned this and took up the study of medicine, and shortly after came to Rushville, Ind., and entered the office of Dr. Mauzy, where he remained until 1855, when he located at Cynthiana, Shelby County, and began practice. In 1859, he moved to Waldron, this county, where he now lives. He married Sarah E. Shults May, 1855. By this marriage there were four children: Ida, Emma, Nora and Harry. By his hard working habits and close attention to his profession, Dr. Washburn won the confidence of the people, and has now a fine practice. He and wife are honored citizens.

NICHOLAS WEINTRAUT, a native of Prussia, Europe, was born October 18, 1833, the only son now living born to Francis and Magdaline (Huchart) Weintraut, both natives of Prussia. Francis W. came to America in 1846, and came to Franklin County, where he purchased land. Here he made a good home of 120 acres. He died in Ripley County at the age of eighty-four, and his wife at the age of seventy-nine. They were members of the Catholic Church. Nicholas Weintraut was twelve years old when he came to this country with his parents. He was the only boy, and had to assist in clearing and rolling logs. He was married, November 9, 1852, to Miss Mary Schof, who was born in France, October 13, 1834. He then started out for himself. He worked the home farm for twelve years, and then sold and located in Ripley County, where he sold furniture, and also run a tin-shop. He moved to Shelby County in 1875, locating upon the farm where he now lives. He is a very successful farmer, and one highly esteemed. He is the father of fourteen children: Mary, wife of John Schrinier; Magdalena, wife of George Baughman; John, Peter, Nicholas, Lizzie, wife of Otto Lentner; Josephine, a Sister in Oldenburg Convent; Barbara, wife of John Shebo, Rosa, George, Frank, Ana and Joseph; Trona died, age one year.

W. C. Yager was born in Lancaster, Penn., November 4, 1833. He was the third of ten children born to George W. and Barbara (Carpenter) Yager, both of Pennsylvania. George W. Yager was a farmer and carpenter. He came to Shelby County in November, 1852. Here Mrs. Yager died, leaving a family of nine children. In 1854, Mr. Yager was married to Miss Amanda Burton. During the last years of his life Mr. Yager gave exclusive attention to his trade. He died September 10, 1874. W. C. Yager spent his early life in Ohio. At the age of sixteen, he came to Indiana. He lived with his father and learned the carpenter's trade. He remained at home until twenty years old, when he started for himself. He engaged in the saw mill business for some

time. He then engaged in manufacturing of tile in partnership with three others: but gave this up and engaged in the business which he is now following. He runs a fine store, carrying a general stock. He was appointed Post Master of the Blue Ridge post office, in May, 1874. He is a Democrat and member of the I. O. O. F. Blue Ridge Lodge. In June, 1859, he married Miss Elizabeth Stafford, of Shelby County, born April 3, 1837. Mr. Yager is a thorough business man and a worthy citizen.

MICHAEL YARLING, County Commissioner, is one of the influential men of Shelby County. He was elected County Commissioner in 1886, on the Democratic ticket. In March, 1872, he married Miss Talbert, of this county, born November 22, 1852. They are the parents of three children: Gertrude, born February 6, 1873; Pearl, born November 31, 1874, and Raymond, born November 28, 1882. Mr. Yarling was born in Marion Township, this county, December 15, 1845. He is the seventh of nine children born to Peter and Mary (Miller) Yarling, the former born July 3, 1810, and the latter March 1, 1812, in Holland, Germany. They came to America in 1833. He worked at bridge building, but when he came to Shelby County, in 1838, he began farming. Having a large family, and little means, he was compelled to work very hard, but he succeeded in building up a good home. He died April 11, 1876, aged sixty-six years, and his wife February 9, 1886, aged seventy-five years. They were members of the Lutheran Church.

JOHN H. ZAUSS was born in Hanover, Germany, July 27, 1819. He attended school until fourteen years old and then worked at the shoemaker's trade. In August, 1847, he started for America, landing at New Orleans, and went from there to Cincinnati by boat, where he landed December 30, 1847. He then went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained until 1853, and then located in Decatur County, Indiana. Here he bought land and this taking all his means, he depended on his hands for support. In 1866, he purchased his present farm of ninety acres. He abandoned his trade many years ago and now gives exclusive attention to farming. He was married February 11, 1848, at Cincinnati, to Miss Mary Miller, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1822. By this marriage seven children were born, of whom six are now living. Mary, wife of George Scherrer, of Howard County, Indiana; John a farmer in this State; Emma, wife of Mr. Litziner, of Shelbyville, Indiana; Elizabeth, wife of John Ridgeway, of Syracuse, Nebraska; Frederick, carpenter, of Syracuse, Nebraska; Amelia, wife of William Weaver. Mr. Zauss by hard work has made himself a good home. He and his wife are worthy members of the Lutheran Church.

MARION SKETCHES.

JAMES M. ADAMS, physician and surgeon, is a native of Scott County, Ky., where he was born January 15, 1820, being the eldest in a family of eleven children born to Isaac and Nancy (Polk) Adams, who were also both natives of Scott County, Ky. They emigrated to Indiana and what is now Hancock County, October 25, 1825, where they lived until 1838, when they came to Shelby County, living there, with the exception of three years, when they resided in Rush County, until 1852, when the father died, the mother's death having occurred in 1850. Our subject grew to manhood in Hancock County. His early education, which was limited in consequence of the poor facilities of those days, was greatly supplemented by hard study and close application without the aid of a teacher sufficient to enable him to teach. He went with his parents to Rush County, January 14, 1841, where his marriage with Phebe J. Johnson, daughter of Uzal Johnson, was solemnized. For the year immediately subsequent he lived on the farm of his wife's father. He followed agricultural pursuits until 1850, when he became afflicted with rheumatism, and was compelled to turn his attention to some other vocation. He commenced reading medicine with Dr. H. Comstock, with whom he remained two years. In 1853, he took a course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College. He returned and began the practice of medicine at Pleasant View. He only remained there a few months when he returned to Freeport, where he continued in the practice for fourteen years. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Adams eight children were born, of whom these three are now living: Mary, now Mrs. T. F. Vandegrift; Marcellus W., and Martha B., wife of John C. Tyner. June 18, 1864, Mrs. Adams died. December 20, 1864, his and Belinda Johnson's nuptials were celebrated, and their union has been blessed with five children, these three now living: Will C., Ovid L., and Jesse J. In 1867, he removed to Wabash County, living there a period of seven years. In 1874, he returned and entered into practice at Marion, where he has since been engaged. He enjoys quite a large and lucrative practice. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. Adams having been connected with that organization over forty-six years, and has been a licensed exhorter for twenty-nine years, an active worker in the Sunday School and church, paying especial attention to music.

LEASON BASS, a prominent citizen and native of Marion Township, was born September 3, 1829, being the eighth in a family of twelve children born to Henry and Judiah (Fox) Bass, who were both natives of North Carolina, where their marriage occurred,

soon after which, in 1818, they emigrated to Wayne County, Ind., from whence they came to Shelby County in 1821, and they continued residents of this county until their deaths. Leason remained at home and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-eight years, receiving a limited education, such as was to be obtained in the primitive log school-houses of those days. August 30, 1857, his marriage with Elmira Nigh was solemnized, and to their union seven children have been born, these five now living: William, who married Elsie Williams; Huldah, Judith, now Mrs. A. E. Lisher; Clara and Lillie. Mr. Bass' occupation has always been farming, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 640 acres of well improved land. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity at Shelbyville. In politics he is a Republican, and he always manifests a good live interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives, where he enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

JAMES M. BASSETT, an enterprising farmer of Marion Township, is a native of that township, and was born April 12, 1840, being the next eldest in a family of nine children, four sons and five daughters, born to Sylvester and Susan (Monrony) Bassett. Our subject was reared to manhood on the home farm, remaining at home and assisting his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-two years, receiving what was for those days a common education. August, 1861, his marriage with Clarinda A. Norvell was solemnized, and to their union seven sons have been born: William N., who married Ona Sally, George, Elmer, Curtis, Walter, Hayes and Clancy. Mr. Bassett has always been farming, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 297 acres of well improved land. He, wife and family, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics, he is a Republican, and he was honored with an election to the office of Trustee for two terms, discharging the duties of that position in a highly creditable manner. Mrs. Bassett was born October, 1841. She was the daughter of Thomas and Lorinda (Hankins) Norvell. Mr. Bassett has cleared and drained about 160 acres, and his home farm is a model of neatness.

GEORGE BILLMAN, deceased, was a native of Germany, born October 16, 1809. He was the son of Jacob Billman. He grew to manhood in his native country. He received there a good common school education in his mother tongue. When about twenty-one years of age he emigrated to the United States; he first located in New York State, remaining there five years, whence he removed to Hamilton County, Ind., where he met, and won the hand in marriage of, Miss Margaret Eckert, by

whom he became the father of twelve children, of whom these five survive him: Elizabeth, widow of John Deprez; Katharine, wife of Lewis Kaster; Caroline, consort of Christian Billman; Margaret, now Mrs. B. Fox, and Lewis who married Lida Star. The deceased children were: Michael, who died leaving a widow and family of five children; George died when quite young; John, whose widow and three children survive him; Charles, Emma, William and Josephine. For the first five years after coming to the United States, he was engaged in work at his trade, that of weaver. After his settlement in Indiana he always made farming his occupation. He came to Shelby County, nearly, if not quite fifty years ago. He was a very successful farmer, and died the proprietor of over 500 acres, which was all accumulated by hard work and strict economy. He was a self-made man in the truest sense of the term. He was a member of the German Presbyterian Church, and always endeavored to live a true and consistent Christian life. December 18, 1886, he died, and in his death the community lost an honored and respected citizen, one whose memory will be revered for years to come: he went to join his wife who had preceded him, she dying January 20, 1883. Lewis inherited one-half of the home farm, he having always remained at home and assisted them in their declining years. To him and wife two children have been born: Georgie and Clara. He has been quite successful as a farmer. In politics he is a Democrat, and he always manifests a good live interest in the political affairs of his township, where he ranks as one of the enterprising and progressive young citizens.

MILTON BOOHER is a native of Marion Township, born August 29, 1852, the only child of A. C. and Lucinda (Rhodes) Booher, who were natives of Lewis County, Virginia, and Shelby County, respectively. The latter died September 14, 1856, the former emigrated to Shelby County with his parents, in 1826, and is still living. Our subject remained at home until he attained his majority, receiving a common education such as the facilities of those days afforded. August 30, 1873, his marriage with Nancy A. Wicker, was solemnized, and to their union four daughters have been born, Elma B., Elva A., Hattie M. and Mary C. Mr. Booher has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 129 acres of well improved land. He is a member of the United Brethren, his wife of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat. Rebecca Booher, wife of Jacob Booher, is now living and has attained the good old age of eighty-one years, having been born July 18, 1806. She came with her husband to Shelby County about 1826, making her residence in this county for over sixty years.

Jacob Booher was a native of New Jersey, born April 13, 1799, he died at the age of about seventy-six. Elijah Wicker, father of Mrs. Booher, was born in North Carolina, came to Shelby County when he was but two years old and is still living at the age sixty-eight years. His wife was Milly Fair.

JAMES K. BOWERS, of Marion Township, is a native of Montgomery County, Ind., and was born October 9, 1844, the next youngest in a family of seven children born to Henry and Mary Bowers, who went to Montgomery County from East Tennessee. They both died when our subject was but six years of age, and he was taken and reared to manhood by William A. Bennett, of this county. He received a common education, such as was to be afforded in those days. He remained with Mr. Bennett until he attained his majority. March 21, 1866, his marriage with Zerua J. Cross was solemnized and to their union five children have been born these four now living: Arthur G., Leora G., Alvin and Charles C., the deceased child was the next eldest named Clarence. September 7, 1861, he enlisted as volunteer private in Company F, Fifty-first Indiana Regiment of Volunteer Infantry where he served until December 16, 1864, when he was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn., on account of expiration of term of service. He was present and participated in the following important engagements: Shiloh, Stone River, Days' Gap, Crooked Run, Blount Farm, Cedar Bluff near Rome, Ga., where he was made prisoner remaining thirteen days, when he was paroled. He was under Thomas at Atlanta, Columbia, Tenn., Springfield, Franklin, Nashville, besides a number of minor engagements. Mr. Bowers has always made farming his occupation. He, in the last ten years, has devoted considerable attention to, and has been successful, in raising and dealing in fine poultry of the Light Brahma variety and he has been successful in his farming. He now owns ninety-six acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He belongs to the Central Indiana Poultry Association, being honored by an election to the office of Vice President of that society, and in 1883, he was honored with an election to the position of Road Superintendent for Marion Township. He entered the army as a poor boy at the early age of not quite seventeen years. He saved his money and at the expiration of his service had amassed the handsome sum of \$666.

DR. JAMES BOWLBY, physician and surgeon at Marion, is a native of Rush County, and was born February 17, 1854. He is the youngest in a family of eight children, born to Dennis and Eliza A. (Cregar) Bowlby, who were both natives of New Jersey. They removed to Shelby County in 1869, where they have since



John L. Wheeler

lived. The Doctor remained at home with his parents until he attained his majority, receiving a common school education in the schools of the county, sufficient to enable him to teach, which he did for six terms in Rush County. His attention was devoted to farming in the intervals between terms. In 1880, he commenced reading medicine with Dr. Lot Green, with whom he continued three years, during which time he took two courses of lectures at the medical college of Ohio, at Cincinnati, graduating from that institution in March, 1883, when he immediately located at Marion where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He enjoys a good lucrative practice. April 28, 1885, his marriage with Mary E. Yarling was solemnized, and one child has blessed their union: Bertha. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity at Shelbyville. In politics he is a Republican.

MAHLON BOWMAN, a prominent citizen of Marion Township, is a native of Franklin County, Ind., where he was born March 8, 1845, being the sixth in a family of nine children born to Moses and Evaline (Gordon) Bowman: the latter was also a native of Franklin County. The family came to this county in the year 1851, and remained residents of it until their death, the former dying December 15, 1872, and the latter, December, 1885. Mahlon received a common school education. March 28, 1878, his marriage with Eliza Pumphrey, a native of Fayette County, was solemnized, and to their union this one child has been born: Nelson T. Mrs. Bowman is a daughter of B. M. and Eliza Pumphrey; she was born December 3, 1849. Mr. Bowman has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 110 acres of well improved land. In 1865, Mr. Bowman enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Forty-eighth Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, but he never saw any active service, the war closing a few months after his enlistment. In politics he is a Republican, and he always manifests a good, live interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives, where he enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.

MELVIN BOWMAN is a native of Franklin County, Ind., born December 25, 1846, being seventh in a family of nine children born to Moses and Evaline (Gordon) Bowman. Our subject remained at home with and assisted his parents until he attained the age of twenty-eight years, receiving a common school education, such as the facilities of those days afforded. November 30, 1875, his marriage, with Sarah F. Monroney was solemnized, and to their union these two children have been born: Jessie and Clara. Mr. Bowman has always been a farmer, and he has been quite successful, and now owns eighty acres of well improved land. He and family

are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

LEANDER FOX, a native of Marion Township, was born November 21, 1836, the fifth in a family of nine children born to Jacob and Sarah (Reed) Fox, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Kentucky: they both came to Shelby County with their parents, in an early day, where they remained until their deaths. She died August 19, 1852, aged forty years: he died December 22, 1870, aged nearly seventy-two years. Leander remained at home and assisted his parents until he attained his majority, receiving a limited education in keeping with the facilities afforded in those days. In 1857, he emigrated to Missouri, remaining there until 1860, spending the summer of that year on the plains. In the fall of 1860, he located in Kansas, where he lived until the following spring, when, in May, 1861, he enlisted in Company C, 2nd Kansas Volunteer Infantry, where he served, lacking three days of three months, when he was wounded at the Battle of Wilson's Creek, Springfield, Missouri, in the knee, which rendered his leg stiff and compelled his retirement from the service. He then returned to Shelby County, where he has since made his home. December 31, 1864, his marriage with Lida Phares was solemnized. Since his marriage he has made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 110 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

HENRY T. GAINES, a prominent citizen of Marion Township, is a native of Madison County, Va., and was born September 12, 1810, the son of William M. and Sarah A. (Rucker) Gaines, who were natives of Orange and Madison Counties, Va., respectively. Henry Gaines, grandfather of our subject, was of English descent, always a resident of Virginia. Angus Rucker was born in Virginia, of French parentage. He served with distinction in the War for our Independence. He raised a company, was elected Captain, and served during the entire struggle in that position, refusing to be promoted. He lived to the good old age of about ninety years. William M. Gaines was born January 31, 1777, grew to manhood in his native State, married there October 4, 1804, and in 1811; they removed to Boone County, Ky., where they made their home until their deaths. He died November 21, 1856, and was buried in his native State, he being there on a business trip. Our immediate subject was reared to manhood in Boone County, Ky., receiving a common education, such as was to be obtained in the subscription schools of those days. August 9, 1836, he came from Kentucky, and was united in marriage with Matilda Cornelius,

daughter of George and Elizabeth Cornelius, who had come to Shelby County from Boone County in the fall of 1833. Mr. Gaines was engaged in the mercantile business at Petersburg, Ky., and returned there with his wife where they lived until 1838, when he disposed of his stock of goods and came to, and has since made his home in Shelby County. The following spring he established a store in connection with which he was engaged in clearing and improving his farm. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Gaines three children have been born, these two are now living: George C. and William C., the latter a resident of Saline County, Mo. Mr. Gaines continued the mercantile business on his farm for about five years, since which time he has made farming his principal occupation, in connection with which he has dealt in stock most all his life. He was in partnership, in 1850, with James E. Robertson, in the mercantile trade, at Shelbyville, for one year, and, in 1859, in company with E. G. Cornelius under the firm name of Gaines & Cornelius, which continued for a period of six or seven years. From a business point of view, he has been quite successful. He now owns 200 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Democrat, and he has been honored with an election to the offices of Township Trustee, two terms, and Justice of the Peace. Mr. George Cornelius, father of Mrs. Gaines, was a prominent and influential citizen. He was a native of Virginia, came here in 1833, and, in 1837 moved to Dearborn County, Ind., from whence, in 1859, he returned to Shelby County, locating in Shelbyville, and, in 1866, removed to Illinois and died in that State, November 14, 1868, at the age eighty-one years. His wife died in Indianapolis, July 1, 1871, at the age of eighty-three years.

GEORGE C. GAINES, a native of Marion Township, was born November 26, 1840, the eldest of a family of three children born to Henry T. and Matilda W. (Cornelius) Gaines, whose history is given above. Our immediate subject was reared to manhood on the farm, remaining at home and assisting his parents until he attained the age of twenty-seven years, receiving a common school education, supplemented by attendance at the Franklin College two years. December 3, 1867, his marriage with Emily J. Kaster was solemnized, and to their union six children have been born, these five now living: Lulu, Willie H., Matilda B., Charles S. and Edward C. Mr. Gaines' occupation has always been farming and he has been quite successful. He now owns eighty acres of well improved land. Mr. Gaines is a member of the Baptist, his wife and family of the Methodist Episcopal, Church. In politics he is a

Democrat, and he always manifests a good live interest in the political affairs of the county and the community in which he lives, where he enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.

TAYLOR GORDON was born in Marion Township, October 4, 1853, being the next eldest in a family of five children born to William and Clarinda (Hankins) Gordon, who were natives of Franklin and Shelby Counties, respectively, he being one of the early settlers of Marion Township, and continuing a resident of this county until his death, which occurred in 1853. His widow still survives him, and has attained the age of fifty-six years. Taylor remained with his mother until he reached his majority, receiving a common school education. December 22, 1874, his marriage with Christina Arnold was solemnized, and to their union these two children were born: Bertha and Della. Their union was of comparatively short duration, her death occurring in June, 1877. October, 1881, his and Drusilla Sleeth's nuptials were celebrated, and two children have blessed their union: Chester and Percy. Mr. Gordon has always made farming his occupation, and he has been very successful. He now owns ninety acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Republican, and he generally manifests a good live interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives, where he enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

SAMUEL HERTHEL, a resident of Marion Township, is a native of Harrison County, Ind., born September 22, 1844, the third in a family of seven children, born to John and Elizabeth (Burkher) Herthel, who were both natives of Germany. Our subject was reared until he was twelve years of age in his native county, then his parents removed to Washington County, where they have since lived. Samuel remained with them until he attained the age of twenty years, receiving a common school education. In August, 1864, he came to Shelby County, where he has since made his home. November 18, 1874, his marriage with Katie E. Yarling was solemnized, and to their union these four children have been born: William H., Harry, Mary G. and Emma M. Mr. Herthel has always made farming his occupation and he has been quite successful. He now owns eighty acres of well improved land. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity at Shelbyville. In politics, he is a Democrat, and he always manifests a good live interest in the political affairs.

BENJAMIN KASTER, one of the earliest settlers of Shelby County, was born February 17, 1791, and came from Ohio in March, 1819. He had married in Ohio, Priscilla Brock. They

were the parents of fifteen children, as follows: William, Sarah, Elizabeth, Jackson, Patsy, Benjamin, Nancy, Polly, Rebecca, Cynthia, Samuel, John, James, Francis, Lewis. Benjamin was a man of no education, but a sturdy, strong pioneer, a great hunter, and during the first year's residence in this county, killed 100 deer. He died January 10, 1857. His wife was born March 16, 1796, and died September 24, 1865. Of the children there are five yet surviving, four sons and one daughter. William was born April 16, 1814, in Ohio. He remained with and assisted his parents, until he attained his majority. He received no education. There were no schools for several years after they settled in the county, but the county was a wilderness of woods, and he was compelled to assist in clearing and farming. May, 1837, his marriage with Matilda Davis was solemnized, and their union was blessed with one child: Hiram, who married Mary E. Fornian. He died January 5, 1873. Their union was of a comparative short duration, she died June 10, 1840. April 10, 1842, his and Margaret A. (Hines) Davis' nuptials were celebrated. Mr. Kaster has always made farming his occupation, and he has been very successful. He now owns over 1,100 acres of well improved land. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

SAMUEL KASTER, a prominent citizen and native of Marion Township, was born February 11, 1825, being the son of Benjamin and Priscilla (Brock) Kaster who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. They came to Shelby County in the early part of the year 1820, and remained residents until their death. Samuel remained at home and assisted his parents until he attained the age of twenty-three years. He received a common education such as the facilities of those days afforded. October 3, 1847, his marriage with Eliza A. Brown was solemnized, and to their union seven children have been born, these five now living: Emily J., now Mrs. George C. Gaines; Margaret E., wife of Henry Socks; Benjamin F., who married Mary Town; Missouri A., consort of Frank Ingle, and Robert H. Mr. Kaster has always made farming his occupation and he has been quite successful. He now owns 117 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and generally manifests a good live interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives, where he enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.

SAMPSON MEIKS is a native of Union Township, was born August 9, 1837, being the next eldest in a family of eleven children, born to Jacob and Nancy (Webb) Meiks, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively, and they came to and settled

in this vicinity, but in Rush County, with their parents in a very early day, about 1831, and came to Shelby County in 1836, and remained residents of the county until their deaths. Our immediate subject remained at home, and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-two years, receiving a common school education. March 22, 1860, his marriage with Barbara J. Hallbrook was solemnized, and to their union six children have been born, these four now living, John W., Maggie J., George H. and Thomas S. January, 1864, he realized the necessity of the preservation of our Union and enlisted in Company H, Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Mounted Infantry, where he served nearly two years: was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, on account of close of the war. Mr. Meiks has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 120 acres of well improved land, all the accumulation of his own industry and economy. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and was honored with an election to the position of Justice of Peace, two terms.

HAMILTON MORRIS, a resident and native of Marion Township, was born May 23, 1830, the youngest in a family of eleven children, born to William G., and Nancy (Young) Morris, who were natives of Princess Ann County, Va., and Breckenridge County, Ky., respectively, their marriage occurring in the latter State. They came to Shelby County, March, 1821, and continued residents until their death, the latter dying November 15, 1859, at the age of seventy years, and the former's death occurred October, 1863. He had arrived at the good old age of eighty-two years. Our immediate subject always remained with his parents supporting them in their declining years. He received a very limited education in consequence of the poor facilities afforded in those days. November 22, 1852, his marriage with Nancy D. McCabe was solemnized, and to their union twelve children have been born, these six now living: Amanda J., wife of James Rinehart; Oliver M., Charles O., Mary A., Didama R., and Francis M. The deceased children were: Edwin R., two infants unnamed, William T., Malissa and Priscilla W. Mr. Morris has always made farming his occupation and he has been quite successful. He now owns 120 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Little Blue River Baptist Church. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F. fraternity. In politics he is a Republican, but he will not allow party prejudice to control him. The father of our subject served six months in the War of 1812.

NATHAN NAVE is a native of Addison Township, born March 19, 1839. His parents were Solomon and Polly A. (Higby) Nave,

who were both natives of Kentucky; they came to this State about 1824, and were the parents of the following named children: William, Wilson, Thomas, James and Joseph, twins, Emily, Morton, Nathan, Sophia and two infants unnamed, of whom Thomas, James, Morton, Nathan and the two daughters are yet living. Nathan was reared to manhood on the farm, receiving a common school education such as the facilities of those days afforded. November 27, 1867, his marriage with Elizabeth Bassett was solemnized, and to their union six children were born, these two now living: Anna and Georgie. Mr. Nave has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 200 acres of well improved land, all the accumulation of his own industry and economy. He and family are members of the Baptist Church, having been connected with that organization for over twenty-five years. In politics he has always been a Republican.

GRANVILLE L. OLDHAM, a prominent citizen of Marion Township, was born in Brandywine Township, May 23, 1850, being the third in a family of five children born to Joses and Matilda (Harrell) Oldham, who were natives of Kentucky and Virginia, respectively; both came to this county with their parents in a very early day, they both remained residents of this county. The former died April 19, 1865, while his widow survived him and passed away November 15, 1885. Our immediate subject was reared on the farm, receiving a good education, attending three terms at the Shelbyville High School. He remained at home with his mother when the family became disbanded, and Granville went to live with his brother-in-law, Thomas Linville, with whom he remained until he attained the age of twenty years, when November 8, 1870, his marriage with Elizabeth E. Oldham was solemnized, and to their union four children were born, Maude E., Effie E., Ira A. and Harry N. June 9, 1879, Mr. Oldham suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. May 1, 1881, his and Nellie Hoop's nuptials were celebrated, to whom four children were born, these two now living: Tiercia I. and Neva V. April 17, 1887, death again visited the home of Mr. Oldham and took his companion. He has always made farming his occupation and he has been quite successful. He now owns 141 acres of well improved land, besides what is known as the Oldham saw and grist mill which he rents. He formerly belonged to the Methodist Protestant Church, and holds his letter from that organization. He also belongs to the Masonic organization, having been connected with that society since he was twenty-three years of age. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and he always manifests a good live interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives,

where he enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him, and has been honored by being selected as his party's central committee man for four years.

GEORGE W. PHARES, of Marion, is a native of Union Township, born October 25, 1840, the youngest in a family of seven children, born to Isaac and Polina (Halbrook) Phares, who were both natives of North Carolina, and they came to Shelby County in a very early day, about 1825; the former died in 1842, his widow remained a resident until her death, which occurred in 1881. George W. remained at home and assisted in the support of his widowed mother until he attained the age of twenty-six years, receiving a limited education in consequence of having to work, his mother needing his help. March 5, 1867, his marriage with Mary Yarling was solemnized, and to their union seven children have been born, these five now living: Mary C., now Mrs. Lon Rhoades; John W., Henry E., Carrie and Nora. Mr. Phares has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He and wife now own 325 acres of well improved land, all the accumulation of their own industry and economy. He and wife and three oldest children are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he has always been a Republican.

WILLIAM H. POND, a leading citizen of Marion Township, is a native of Franklin County, Ind., where he was born November 24, 1839, being the youngest in a family of nine children born to Henry and Catherine (Watson) Pond, who were natives of New York and Scotland, respectively. Our subject was reared in his native county, remaining at home and assisting his father in his tannery, and on a farm until he attained his majority. He received a common school education. February 16, 1859, his marriage with Carolina Larrimore was solemnized, and to their union seven children have been born, these six now living: Henry, who married Etta Kennedy, Lucy, wife of Riley Sedgwick, Dewitt, Albert, Walter and Oscar. In 1863, Mr. Pond removed to and located in Shelby County, where he has since made his home. He has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 160 acres of well improved land. He and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also belongs to the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Republican, and he always manifests a good live interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives. He was honored by his party in 1876, with the nomination to the position of Sheriff, but his party being in the minority, he, with the rest of the ticket, was defeated.

HARRISON RHOADES, a prominent citizen and native of Marion Township, was born October 4, 1828, being the eldest in a family

of eight children born to Beaton and Sarah (Rhoades) Rhoades. They came to this county in February, 1821, from North Carolina. He was reared to manhood on the farm, remaining at home and assisting his parents until he attained the age of twenty-four years. In 1852, his marriage with Lucretia J. Whicker was solemnized; that union was of short duration as her death occurred February 14, 1853. May 16, 1859, his and Rosanna Cook's nuptials were celebrated, and to their union seven children were born: Balser, who married Rhoea Fisher; Mary J., now Mrs. Robert F. Hauck; Sarah C., wife of John W. Brown; Franklin, unmarried; Emma M., consort of Jasper L. Whicker; Vira E., now Mrs. George W. Whicker and George C. T. Mr. Rhoades has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 152 acres of well improved land. In politics he has always been a Democrat. Mrs. Rhoades was born July 7, 1832; she was a daughter of Cornelius and Mary (Wilkinson) Cook, who were also among the early settlers of this county, remaining residents until their death.

JESSE RHODES was born April 11, 1829, the son of John and Perlina (Hodge) Rhodes, who were natives of North Carolina and Kentucky, respectively. Adam Rhodes, paternal grandfather of our subject, was of German parentage, was born in North Carolina, grew to manhood there and married Susan Fox. In 1818, himself and family came to Fayette County, Ind., coming in February, 1821, to Shelby County, where they lived until their deaths. John Rhodes, father of our subject, was born March 26, 1800, and was married in Shelby County, Ind., September 5, 1824, to Perlina Hodges, daughter of Jesse and Rebecca (Fisher) Hodges, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively; they having settled in Indiana in 1809. John Rhodes was started in life by his father with forty acres of land, at the time of his death he was the proprietor of over 1,100 acres of land. He died on the farm now owned by our subject, January 28, 1849. His widow survived him a number of years, and passed away October, 1883. Jesse remained at home with and assisted his parents until he had nearly attained the age of twenty-one years, receiving a limited education, such as the facilities of those days afforded. September 27, 1849, his marriage with Cornelia J. Nigh was solemnized. She was a daughter of John and Cynthia Nigh, early settlers of this county. Mrs. Rhodes was born June 28, 1830, and is the mother of the following named children: Cynthia E., Elvira, John F., Margaret A., Alonzo, William E. and Charles, now living, Emma and an infant are deceased children. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He also belongs to

the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a Republican. He ranks as one of the most successful farmers of the county and owns 342 acres.

SYLVESTER THOMAS was born in Marion Township, March 1, 1827, being the sixth in a family of ten children, born to William and Mary (Reece) Thomas, who were natives of Maryland and Virginia, respectively. They emigrated to Indiana and Shelby County in the spring of 1821, and settled in what is now Marion Township: they continued residents of this county until their deaths, the father dying in 1836, the mother in 1845. Our subject after his father's death lived with his brother-in-law for three years. He worked around in the neighborhood, receiving a common school education such as was to be obtained in the primitive log school-houses of those days. February, 1848, his marriage with Colistia Kitchel was solemnized, and to their union eight children have been born: Jane, now Mrs. Leander Billman; Mary, wife of Leander Fortiner; Milretta, consort of Allen Myer; Rebecca, wife of Gilbert Hartless; Ellen, now Mrs. John Vought; Laura, wife of Douglas House; Albert, who married Alice Engle, and George. Mr. Thomas has always made farming his occupation, and has been quite successful. He now owns 660 acres of well improved land, all the accumulation of his own industry and good management. In politics he is a Republican. Mrs. Thomas was also a native of Shelby County, the daughter of Percy and Mary (Fox) Kitchel. She was born in 1824.

MORAL SKETCHES.

ROBERT BELTON has been a resident of Shelby County since December, 1833. He was born in Rockingham County, N. C., April 11, 1822. He accompanied relatives to this county and has resided here ever since. He began life a poor boy, and can be termed a self-made man. In 1849, he was married to Miss Emily House, daughter of John and Ella House, old residents of this county, where Mrs. Belton was born. This union was blessed with two children, Tyrell and Cornelius. Mrs. Belton died in 1852, and in 1854, Mr. Belton married Caroline Chamberlain. Their children are: Maria, Benjamin F. and Annie, all living. Mr. and Mrs. Belton are members of the Baptist Church. Politically, Mr. Belton is a staunch Democrat and an active worker in the party. He owns a comfortable home in Section 26, and is honest and upright in all his dealings. He enlisted during the Mexican War and took part in the battle of Buena Vista, and to-day draws pension for that service.

MARQUIS CASE has been a resident of Moral Township forty-five years. He was born in Herkimer County, N. Y., on January 17, 1815. His parents were Elijah and Mary Case, natives of New York, deceased. Our subject lived in New York until his twenty-first year. About 1836, he came to Switzerland County, Indiana, and worked at millwrighting, which he followed for a number of years. In 1840, he came to this county, and has resided here ever since. In 1842, he was married to Darinda Doble, by whom he had one child, William, who died in infancy: he has lived here most all his life, and has been engaged in repairing mills. In 1886, his wife, who had stood by his side for so many years, was called away. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Case owns a farm near town, and valuable residence property and eleven acres in London. Honest through life, he is now an old and respected citizen.

JOEL CRUM, a well-to-do farmer of Moral Township, is a native of Dauphin County, Penn., where he was born May 30, 1816. His parents were Peter and Elizabeth Crum, both natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. * Joel was reared on a farm, and farming has been his principal occupation through life. By attending the district schools in his youth he received a fair education. At the age of twenty, he removed to Juniata County, Penn., where he resided three years, and while a resident of that county he was united in marriage with Miss Maria L. Jeffries, who was born in Juniata County, Penn., March 12, 1819. Soon after their marriage, which occurred May 30, 1839, they emigrated to Fayette County, Ind., and resided there as renters until the spring of 1842, when they settled in Moral Township on what is known as the Jeffries farm, west of Sugar Creek. This was then comparatively a new country, and many changes have taken place since the arrival of the Crums. The family circle of our subject was blessed with five sons and three daughters. They were: Jerome, Michael E., Matilda C., George W., J. W., Mary E., Louisa I., and Columbus O., of whom Jerome, Columbus and Louisa are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Crum are members of the Methodist Church. Politically, he is a Democrat, and has served as Township Assessor. As early as 1834, he ran a threshing machine, known then as the "Ground hog," and during every season for over fifty years he has been engaged in threshing. All through life he has been a hard working, industrious man and one whose labors have been attended by success. He has reared a large family of sons and daughters with whom he has dealt liberally by assisting them to homes. He has passed his three score years and ten, but is in very good health, and he and his venerable wife who have traveled life's journey to-

gether through its trials and hardships, bid fair to live many years yet and enjoy the pleasures of honorable lives well spent. In 1855-56, Mr. Crum was engaged in the merchandise business in London, Ind.

GEORGE W. CRUM, a prominent farmer of Moral Township, and son of Joel and Maria L. Crum, whose biography appears above, was born near London, Ind., October 3, 1847. His entire life has been spent here, and farming is his occupation. In his youth he received a fair education. On March 5, 1872, he took for his life companion Miss Kate L. Havens, daughter of David and Mary L. (Wilson) Havens, natives of Indiana. The former was the son of Rev. James Havens, a noted minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Indiana, who spent his life in the ministry, and was counted one of the leading workers of his day. David Havens, the father of Mrs. Crum, also entered the ministry at an early age, and was battling for God at the time of his death, June 6, 1860. The mother is still living. Mrs. Crum was born near London, August 23, 1853, and spent her girlhood days here, and by attending the district schools received a good education. This union was blessed with three children: Roena, born December 25, 1872; Orrin H., born May 18, 1875, and Frederick E., born March 6, 1884, all of whom are living. Mr. and Mrs. Crum are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. Crum is a Democrat. He is one of the active workers of Moral Township.

JOHN H. GARVER, Trustee of Moral Township, was born in Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, May 15, 1855. His parents were William H. and Mary A. (Kimble) Garver, natives of Ohio, the former of German, and the latter of Irish extraction. Our subject spent his boyhood and youth in the City of Hamilton, Ohio, and received an education in the Hamilton schools, reaching the High School department at the age of eleven. After securing his education he engaged in teaching, and successfully taught for twelve years. His career as a teacher began in Hancock County, Ind., in 1875, and he has taught every year since. In 1871, he accompanied his parents to Hancock County, this State, and in 1877, he began teaching in Moral Township, and has resided here ever since. On August 14, 1879, he was united in marriage with Miss Hannah King, daughter of James and Mary (Smith) King, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of North Carolina. Mr. King came to Shelby County in 1825, he was then but seven years of age, and resided here until February, 1871, when he was called away. Mrs. Garver is a native of Moral Township, where she was born December 23, 1858. Their five children are: Harry U., Mary A., A. M. Clare, Jolly J., and Chattie B., of whom Jolly J. is

deceased. Politically, Mr. Garver is a staunch Democrat. In April 1886, he was elected Trustee of Moral Township, and now fills that position. He takes a deep interest in the schools of his township, and with his experience as teacher is well calculated to select teachers of a high order.

GEORGE W. HOUSE, a farmer of Moral Township, was born February 25, 1838. His parents were Masten and Nancy (Hoffman) House, both natives of Boone County, Ky. They came to this county in an early day, and are among the pioneer settlers of this county. Our subject was reared on a farm, near where he now resides, receiving a fair education for that day. At the age of twenty, he began life on his own responsibility, and on March 28, 1858, was united in marriage with Nancy J. Jackson, daughter of Ichabod and Mary (Maholm) Jackson, the former a native of Highland County, Ohio, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mrs. House was born on the farm where she now resides, March 22, 1842. This union was blessed with six children: Irene, Abel D., Cornelius M., Lauesa, Lizzie and Mary A. B., of whom Abel, Cornelius and Lizzie are deceased; both sons died with that dread disease, consumption. Mr. and Mrs. House are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Politically, he is a Democrat.

JAMES MCGUIRE, who has been a resident of Shelby County since 1860, was born in Ireland on March 8, 1831. His parents were Edward and Nancy (Cambell) McGuire, natives of Ireland and residents of that country; at this time the latter is deceased. At the age of twenty-five years our subject resolved to seek a home in America, and on February 1, 1856, landed in New York, and worked seven months on Long Island; he then started westward and located near Cincinnati, Ohio, in Butler County, and from thence to this county. In 1860, he was married to Isabelle Palmer, a native of Ireland, where she was reared. Politically, he is a staunch Democrat. He has earned everything he is worth to-day by hard and earnest toil. He moved to the fine farm where he now resides in 1872, and to-day owns one of the best farms in this community. Honest and upright in all his dealings he is respected by all.

NEHEMIAH MEANS, a native-born citizen of Moral Township, was born September 13, 1830. He is the son of Fountain and Letta (Edwards) Means, natives of North Carolina. They emigrated to this State and settled near Madison in 1822, and in 1826 came to Moral Township, and located one mile north of Brookfield, where they entered a wild tract of land, put up a cabin and began to make a home in the forest. There they resided until their deaths; that of Mrs. Means in 1849, and of Mr. Means in 1865. Our subject was reared amid the scenes of pioneer days, and assisted in

developing a home. His school advantages were limited and of necessity an education was hard to get. At the age of nineteen or on October 4, 1849, he was united in marriage to Martha H. Holmes, daughter of George W. and Sarah (Floyd) Holmes. She was born on the farm where Mr. Means now resides, and was reared to womanhood there. This union was blessed with five children: Sarah J., Margaret E., John R., George F., and Thomas H., of whom John R. and George F. are deceased. Mrs. Means was called away in 1862. In 1865, Mr. Means was again married, this time to Mrs. Lucinda Rouse, widow of Thompson Rouse, by whom she had three children. Their six children are: Albert P., Cary S., Rolla L., Anna B., Willard A. and Ezra P., the latter of whom is deceased. Mrs. Means was also called away on March 17, 1880, and on November 10, 1880, he married Eliza A. Harri-man, daughter of James N. and Catharine Judd. Mrs. Means is a native of Ohio, and by Mr. Means is the mother of one child: Roy J. Politically, Mr. Means is a Democrat, and is quite a worker in that party.

CALEB F. MEANS, of the firm of Means & Stanley, dealers of general merchandise, Brookfield, is a native of Moral Township, being born January 19, 1842: his parents were Robert and Jemima Means, old pioneers of this county, deceased. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received a fair education and attended school at Franklin College for a while. At the age of twenty-one, he began life on his own responsibility and engaged in farming, and at the age of twenty-two, he went to Indianapolis and engaged in clerking in a clothing store: soon afterward, he returned to Brookfield, and entered into the merchandise business with his brother Cornelius Means: this was in 1867. On November 13, 1868, he was married to Miss Jennie M. Stanley, daughter of E. H. and Elizabeth Stanley, whose personal history appears in this volume. She was born here and has always resided here. This union was blessed with two children: Clarence W. and Edith, both living. Mr. and Mrs. Means are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Politically, Mr. Means is a Republican, but was raised a Democrat; he takes an active part in politics. He is at present Postmaster of Brookfield and an express agent and railroad agent. He is a self-made man, and has earned what he is worth to-day by dint of industry and perseverance. To-day he owns half-interest in a large store building and general stock of merchandise, an interest in the Brookfield Flouring Mills, two fine farms and a valuable residence and other property in Brookfield.

JOHN MOHR was born in Germany, February 12, 1830. His parents were John and Mary Mohr, natives of Germany. When

our subject was eleven years of age. his parents emigrated to America, and settled in Jackson Township, this county: there John grew to manhood amid the scenes of farm life. At an early age he was apprenticed to learn the blacksmith trade and after completing it he engaged in blacksmithing for several years, but finally returned to the farm. In 1850, he was married to Elizabeth Yearling, by whom he had nine children. Mrs. Mohr was called away in August, 1867. He was again married, and after bearing one child the second wife died. His next wife was Mary A. Basey, she had three children and died. His fourth wife was Jennetta Higenbothum, she has had no children. Mr. Mohr has made the most of his wealth by hard work and for awhile worked rented farms, and to-day owns over 500 acres of fine farming land divided into three farms, all under a high state of cultivation. Politically, he is a staunch Democrat. His parents passed away in this county.

JOHN SLEETH, who has been a resident of Shelby County since the last of November, 1820, was born in Greene County, Ohio, November 25, 1814. His parents were John and Sarah (Butler) Sleeth, the former was the son of Alexander Sleeth, whose parents were natives of Ireland, and had emigrated to America, and resided in New York but a few weeks when Alexander was born. He accompanied his parents to Virginia, where he grew to manhood and was married. They soon afterward removed to Tennessee, where Mrs. Sleeth died and Mr. Sleeth soon returned to Virginia. After taking part in the War of the Revolution, he returned to Virginia and was married to Miss Nancy Smith, by whom he had ten sons and three daughters. They emigrated to Greene County, Ohio, in 1808. In February, 1815, Alexander, with several of his sons, removed to Union County, Ind., where they secured homes, and Alexander continued to reside there until his death, which occurred during the summer of 1820. His son, John Sleeth, who was the father of our subject, came and located in Marion Township, Shelby County, in the fall of 1820. John and Sarah Sleeth were among the first settlers of Shelby County, and continued to reside here until their respective deaths, which occurred as follows: Mrs. Sleeth, March 7, 1839, and Mr. Sleeth September 15, 1851. Mr. Sleeth while a resident of this county, held some very responsible positions. For fourteen years he was Associate Judge, and also filled the position of County Commissioner. Our subject, John Sleeth, as stated, was six years of age when he accompanied his parents to Shelby County, therefore his life has been principally spent here. His early educational advantages were limited, owing to the scarcity of schools. He remained at home until he was twenty-five, and February 14, 1839, he was united in marriage with

Miss Rebecca Talbert, daughter of John and Elizabeth Talbert, who were natives of North Carolina, where, in Guilford County, Mrs. Sleeth was born June 13, 1818. This union was blessed with seven children: Fernandes, Addison, Asa, Sarah J., Ann M., Nancy L., Matilda A., all living. Mrs. Sleeth died October 10, 1883. She was a kind and loving wife and mother, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Sleeth is also a member of that church, having united at the same time his wife did, in 1837. Politically, he is a Republican, and expects to end his days a member of that party. His first vote was for Martin Van Buren, and he continued to vote the Democratic ticket up to 1856. For eight years he was Trustee of Union Township, this county, but has never sought political honors.

JAMES H. SMITH, a prominent pioneer of Moral Township, was born in Brook County, W. Va., April 30, 1819. His parents were Robert and Isabella (Crawford) Smith, natives of Maryland. When our subject was about seven years of age his parents removed to Pittsburg, Penn., where they resided about two years; from thence they removed to Richland County, Ohio, where the mother of our subject was called away in 1833. In the spring of 1836, Robert Smith and his family, which now consisted of three boys and three girls, started with their household goods in a two-horse wagon for Missouri, but on arriving at this point on the route they concluded to stop and settle down. Accordingly, Mr. Smith entered eighty acres of the fine farm of 226 acres owned by James H. Smith to-day. They put up a round log cabin and moved into it and began to clear up a home. This was then almost an unbroken wilderness, and but few cabins were to be found in a day's ride, it seemed like an almost endless task to hew a home out of the dense forest, but the sturdy pioneers never lost courage, and toiled on. Our subject spent the principal part of his life on the farm he owns to-day, and has witnessed a great change in the country, the wilderness of fifty years ago, the old by-roads have disappeared, and Mr. Smith carried the chain on the survey of the old Greenfield and Franklin State Road; but civilization has come to stay and the whole country is now dotted with churches and schools. On January 22, 1843, he chose for a life companion, Nancy Emmons, daughter of Uriah and Nancy (Richmond) Emmons, natives of New Jersey. Mrs. Smith was born in Butler County, Ohio, April 14, 1822. At the age of ten she accompanied her parents to Hancock County where they settled and continued to reside until their deaths. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were blessed with thirteen children: Jerome C., Mary J., Hannah, James H., Sidney, Nancy, Martha, Isabella, Eliza, Diza, Emily, Fernando W. and Caroline M., of

whom Nancy and Isabella are deceased, eleven of whom have arrived at maturity and seven are married and have families of their own. Politically, Mr. Smith is a Democrat, and firmly believes in the principles of that party, but has never sought political honors.

TINSLEY SMITH was born in North Carolina, September 16, 1821. His parents were James and Nancy Smith, natives of North Carolina. Our subject accompanied his parents to Switzerland County, Ind., in 1829, there they resided until 1830, when they removed to Moral Township, and located near Pleasant View, this was then a wilderness. In a few years he entered land east of Sugar Creek: there our subject grew to manhood. He continued to reside on that farm until his death, which occurred in 1884. Being reared on a farm, Tinsley adopted farming as a life profession. Owing to limited school advantages, his education was only fair. In 1844, he was married to Sarah Murnan, daughter of Michael and Jane Murnan, old and respected pioneers of Shelby County. This union was blessed with four children: Jane, Nancy, Elizabeth and John J., of whom Nancy is deceased. Mrs. Smith was called away in 1856. In 1857, Mr. Smith was married to Jane Cunningham, daughter of David and Ellen Cunningham, residents at the time of their deaths, of Hancock County. This union lasted until the 15th of August, 1885, when Mrs. Smith was called home. Politically, Mr. Smith is a Democrat, but never sought for political honors. He began life at the bottom of the ladder, and has earned what he is worth to-day, by hard and earnest toil. At one time he owned about 1,000 acres of fine land in Moral Township, but has been very liberal with his children, helping them to homes. He to-day, owns a comfortable home of 240 acres, provided with good and substantial improvements.

MARTIN SNEPP, prominent farmer of Moral Township, and a resident of London, Indiana, is a son of William and Magdalene (Warner) Snapp. The former was the son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Isley) Snapp. Daniel was the son of Leonard Snapp, a native of Berks County, Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Montgomery County, Ohio, about 1800, where he ended his days. Daniel and Elizabeth (Isley) Snapp, were reared and married in Pennsylvania and ended their days in Montgomery County, Ohio, the former dying at the early age of forty. William and Magdalene (Warner) Snapp, the former a son of Daniel and Elizabeth Snapp, and the father of our subject, Martin Snapp, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio. There he spent his boyhood days on a farm. In 1832, William Snapp with his family removed to a farm that he had recently purchased in Jackson Township, Shelby County, Indiana. Mr. Snapp soon erected a blacksmith shop, and began working at his

trade. His death occurring in June, 1837, a widow and three children were left to mourn his loss. They were Martin, Emauel and Ann C. The mother is still living at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Martin Snepp was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, but soon after accompanied his parents to Jackson Township, this county, where he spent his boyhood and youth, receiving a fair education. At the age of sixteen he started out for himself, and engaged as a farm laborer. At the early age of twenty he was married to Miss Martha Sawin, daughter of James H. and Caroline (Harvey) Sawin. She was born in Bartholomew County, Indiana, in 1827, where she was reared. On December 5, 1868, Mrs. Snepp died: she was a devout member of the old school Baptist Church. In 1869, our subject was married to Miss Margaret E. Dickey, and the union was blessed with three sons: Luther P., Homer D. and Leon B., all of whom are living. This union lasted until 1877. In 1880, Mr. Snepp chose for his companion Frances Kelsey, widow of Newton Kelsey, and daughter of Jacob and Mary Guile. Frances is a native of Washington Township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Snepp are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Snepp is a member of Edinburg Lodge No. 100, F. & A. M., and a Democrat in politics. He now owns a farm in Moral Township, and residence property in London, where he resides.

DANIEL H. SNEPP, a prominent young farmer of Moral Township, is a native of this county, born December 5, 1862. He was raised on a farm and received a good education in his youth. For a number of years he was engaged in selling agricultural implements, and pays some attention to that business yet. On March 9, 1884, he was married to Miss Naomi McGregor, daughter of William and Margaret McGregor, old and respected residents of Marion County, where Mrs. Snepp was born June 2, 1863. This union was blessed with one child, Maggie, who died in infancy. Mr. Snepp is a resident of London, and at present is Postmaster and Democratic central committeeman from Moral Township. He takes an active interest in the affairs of his party, and is one of the promising young men of the county.

NAPOLEON B. SNODGRASS, one of the pioneers of Moral Township, was born in Harrison County, Ky., November 8, 1822. He was the son of Benjamin and Ursula (Evans) Snodgrass, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Snodgrass is of English descent. When our subject was about six years of age his parents removed to a tract of land which they had purchased near Palestine, Hancock County. They located on the land and moved into a rude log cabin on October 7, 1828, and

on September 17, 1829, Mr. Snodgrass was called away, leaving a widow and five children to mourn his loss. In early years Mr. Snodgrass was taught a lesson which has distinguished him through life. At the age of twenty-one he began to work at the carpenter and millwrighting trade. This he followed until he was married. On February 17, 1850, he was married to Miss Susanah Leonard, a native of Davison County, N. C. Her parents were John A. and Latina Leonard, of German descent: Susanah was born in 1828. Their union has been blessed with eight children, six of whom are living: Loretta, now Mrs. D. McDugul: Robert G., Sarah, Jennie, Annie, who is attending college and will soon graduate at Danville, Ind., and John N. Mr. Snodgrass is a staunch Democrat and firmly believes in the principles of his party, but never sought political honors.

E. H. STANLEY, proprietor of the Brookfield Mills, and grain dealer, was born in Stokes County, North Carolina, October 30, 1824. He was the only son of John and Lucy (Amos) Stanley, the former the son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Smith) Stanley. After a faithful service in the Revolution, Christopher married and settled in Botetourt County, Virginia. There he resided until the father of our subject. John Stanley was about fifteen years of age, when he removed to Stokes County, N. C., where he passed away at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Shortly after the marriage of John Stanley, which occurred in 1822, he removed with his wife and son, to Jefferson County, Ind., landing at Madison in the fall of 1829, and in the spring of 1830, to Moral Township, locating in Section 13, on the west bank of Sugar Creek. Here he entered eighty acres and erected a log cabin, which he occupied for several years. By hard and earnest toil he succeeded in developing a good farm which is owned to-day by our subject, E. H. Stanley. After long and useful lives John and Lucy Stanley were called away on almost the same date, that of the former, February 23, 1863, and the latter February 25, 1863. Our subject was a boy five years of age when his father landed here, and has spent his entire life since in the township. His early education was fair for that day of log school-houses. He was reared amid the scenes incident to farm life, and engaged in farming until 1861, when he removed to Brookfield, and engaged in merchandising and buying grain, which he has since largely followed. On February 17, 1848, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Smith, daughter of James and Nancy (Vernon) Smith, old pioneers of this township. Mrs. Stanley was born February 22, 1827, in Patrick County, N. C., and accompanied her parents to this county, when she was about four years of age. This family circle has been blessed with seven

children, Mary J., Julia A., Amanda F., John J., Charles A., Nancy L., and Andrew J., of whom the latter is deceased. The rest have all grown to maturity. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley and children, are members of the Missionary Baptist Church. Politically, Mr. Stanley in his youth, was reared a staunch Democrat, but changed his political views in 1854, when the great difference of opinion with reference to the extension of slavery was before the people. Since then he has voted the Republican ticket, and has always taken an active part in politics, but has never sought political honors. He is a self made man, and what he is worth to-day, he has made by dint of industry and perseverance. To-day he owns the old home farm of over 200 acres, besides the Brookfield Mills and valuable residence property in Brookfield. He has adopted a straight forward course in life, which has won for him numerous friends, who speak of his sterling qualities as a citizen.

NOAH F. WEAVER, deceased, and at the time of his death a resident of Johnson County, was born in Vermont, June 7, 1806. His parents were Frederick and Mary (Morse) Weaver, natives of Vermont; the former was born, reared and died in Vermont. The latter was the daughter of Capt. Morse, who was a sea Captain, and descendants of the Morses of Colonial fame. Noah F. Weaver was united in marriage on June 22, 1831, to Lucy I. Wilkins, daughter of Uriah and Lucy (Wilkins) Wilkins, natives of New Hampshire, of English descent. They were married in Vermont, where Lucy I. was born February 28, 1815. In 1833, they emigrated to Ohio, and in 1835 settled in Bartholomew County, Indiana, thence to Jasper County, Indiana, where Mr. Wilkins was called away October 2, 1853. After his death, Mrs. Wilkins removed to White County, Ind., and passed away January 22, 1860. Noah F. Weaver and wife, were blessed with five children: Adaline L., Angeline L., Horace W., Charles F. and Mary J., of whom Angeline is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver were members of the Christian Church. In 1881, Mrs. Weaver removed to the farm, where she now resides, in Moral Township, and is in fair health for one seventy-two years of age.

HORACE WEAVER, a prominent farmer and citizen of Moral Township, was born in Manchester, Bennington Co., Vt., August 13, 1836. His parents were Noah F. and Lucy I. (Wilkins) Weaver, both natives of Vermont, and of English descent, whose sketch is given above. At the age of nineteen our subject began life on his own responsibility by engaging to work by the month, and continued at this about two years, after which he began farming as a renter. Prior to this, or on February 26, 1857, he chose for his wife Lydia A. Tucker, daughter of Clark and Margaret (For-

sythe) Tucker. Lydia was a native of Johnson County, where she spent her entire life, dying November 15, 1859. This union was blessed with one child: Luella, who is living, and the wife of Jesse M. Duckworth. After the death of his wife, Mr. Weaver continued to farm. Mr. Weaver was one of the first to answer to his country's call, and thinks he was the tenth man to enlist in Company H, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, under command of Col. Ebenezer Dumont, and Capt. Joseph P. Gill, for three months. They were enrolled April 21, 1861, and left Franklin about the first of May for Indianapolis, where they went into Camp Morton. In a few days they were ordered to West Virginia, and placed in the department of the Ohio, under the command of Gen. George B. McClellan, and took part in the West Virginia campaign, and in the battles of Phillipi, Laurel Hill, Cheat River and Garrick's Ford, and in August, 1861, received an honorable discharge and returned to Franklin. Mr. Weaver once more offered his services. This time he enlisted in Company G, Third Cavalry, under command of G. F. Herriott, with which he shared the vicissitudes of many hard campaigns. On the march through North Carolina our subject was captured near Fayetteville, and was hurried to Richmond, Va., where he was held until the surrender. At the close of the war he was paroled and sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, and on June 18, 1865, he received an honorable discharge. During all those years of hard fighting he never received a wound, and returned home to enjoy the Union he had fought so bravely to preserve. After the close of the war he returned to Franklin, and once more returned to the farm. On October 28, 1867, he was married to Lucy E. McCaslin, daughter of James and Elizabeth McCaslin, who were pioneers of Johnson County. This family is blessed with seven children: Emma, Frank, Eddie, Ollie, Freddie, Alice and Bertha, of whom Freddie is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Weaver is a member of Franklin Lodge, F. & A. M., and of Acton Post No. 294, G. A. R. Politically, he is a staunch Republican and firmly believes in the principles he fought for.

NOBLE SKETCHES.

BENJAMIN BUXTON was born in England, May 18, 1824. He was the fourth son of seven children, three daughters and four sons. His parents, John and Sarah (Wright) Buxton, were both natives of England. When but eight years old, Mr. Buxton was left fatherless, and eight years later his mother died, when he was thrown upon his own resources. He received some education at

boarding-school prior to his mother's death. He worked as a carpenter for some time, then as a salesman for a wholesale dry goods house until 1847, when he came to America. He landed at New York, going from there to Albany by steamer, from there to Buffalo by canal boat, and from there to Chicago, where he remained about a year, and then came to Shelby County, where he purchased land and located in 1849. He purchased 100 acres on the south bank of Flat Rock, where he has since resided. June 10, 1850, he married Miss Diana Avery, a native of this county, born March, 1826, the daughter of William and Hannah (Magoë) Avery, of English and Irish parentage, who were among the pioneers of this county. Mr. Buxton is the parent of eight children: William J., born October 22, 1850, who is Recorder elect; Helen A., born March 22, 1852, wife of Hopkins Hoban; Evelena, born November 9, 1854, wife of Squire Cooper; Robert W., born August 30, 1862, who is now teaching school and running the home farm; Elizabeth, Thomas M., Thaddeus E., Alfred M., the last three of whom are dead. Mr. Buxton and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Buxton is a stirring, energetic man; he owns now a farm of 340 acres of fine land, well improved, and with fine buildings upon it; he is one of the best farmers of his township. He is a member of the Democratic party, an honest, upright man, and one of the best of citizens.

WILLIAM H. CRAFTON, a native of Decatur County, Ind., was born July 23, 1835. He was the eldest of seven children born to Thomas and Mary (Shirley) Crafton. Grandfather Crafton came to America from Ireland before the War of 1776, in which he served. Thomas Crafton was reared a farmer boy, and came to Decatur County early in life. He married Miss Shirley in 1834, who was a native of Indiana. In 1846, he located in Noble Township, Shelby County. He died just after the close of the late war, and his wife died in 1872. Both were members of the Baptist Church. William H. Crafton was reared on the farm, and had the advantages of a common school education. At the age of twenty-one, he began life for himself as a farmer, which occupation he has followed through life. In March, 1874, he entered his present home, where he owns 149 acres of improved land. In March, 1861, he married Miss Sarah E. Phillippe, born September 18, 1837, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Phillippe, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Crafton died September 15, 1872, leaving six small children: Martha, wife of William G. Wasson, Mary, Allie, died age thirteen, Kate, Grant and Thomas. Mr. Crafton was married to his present wife, January 4, 1876. Miss Sarah Lawson, a native of Decatur County, who was born December 25, 1847. Her par-

ents were natives of Kentucky. By this marriage three children were born: Clyde, Nellie and Sherman. Mr. Crafton is one of the leading citizens of his township.

GEORGE W. CUSKADEN was born in Ireland, November 23, 1830. His parents, Thomas and Bessie (Long) Cuskaden, were both natives of Ireland, born in 1803 and 1804, respectively. George Cuskaden was reared a farmer. He lived with his parents until October, 1852, when he started for America. He landed at New Orleans and found work there loading and unloading ships. He then visited several of the large cities and then went through the country selling goods. This enabled him to save a little money and he determined to become an American citizen and live a farmer's life. He worked as a farm hand and tended crops for some time, then rented a farm, and finally buying one in Noble Township. In 1857, he married Miss Charity Bartley, of Jasper County, daughter of John P. and Elsie (Allen) Bartley, of Welsh and Irish parentage. Mr. Cuskaden then purchased his present farm of 187 acres in Shelby County. He now owns a fine, large, and well improved farm. In politics he is a Democrat, and in the fall of 1878, was elected County Commissioner of third district. He was re-elected in 1884, also in 1886. Mrs. Cuskaden is a member of the Episcopal Church, and an active worker. They are the parents of nine children, seven now living: John, James A., Edmund, Esther, Sarah A., George R. and Nora. The father of George, Thomas Cuskaden, after the death of his wife, came to America, where he resided with his son. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, and an honest, Christian man.

MORRIS DILTS was born in Ohio, December 18, 1837. He was the youngest of nine children born to Morris and Parmalia (Jenkins) Dilts. Morris Dilts, Sr., was reared a farmer boy in Kentucky, and had a common school education. He moved to Ohio with his parents and lived there until 1869, when he moved to Shelby County, Ind. He then located at St. Paul where he is now living. Morris Dilts, Jr., was also reared on a farm and had a common school education. When he became of age he started for himself in the pottery business. He then worked at farming until he enlisted in Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. His company was in Gen. Bank's Division under McClellan. He received an honorable discharge in May, 1862. He then engaged in stone quarrying at St. Paul, Ind. He enlisted again in Lawrence County with Company A, Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was at once taken to Kentucky, where active service was begun. They marched through Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. He was taken sick and moved back to Ohio. In 1867,

he began farming at St. Paul, Ind., where he lived for seventeen years, and then located at Flat Rock. He now owns a fine farm of 160 acres. He is a member of the Democratic party and also a member of the G. A. R. He is the father of nine children: James, Harry, Rosa, Charles, Mary, Fredrick, Lewis, George, Renton. Mrs. Dilts is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Dilts is one of the representative men of his township.

ROBERT ELLIOTT was born in Decatur County, Ind., July 8, 1826. He was the fifth born of nine children to Alexander and Rebecca (Ewing) Elliott. Alexander Elliott worked at the tanner's trade until the War of 1812, when his brother was drafted, he then served several months as a substitute for him. After the war he married Miss Ewing, July 27, 1815. In 1824, he moved to Duck Creek, Decatur County, where he entered land. He died March 21, 1878, at the age of eighty-four, and his wife in 1880. Robert Elliott was reared in Decatur County, within one and one-half miles of where he now lives. He was married July 11, 1847, to Miss Martha Neal, born in Boone County, Ky., in 1826. The spring after he was married, Mr. Elliott moved on the farm where he now lives. Mrs. Elliott died September 27, 1854, leaving two daughters: Rebecca and Elizabeth. Mr. Elliott married Elizabeth Neal, his present wife, sister of his first wife, in 1856. She was born in this county May 25, 1838. By this marriage a son was born, Vanison, now a farmer. Mr. Elliott is now well off, owning a good deal of land mainly the fruit of his own hard work.

JACOB FEASTER was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., December 14, 1816. His parents, Martin and Ann (Ägelley) Feaster, both natives of Germany, born near Strasburg in 1776 and 1782, respectively, had ten children, six boys and four girls; three sons and one daughter are still living. Martin, the eldest son, served as a soldier under Bonaparte for a short time on the Rhine. He was furnished means by his father and came to America in 1799. While on board the ship he met Miss Ägelley, and on arriving in America they were married. They located in Huntingdon County, Penn., and later in Bedford County, Penn., where he died in 1832, leaving eight small children. Jacob Feaster was brought up on a farm and received a very limited education. When sixteen years old his father died and he engaged as apprentice in the millwright trade, but three years later started out for himself. He came to Rush County, Ind., in 1837, where he worked at his trade and was soon foreman of a corps of hands. He worked at his trade until 1859, when he located upon his present farm. He now owns a farm of 172 acres of improved land worth \$100 an acre. January 29, 1845, he married Miss Sarah A.

Pence, of Rush County, born in Warren County, Ohio, daughter of Lewis and Rachel (McDonald) Pence, natives of Virginia and Ohio. By this marriage seven children were born, Royal P., Manford, Leander, Lura, died aged two years, Allie J. and Rachel A. Mr. and Mrs. Feaster are respected by all who know them.

WILLIAM A. GOODWIN, a native of Decatur County, Ind., was born February 20, 1846. He was the seventh born of twelve children, eight daughters and four sons, of whom seven daughters and four sons are still living. His parents, William and Mary (Elder) Goodwin, were born in Dearborn County, Ind., and Lincoln County, Ky., respectively. The parents of the former were of English and German descent, and were natives of Virginia. Those of the latter were natives of Virginia and Michigan, of Irish and English descent. William Goodwin came to Decatur County with his parents when a young man, they being among the first settlers in the county. He remained there until he was married June 16, 1832, to Miss Mary Elder, who came to the county with her parents in 1820. They both had a common school education and Mr. Goodwin taught school for several years. He would teach during the day and work at night, thus making money enough to enter his first home, which was given by Andrew Jackson. He started on forty acres of woodland and by hard work succeeded in redeeming a good home. He sold this and purchased eighty acres, where he lived until 1851. He then sold out and located in Noble Township, purchasing there 160 acres where he resided the rest of his life. During his early life he followed flat-boating on the Ohio River. He was an active, hard working man of fine education and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He died December 26, 1873, at the age of sixty-eight, and his wife September 17, 1871, at the age of sixty-one. William Goodwin, Jr., came to the county with his parents when but ten years old. He was reared on a farm, but had a common school education, also one year in the Milford Graded School, preparing himself for teaching, but when he became of age he began farming on his own responsibility. He worked his father's farm until he was twenty-seven years old, when he married Miss Emeline Shirly of Shelby County, daughter of Hardin and Cassandra (Moore) Shirly, natives of Kentucky. By this union three children were born: Alva, born June 16, 1873; Deusa, born December 14, 1874; Frank, born September 14, 1876. Mr. Goodwin located on the farm where he now lives, in 1873. It is well improved and consists of 160 acres, which when he entered was partially cleared. He is a scientific farmer and well posted. He is a public spirited man and takes a great inter-

est in school work. He is a member of the Democratic ranks and served two terms as Township Trustee from 1876 to 1880.

REV. SAMUEL H. GREGORY was born in Noble Township, April 11, 1836, within two miles of where he now lives. His parents, Joel and Nancy (Springer) Gregory, were natives of Kentucky. He was reared on a farm and had a common school education. When nineteen years old he began life for himself, farming on rented land. He was married July 18, 1856, to Miss Elizabeth R. Hinkle, of Noble Township; she was a daughter of Lewis and Saloma (Reed) Hinkle, who were of German parentage. Mr. Gregory followed farming until 1871, when he commenced burning lime. Being successful in this, he has continued the business to the present time. He was called to the pulpit by Bishop Keenan, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in 1876, and has been actively engaged in ministerial work ever since. He is the father of seven children: Wilbur, Sarah, McClellan, Carrie, Joe, Effie, Chester. His wife died August 18, 1887, after a long illness. Mr. Gregory is a man highly esteemed, of fine qualities and noble character, and is an enthusiastic christian.

JAMES HENDRICKSON was born in Mercer County, Kentucky, May 9, 1827. He was the youngest of six children, born to James and Elizabeth (Nayls) Hendrickson, natives of Virginia and North Carolina, respectively. His mother (Elizabeth) was of English and German parentage, his father of Welch parentage. His father, James Hendrickson, Sr., came to Kentucky when about sixteen years old. He was reared on a farm, and early learned to be industrious and honest. He was married early in life, and in 1827, moved to Shelby County, where he took up eighty acres of land. He assisted in the organization of his township, for he was among the early settlers, and in his time there were only Indian trails for roads. His wife was a great help to him in this hard life of the pioneer, she spun and wove flax and wool, and in this way clothed the family. Mr. Hendrickson was a Whig in politics, and an honest, upright man. He died in 1842, at the age of sixty-three. His wife lived twenty years after his death and died in 1862, at the age of seventy-eight years. Mr. James Hendrickson, Jr., is the only living member of the family. He has spent his entire life in this township, having never been out of the State but once, when he visited some of the Western States. He was but six years old when he came to this county with his parents, and his father died when he was fifteen, leaving him and his mother to take care of the farm, where he lived until he was married. He married Miss B. Dunn, born in Jefferson County, Indiana, December 7, 1829, the

daughter of Hosa and Elizabeth (Christie) Dunn, natives of Kentucky, of English and German parentage. They had ten children: Sarah J., John P., Mary E., Ruth W., Lewis M., Susan A., Joseph M., James U., Melissa A. and Harvey Rosco. Mr. Hendrickson resided on the old farm until his mother's death, when he purchased his present home in 1864. He now owns a farm of 160 acres of improved land, mainly the fruit of his own labor. He is a member of the Republican party, and one of the hard workers of his township. He is a member of the Presbyterian Baptist Church, a hard working, honest man and highly esteemed by all who know him.

WILLIAM R. HINKLE was born in this township September 25, 1838. His parents were both natives of Butler County, Ohio. He was the eldest of five children, three sons and two daughters. His parents and grandparents were of German parentage. His great-grandfather was killed by the Indians shortly after coming to this country. The father of William Hinkle was reared in Ohio, and remained there until 1837, when he came to Shelby County, locating west of St. Paul. He served as Township Trustee, and was a member of the Baptist Church. William Hinkle was reared on a farm and received a common school education. His mother died when he was seven years old. He remained at home until he was twenty-one years old, when he was married, October 6, 1859, to Miss Hannah M. Weidner, who was born in Butler County, Ohio, March 1, 1840, daughter of John and Catharine (Miller) Weidner, natives of Butler County, Ohio, of German descent. By this marriage there were five children: Mary C., died, aged two years; Sarah E., born September 29, 1862; John L., born October 14, 1864; Florence E., born July 15, 1869, and Samuel H., born May 9, 1874. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Hinkle purchased the place where he now resides. He is a Democrat in principles, though liberal in home elections. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and have been in the church for upwards of thirty years. He has acted as Superintendent of the Sunday School the greater part of this time.

THOMAS HOBAN, ex-Representative, was born in Ireland in 1822. His parents, John and Mariah (Grime) Hoban, natives of Ireland, had four children, three sons and a daughter. While the children were very young their mother died, and not long after Thomas came to America with his father. In 1833, he went to live with Mr. Henry McMurry of Delaware County, N. Y., with whom he lived six years, going to school some of the time. He then went to Connecticut where he worked for three years, then peddled, making his way back to New York. He was married April 12, 1843, to Miss Donzilla Crosby, daughter of Hopkins and Elizabeth

(Weed) Crosby, of New York and Connecticut, respectively. Soon after Mr. Hoban was married, he purchased forty acres of land in Delaware County, N. Y., where he lived for several years. After this he owned several small farms. He moved to Shelby County in 1850, and bought the farm where he now lives, in 1857. It is located on the south bank of the Flatrock. He is an active worker in the Democratic ranks, and served as Township Trustee from 1865 to 1870. He also was elected as Representative in 1884. Tired of political life he is now farming and stock raising. He is the father of nine children, seven now living: John, Hopkins, Anthony, Theodore, Calvin, Mariah and Elizabeth. Mr. Hoban's first wife died June 22, 1879, and he married again in June, 1882, Mrs. Oliva (Barlow) Keisling, born in Indiana, May, 1843. Mr. Hoban is a man of great public enterprise and is highly respected.

JOHN HOWARD came to Noble Township in 1854, and took up forty acres of land near where he now lives; previous to this time he had lived in Decatur on a rented farm, and before he went to Decatur he lived at Brandywine, in this county. He now owns a good farm of 280 acres, the fruit of his industry and economy. He has built an elegant residence and other farm buildings. In 1852, January 22, he married Miss Mary E. Pullen, who was born near Oxford, Ind., October 15, 1832. She was the daughter of William and Martha Pullen, of Irish and German parentage. They were both reared in Virginia, and came to Indiana in 1832, and came to Shelby County in 1851. By this marriage nine children were born, of whom seven are now living: Dennis C., James W., Sarah J., Jesse, Martha, Orthoe and Oscar. Mrs. Howard is a member of the Baptist Church and a fine christian woman. Mr. Howard's father was born in 1795, August 21, in Camel County, Ky. He lived in Ohio the greater part of his life on a farm. He married Miss Martha Baldrige in 1818. She was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., in 1798. He came to Decatur County in 1834, where he purchased a small farm. He lived there until 1875, and then moved to Noble Township. He was a Democrat, and served as County Assessor for nine years. He died January 19, 1882, at the age of eighty-seven. His wife died one year before this. These worthy people have three sons now living, of whom John Howard is the eldest. Stephen lives in this county and Nicholas in Livingston County, Mich. John Howard was born in Ohio, August 14, 1824. He is a thorough business man and a member of the Democratic party.

FRANCIS W. JONES was born in Knaba County, April 11, 1825. His parents, Uriah and Jane Jones, were natives of Virginia, and Ireland, of English and Irish parentage. His father was a farmer and served in the War of 1812. He died in 1842, leaving

seven children. Francis Jones was then seventeen years old, and on him devolved the support of the family. The mother died in 1850. Francis, and his sister Rebecca, are the only children now living. He was married to Miss Eleanor Johnston, of this county, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Marshall) Johnston, natives of South Carolina. Mr. Jones bought the home farm and owns besides, 308 acres of good land. He is the father of four children, one son and three daughters: Amos L., Margaret J., Henrietta, and Mary. Mrs. Jones died June 18, 1886. She was a member of the Separate Baptist Church. Mr. Jones is also a member of this church.

REV. JOHN KEELING, a native of Washington County, Ky., was born July 28, 1810. His parents, James and Mary Keeling, were natives of Kentucky, of Scotch and German parentage. Rev. Keeling came to Shelby County with his parents when seven years old. He was married January 30, 1831, to Miss Rebecca Farrall, who was a native of Virginia, born August 25, 1808. She was the daughter of John and Eleanor Farrall, of Virginia, of Irish parentage. Mr. Keeling was taught industry in early life, and was a hard working man. He started in life very poor, but by hard work saved some money and entered eighty acres of land at Flat-rock. He lived here nineteen years, then sold out and went to Switzerland County, where he first began doing ministerial work in 1840, with the Separate Baptists. After this he moved to his present home, where he owns 100 acres of well cultivated land. During the last three years he has accepted no regular pastoral work, but previous to this time had three or four churches. He has been a great revivalist. He is the father of eight children, three sons and five daughters. Rev. Keeling and wife are among the leading citizens of their county, and highly esteemed by all who know them.

JONATHAN H. LOWE is a native of Decatur County, Ind. He was born May 30, 1830, the second born of six children, three sons and one daughter now living. His parents, Jonathan and Elizabeth (Vance) Lowe, were both natives of Kentucky, born in 1803 and 1796, respectively, of English and German parentage. Jonathan was a farmer, and in early life came with his people to Indiana, where he married Mrs. (Whittman) Vance. In 1828, he located three miles south of Greensburg, where he lived a pioneer's life. He entered 200 acres of land and had a nice home started, when he died, being only thirty-five years of age. He was a Whig in politics, and belonged to the Baptist Church. He left five small children. His wife died in 1878, at the age of eighty-two. Jonathan Lowe, Jr., was reared a farmer boy, receiving a

limited education. He took charge of the farm and remained with his mother until 1857, when he married Miss Charity A. James, a native of Rush County, born October 11, 1839. She was the daughter of Walter and Nancy (Cones) James, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, of Irish and Scotch parentage. Soon after his marriage Mr. Lowe bought a farm of his own near his old home, where he lived until 1859. He then engaged in business with his brother for a short time, and then removed to this county, where he has since resided, except eight years he lived in Decatur County. His present farm contains 260 acres of highly improved land. He is a Prohibitionist, but was formerly a Democrat. He has a family of eight children: William J., Walter S., Henry V., Alpheus C., Charity A., John A., Nancy E. and Joseph P. Mr. and Mrs. Lowe are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MATTHIAS MOUNT, a native of Shelby County, Ky., was born August 12, 1817. He was the second born of six children to P. J. and Elizabeth P. (Woodward) Mount. Thomas Mount was born near New Lexington, Ky., May 18, 1794. He served in the War of 1812. In February, 1815, he married Miss Woodward, who was born in Virginia, March 24, 1793. He went to Washington County, Ind., in 1818, where he lived a frontier life. He then went to Olden County, then to Decatur County, and finally settled in Shelby County, where he entered land in 1834. He built the second brick house in the township, burning his own brick. He had a nice home nearly completed when he died May 30, 1842, aged forty-eight years. He was a Democrat, and a member of the regular Baptist Church. His wife survived him until January 26, 1863. She was seventy years old when she died. Matthias Mount was reared a farmer boy in Kentucky. He was seventeen years old when he came to this county, and he helped his father in the construction of their home. He remained with his father until his death, working at teaming in the winter and staying on the farm in summer. December 15, 1842, he married Miss Margaret Marsh, a native of Butler County, Ohio, born December 24, 1824. She was the daughter of John R. and Elizabeth (Baker) Marsh, natives of Ohio and New Jersey, respectively. By this marriage ten children were born, of whom four are now living: Thomas J., born August 24, 1845; Martha J., wife of Sidney Hanks, of Iowa; Amos H., born November 5, 1851, and Emma, born February 12, 1864. Mr. Mount still lives on the old farm where he has erected fine brick buildings. He is a member of the Democratic party, and is a strong advocate of temperance. He also takes a great interest in school work. He served as Township Trustee under the old law. He and his wife are highly esteemed wherever known.

LOUIS NEIBERT was born in Wertimburg, Germany, February 4, 1829. He was the youngest child of four children, two sons and two daughters, born to Christopher and Christena Neibert, both natives of Germany. Christopher Neibert was a shoemaker, and followed this occupation throughout his life. He died in 1834, at the age of fifty-two, and his wife in 1836, at the age of fifty-seven. They were members of the Lutheran Church. Louis Neibert, when seven years old, was left an orphan and lived with his grandfather. He attended school until fourteen years old, and when twenty-one years old, came to America. He located at Cincinnati, where he was very poor, and engaged in gardening for a few years. He then worked west from Cincinnati. In 1858, he married Miss Sarah Cole, who was born March 10, 1840, daughter of Abner Colce, of this township. Mr. Neibert, soon after his marriage, located in this township, and located on a rented farm. In 1868, he purchased his present home: he now owns 185 acres of improved land. He is the father of eleven children, eight girls and three boys. Arabelle, Hannah, Lorinda, John, Christena, Mary, Bertha, Dallas, Cora, Ella, Roscoe. Mr. Neibert belongs to the Republican party, and is a highly respected citizen.

WILLIAM REED was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 20, 1830. He was the second son born to George and Mary (Zerver) Reed, both natives of Pennsylvania. They came to Decatur in 1836, and bought 240 acres of land. Three years later they moved to Noble Township. George Reed was a careful business man and fine farmer. He was a member of the Democratic party. He died in March, 1875, aged seventy-three, and his wife in 1869, aged sixty-five. William Reed was employed in his youth in helping his father on the farm, and received only a limited education. In 1849, October 14, he married Miss Christena Auspach, of Decatur County. She was born August 20, 1831, and was a daughter of Jacob and Edena (Israel) Auspach, natives of New York. They had ten children, Lewis, Allen M., Eleanor, Malinda, Mattie, Frank, Jacob, Georgiean, Hattie and Mollie. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Reed rented a farm, where he lived for thirty years. During this time he saved enough money to buy the home where he now lives. It consists of 186 acres of fine land. He bought it in 1880, and began living on it in 1883. He built a fine house and has now one of the best houses in the county. He is a member of the Democratic party, and also belongs to the Freemasons. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN P. TAYLOR, M. D., born December 8, 1844, is the eldest son of James and Mary (Howard) Taylor. John Taylor, father

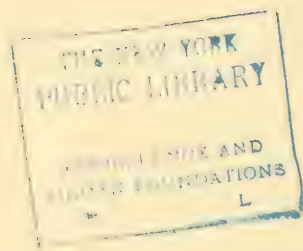
of James, was born in Virginia, in 1775, and served under Gen. Anthony Wayne. John Taylor when but seven years of age moved with his parents to Ripley County. He was reared a farmer's son but had the advantage of a common school education. At the age of seventeen he commenced to teach school, and followed this occupation for three years, and working on the farm at the same time. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. James R. Lewis, of Canaan. He remained with him three years, attending lectures at the medical school at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the meantime, where he graduated with honors in 1869. He located at Cross Plains, Ripley County, where he remained until the fall of 1874. He then moved to Geneva where he has since resided. He has had an extensive practice, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. In April, 1885, he married Mrs. Hattie Akers, of Ripley County, a highly accomplished lady. She was a sufferer from consumption, and died April 18, 1887.

JAMES B. THORNBURG is a native of Noble Township. His father, Thomas Thornburg, was born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1805. He married Miss Berry, February 22, 1833. They had seven children, of whom James was the fourth born. In 1837, Thomas Thornburg came to Shelby County, where he purchased a small farm. By hard work he succeeded in increasing this farm, until he had upwards of 600 acres of good land. He succeeded in life, so that in his last days he lived as a retired farmer. He died January 11, 1884, and his wife in the same year, August 21. They were among the leading citizens of their township. James Thornburg was born September 7, 1841. He lived at home until he was twenty-seven years old, when he married Miss Mary D. Benson, who was born in Noble Township, November 20, 1843. She was a daughter of John W. and Mary J. (Clark) Benson, natives of North Carolina and Pennsylvania, respectively. In 1882, he purchased his present farm in Decatur County, where he owns 200 acres. He is the father of four children: Ira A., John, Charlie M. and Nellie J. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a fine farmer and has made life a success.

JAMES WASSON was born in Kentucky, December 13, 1831. He was the eldest of eight children born to George C. and Sarah (Harper) Wasson, both natives of Kentucky, born November 9, 1806, and August 27, 1829, respectively. George C. Wasson came north from Kentucky, in the fall of 1834. He entered the ministry early in life, and was always an active worker in Separate Baptist Church. He died at the age of forty-six in 1852, and his wife in 1854, at the age of forty-five. He left several small



J. W. Varnardall



children of whom four sons and two daughters are still living. Nancy, Melvina, William and John of this township, and Hardin of Washington County. James Wasson was reared on the farm where he now lives, and being the eldest son, assisted in taking care of the farm. At his mother's death he took charge of the homestead, and when the children came of age bought their interest. He married Miss Mary Goodwin in 1852. She was born in Decatur County, April 2, 1831, and was the daughter of William and Mary (Elder) Goodwin. He began life very poor, but has now a nice home. A great deal is due to Mrs. Wasson, who has worked hard and made beautiful their pleasant home.

JAMES WASSON, Township Trustee, was born December 31, 1838. His parents, John J. and Polly (Harper) Wasson, were both natives of Bourbon County, Ky., the former born December 5, 1810, of Irish and German parentage; the latter born December 24, 1812, of English parentage. John Wasson was reared in his native county a farmer boy, and received a common school education. He married Miss Harper in 1829, who was reared in the same county. They moved north to Indiana in October, 1833, where Mr. Wasson bought land and lived for a few years. He then moved two miles north of Shelby County. He assisted in laying out the roads of his township. He died March 2, 1875, aged sixty-five years. He was a member of the Baptist Church for over thirty years. James Wasson was reared as a farmer and received a limited education in the common schools. He remained at home with his parents until twenty-six years of age, when he married Miss Mary E. Hill September 22, 1864; she is a native of Noble Township, born August 24, 1845, and is the daughter of John C. and Barbara (Kennedy) Hill, natives of Indiana and Kentucky, respectively. They had eight children: Walter, Curtis, Arthur, Barbara, Otis, Prudence, Marshall and Bessie. Mr. Wasson worked the home farm for five years after his marriage and then located in Noble Township, where he resided sixteen years, and then located on the farm where he now lives. Mr. Wasson is a staunch Democrat, and an active worker. He was elected Township Trustee in 1886. He takes a great interest in school work. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

GEORGE WRIGHT is a native of England, born March 11, 1835. He was the seventh born of ten children—five sons and five daughters. His parents, William and Elizabeth (Gould) Wright, were both natives of England. William Wright was a farmer, and was one of the self-made men. He reared nine children to manhood and womanhood, eight of whom are now living. He was a member of the Episcopal Church. George Wright was reared

on a farm, and received a good education. He remained home until sixteen years old, when he started for America, November 2, 1852. He went to live with his brother in this county. Having limited means, he set out to find work. He found work on a farm, and later in life bought the farm, where he has since resided. He married Mary Avery in 1855: born in this county September 19, 1836, the daughter of George and Sophia (Bartley) Avery — the former born in Auroa, N. Y., in 1800, the latter in Adams County, Ohio, in 1812, who were among the early settlers of this county. By this marriage three children were born: Frank Carlton, born May 20, 1856; Albert William, born October 16, 1861; Sophia E., born August 3, 1864. Mrs. Wright died February 5, 1872, from consumption. She belonged to the Presbyterian Baptist Church. Mr. Wright was married again on June 3, 1873, to Miss Ellen Short, who was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, March 31, 1840, the daughter of Thomas K. Short and Sarah Allen, both natives of England. Mr. Wright's present home is on the left bank of Flat Rock, and he has one of the most beautiful homes in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Wright are Universalists in belief.

SHELBY SKETCHES.

WILLIAM AMOS, an honored pioneer of Shelby County, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., June 30, 1816. He was the seventh of eleven children—four sons and seven daughters—born to Elijah and Rebecca (Neal) Amos, the former a native of Maryland, of Dutch and Irish descent. When he was twelve years of age he accompanied his parents to Rush County, Ind., and settled with them upon a farm. There his youth was spent assisting his father to clear and cultivate the farm. At nineteen years of age, or about 1835, he came to this county, a resident of which he has been ever since. His life occupation has been that of a farmer. His place of residence has chiefly been in Addison Township. He has resided where he now lives in Shelby Township but two years. His first marriage occurred in February, 1837, when Mary Treece became his wife. She was a native of Ohio, and was the daughter of Jacob Treece. She died February 1, 1869, and February 10, 1870, he was married to Mrs. Mary Wood, who was born in the State of Ohio, September 31, 1835, and was the daughter of William and Cynthia (Jackson) Cherry, both natives of Ohio. The first marriage of Mr. Amos resulted in the birth of eleven children: Rebecca J., Mohala, Sarah, Elizabeth, Thomas, William, Cassie, John, Milton, Perry, and a daughter that died in

infancy. Of those named, William, Cassie, John and Milton, are deceased. His second marriage has resulted in the birth of two children: Anna M. and Elisha, both of whom are living. In politics Mr. Amos is a Republican.

JACOB EMRICH, a prominent citizen of Shelby Township, is a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, where he was born November 20, 1824, being the eldest of a family of seven children born to Peter and Christina (Schneider) Emrich, who were also natives of Germany. Jacob grew to manhood in his native country. He received a common school education. He remained at home and assisted his parents, they being farmers, until he reached the age of twenty-three years. April 7, 1847, his marriage with Mary Hartwein was solemnized, and to their union five children were born, viz.: Catharine, Christine, Elizabeth, Mary, Chapman and John. In 1855, Mr. Emrich and family emigrated to the United States, coming immediately to Shelby County. September 8, 1865, he lost his beloved wife by death. September, 1866, his and Phebe (Mohr) Lambert's marriage was celebrated: to their union these two children have been born: Margaret and Jacob. Mr. Emrich has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 290 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

JAMES V. B. FIX, a farmer of Shelby Township, was born in Washington Township, this county, May 16, 1831. He was the eldest of ten children, five sons and five daughters, born to Aaron and Margaret A. (Van Benthuson) Fix, the former a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, born of Dutch and Scotch-Irish descent, in 1809, and the latter a native of New York City, born of French and German descent, in 1811. His paternal grandparents were Philip and Abigail (Hays) Fix, the former a native of Pennsylvania. His maternal grandparents were James and Susan (Smith) Van Benthuson, the former a native of the State of New York. He became a resident of Shelby County in an early day, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1852, and, while in attendance in that body, he died from an attack of the cholera. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm in this county, and, at the age of twenty-one, or August 20, 1852, he was married to Reuland Randolph. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Fix removed to Owen County, this State, where the latter died in November, 1854. In March, 1857, Mr. Fix emigrated to the State of Kansas, but in 1858, he returned to Owen County, and September 22d, of that year, he was married to Mahala Burket. Shortly after that marriage, Mr. and Mrs.

Fix came to Shelby County, and located in Washington Township, but a year later they removed to Addison Township, now Shelby, and settled upon the farm Mr. Fix now occupies. His second wife died March 28, 1874, and on the 13th day of August, 1875, Mr. Fix was married to Abigail A. Carney, a native of Bartholomew County, this State, born April 16, 1857, and daughter of John and Susan (Fix) Carney, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter a native of Bartholomew County, this State. The second marriage of Mr. Fix resulted in the birth of seven children, as follows: Margaret G., born September 29, 1859, died October 18, 1877; John A., born January 31, 1862; Stephen S., born July 9, 1864; James R., born October 15, 1866; Charles F., born April 17, 1869; William M., born November 2, 1871; and Walter W., born December 2, 1873, died July 23, 1874. He and his present wife are the parents of two children: Vorhees M., born April 18, 1876, and Emma L., born March 8, 1878. Mr. Fix is a member of the I. O. O. F. Lodge, and in politics he is a staunch Democrat. He was elected to the office of Justice of the Peace in Addison Township in 1876, and served four years.

WASHINGTON GREENE is a native of Shelby Township, born October 13, 1836, the eldest of a family of four children, two sons and two daughters, born to Henry and Catharine (Zell) Greene, who were natives of Stokes County, N. C., and Botetourt County, Va., respectively. Our immediate subject grew to manhood on the home farm, remaining at home and assisting his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-two years, receiving a common education, sufficient to enable him to teach, which he did for several terms. November 25, 1858, his marriage with Margaret J. Hite was solemnized, and to their union three children have been born, of whom these two are now living: Chas. H. and Mary C. The deceased child was Franklin, who died in his twenty-third year, his death being caused by over study while in attendance at DePauw University. Mr. Greene has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 125 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was formerly identified with the Grange movement. In politics he is a Democrat, but a man of pronounced temperance views, and will ardently support a prohibitory amendment.

JOHN B. LANTZ, an old citizen of Shelby Township, is a native of Boone County, Ky., where he was born February 1, 1810, being the fifth son of Martin and Polly (Arnold) Lantz, who were natives of Botetourt County, Va., and Bourbon County, Ky., respectively. The former died in Kentucky, and the latter removed

to Illinois, and died there. Our immediate subject was reared in his native county, receiving a very limited education. In 1834, he removed to Decatur County, where he lived until 1861, when he came to Shelby County, where he has since lived. In April, 1833, his marriage with Jane W. Arnold was solemnized, and to their union eight children were born, these four now living: Moses, who married Susan Loudon; Jefferson, whose wife was Hannah Palmington; John, who espoused Eliza Knight, and Geneva, now Mrs. Thomas Jackson. December 11, 1867, Mr. Lantz suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. April 8, 1885, his and Piona Shane's nuptials were celebrated. Mr. Lantz has always made farming his principal occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 400 acres of well improved land. In faith he is a Baptist, but is not a member of the church. In politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Lantz has always enjoyed hunting, and formerly participated in a great many fox chases.

JAMES MESSICK, a farmer of Shelby Township, was born in Addison Township this county, January 7, 1838, the elder in a family of two children born to Covington and Nancy (Robinson) Messick, who were both natives of Delaware. The former died January 7, 1839, his widow survived him and died about 1854. A short time before the death of the latter our immediate subject had gone to live with John M. Tindall on the farm, with whom he remained nearly eight years. He received a limited education such as the facilities of those days afforded. Upon leaving the home of Mr. Tindall he worked as a farm hand for two years, when in November 30, 1862, he realized the necessity of the preservation of our Union and enlisted in Company A, Sixteenth Indiana Regiment Volunteer Infantry, serving until May, 1863, when he was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C. July 29, 1864, his marriage with Arminta Maple was solemnized, and to their union these two children have been born: John R., and Eva G., aged respectively 23 and 17. Mr. Messick has always made farming his occupation, and he has been very successful. He now owns 160 acres of well improved land, all the accumulation of his industry and economy. In politics he is a staunch Republican, and he always manifests a good live interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives, where he enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.

WILLIAM NEWTON, of Shelby Township, is a native of Philadelphia, Penn., where he was born, November 6, 1815, being the sixth in a family of nine children, born to John and Isabel (Owens) Newton who were natives of England and Pennsylvania, respectively. About 1817 or 1818, the family removed to Preble County,

Ohio, where the parents made their home until their death. Our subject was reared to manhood there, receiving a very limited education, in consequence of the death of his father at the age of sixteen years, and he had to take charge of the farm, his older brothers having gone to do for themselves. October 4, 1837, his marriage with Sarah A. Gray was solemnized, and to their union six children have been born, of whom these four are now living: Emaline, Mary E., Margaret and Camille. About 1857, Mr. Newton came to Shelby County and established a saw mill, in partnership with James Gray, at which he continued for about ten years. In 1868, he moved to the farm on which and where he since lived, since which time he has made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 100 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Universalists Church. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., having united with that order over forty years ago, he now belongs to Waldron Lodge No. 197. Under the call for thirty day men, he enlisted in the service of his country, and served that length of time in Company A, Seventy-sixth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He now belongs to the G. A. R. In politics he is a Republican.

SHELBY STAFFORD, a leading farmer of Shelby Township, is a native of Scott County, Ky., where he was born October 28, 1819, being the next youngest in a family of twelve children born to James and Mary (Leach) Stafford, who were natives of Virginia and Maryland, respectively. They emigrated to Indiana and Shelby County, in 1831, settled six miles south of Shelbyville, in what was then Addison, now Shelby, Township. They ever afterward remained residents of the county until their deaths. Our immediate subject grew to manhood in this county, remaining at home and assisting his parents on the farm, clearing and cultivating, until he attained the age of twenty-three years. Owing to the fact that his help was needed on the farm, and in lieu of the poor facilities afforded children of those days, he obtained no education. September 22, 1842, his marriage with Mirinda Vansiock was solemnized. This marriage was of short duration, her death occurring April 17, 1843. March 28, 1844, his and Maria (Izor) Rodehefer's nuptials were celebrated. He has always made farming his occupation and by industry and economy he is the proprietor of forty acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Missionary Baptist Church, having united with that organization over thirty-three years ago. In politics he is a Republican, but a man of pronounced temperance views and will heartily support a prohibitory amendment.

JOHN L. WHEELER, an extensive farmer of Shelby Township,

was raised on the farm where he was born, November 29, 1841, being the youngest in a family of four children born to Tilson and Rachel (Worland) Wheeler, who were natives of Madison and Fayette Counties, Kentucky. The former was born January 15, 1801, the son of John and Susanna (Tivis) Wheeler. They were both natives of Maryland. Tilson Wheeler came to Shelby County in 1822, and settled on the farm upon which he continued to reside until his death, which occurred March 28, 1876. He first entered a tract to which he continued to add by purchase until at the time of his death, he was the proprietor of 629 acres of improved land and was one of the largest farmers. He was a member of the Catholic Church, and always lived a devout Christian life. He was the father of four children of whom these three now survive him: Virilinda, now Mrs. W. E. Higgins; Celia, widow of William Crawford, and John L., our subject, who has always lived on the home farm. He received a limited education in consequence of poor health preventing him from attendance. November 19, 1878, his marriage with Ellen E. Farrell was solemnized, and to their union five children have been born, viz.: James Tilson, Rachel, Mary T., Susan G., and Thomas V. Mr. Wheeler has made farming his life occupation and he has been quite successful. He now owns 305 acres of well improved land. The family are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a staunch Democrat, and always manifests a good live interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives, where he was honored with an election to the position Justice of the Peace but did not serve.

WOODSON WOODARD, an old citizen of Shelby Township, is a native of Addison Township, born September 23, 1828, being the sixth of a family of ten children, eight now living, born to James and Elizabeth (Nave) Woodard, who were both natives of Kentucky, their marriage occurring in Jessamine County, Ky. They came to Indiana and Shelby County about 1827: they remained residents of this county until 1852, when they removed to Wisconsin, where they lived until their deaths. Our immediate subject remained at home and assisted his parents until he attained the age of twenty-three years, with the exception of the summer of 1849, which he spent in Wisconsin. He received a very limited education, such as the facilities of those days afforded, and was not really permitted to take advantage of such as were given, as his parents needed his help. April, 1850, his marriage with Louisa Lackey was solemnized, and to their union four children were born: Thomas, Edward, John and Robert. In 1859, Mr. Woodard was bereaved by the death of his wife. November, 1860, his and Anna R. Greene's nuptials were celebrated, and their union has been blessed

with this one child, Emma, now Mrs. William Debusk. Mr. Woodard has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 120 acres of well improved land. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He is a member of the Agricultural Society and served two years as Vice President of that association. He was instrumental in the building, and is a large stockholder in, the Lewis Creek and Shelbyville Pike.

SUGAR CREEK SKETCHES.

JOHN BOWMAN, a farmer of Sugar Creek Township, was born in Moral Township, this county, December 9, 1835. He was the elder of two children, a son and daughter, born to Christopher and Catharine (Scott) Bowman, the former a native Shenandoah County, Va., of German descent. The parents of his father were Daniel and Anna (Reaser) Bowman, both natives of Germany. He was reared upon a farm in his native township, and at the age of twenty-one, he took up the avocation of a farmer for himself. In September, 1861, he entered the service of the Union Army as a private in Company I, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers, commanded by Col. A. D. Streight. He was soon afterward commissioned as Second Lieutenant, in which capacity he served until February 13, 1863, when the impaired state of his health compelled him to resign. He participated in the siege of Corinth, after which he accompanied his regiment to Stephenson, Ala. From this point the regiment followed Gen. Bragg on a forced march to Louisville, Ky. On leaving the army he engaged in the book agency business at Indianapolis. About a year later he returned to Shelby County, and he engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, in partnership with William L. Mason. He thus continued about fifteen months, when he engaged in the retail grocery business in Indianapolis. In May, 1865, he sold out, and in the following October came to this county, and located in Sugar Creek Township, in which he has ever since resided. Since then, his entire attention has been given to agricultural pursuits. He was married August 11, 1864, to Fannie A. M. McGuire, a native of Marion County, Ind., born November 15, 1836. She was the daughter of John D. and Elizabeth (Lyons) McGuire, both natives of Kentucky. Mr. and Mrs. Bowman are the parents of two children: Frank A., born May 2, 1873, and Maude M., born April 22, 1878, died August 23, 1879. Mr. Bowman is a member of the Baptist Church, and she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The former is a member of the G. A. R., and is an ardent Republican in poli-

ties. He owns eighty-five acres of good land, nearly all of which is in a high state of cultivation.

WILLIS FRANCIS, an old and honored citizen of Sugar Creek Township, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., May 14, 1814. He was the fifth of eleven children, five sons and six daughters, born to William and Sarah (Hardesty) Francis, the former a native of Fairfax County, Va., of Welsh descent, and the latter a native of Bourbon County, Ky., of English descent. When he was seven years of age, he accompanied his parents to Boone County, Ky., and in 1831, he came with them to this county, and settled in the wilds of Sugar Creek Township. He continued with his parents until he became of age. In 1837, he went to Gallatin County, Ky., where he was married September, 1844, to Rhoda Ann Hatfield, a native of Spencer County, Ky., born January 19, 1821, and daughter of William and Elizabeth (Gregory) Hatfield, the former a native of England and the latter a native of Virginia. In 1850, Mr. and Mrs. Francis removed to Louisville, where the former engaged at merchandising. There they continued to live happily together until their union was broken by the death of Mrs. Francis, February 12, 1871. In the spring of 1876, Mr. Francis returned to the old homestead in this county, where he continued to reside until in March, 1886. Since then he has occupied another farm in that township. He is the father of four children, as follows: Edwin, Anna, Emma and James, of whom Anna is deceased. The other three children are residents of Dallas, Texas. Mr. Francis is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the K. of H. Lodge, and a Democrat in politics.

THOMAS FRANCIS, an honored citizen of Sugar Creek Township, was born in Clark County, Kentucky, July 17, 1819. He was the third of twelve children, seven sons and five daughters, born to Jesse and Catharine (Lowman) Francis, the former a native of Virginia, of Welsh descent, and the latter was a native of the City of Baltimore, of English and Pennsylvania Dutch descent. His father was the son of Thomas Francis, who was a native of Wales. His mother's father was John Lowman. When he was about three years old his parents removed to Lexington, Kentucky, and three years later located in Boone County, where he was reared upon a farm. His father died in that county, in November, 1835. In 1838, he accompanied his widowed mother to Lawrenceburg, this State, where he entered upon an apprenticeship, to learn the carpenter's trade; after finishing this, he continued to work at that trade, in Lawrenceburg, until 1871, when he came to Shelby County, and located in the village of Fairland. A few months later he located upon the farm he now occupies. Since coming to

this county, his chief occupation has been that of a farmer. His first marriage occurred August 27, 1843, when Mary A. Preston became his wife. She was born in the State of Ohio, and was the daughter of Jonathan and Lydia (Fry) Preston. She died October 3, 1864, and on the 9th day of April, 1865, Mr. Francis was married to Susan A. Butler, born in Switzerland County, this State, September 15, 1839. She was the daughter of James and Ann (Fry) Butler. The first marriage of Mr. Francis resulted in the birth of eight children, as follows: Lewis E., Lydia C., Mary J., Susanna, Laura E., the next was a son that died in infancy, Isabella and Martha J., of whom Mary J., Susanna and Martha J. are deceased. He and his present wife are the parents of five children: Annie May, Alice E., Fannie J., John L. and Edith E., of whom Alice E., Fannie J. and John L. are deceased. Mr. Francis is a member of the Baptist Church, and Mrs. Francis of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Francis formerly supported the principles of the Wig Party, and was an ardent supporter of Henry Clay. Since 1856, he has supported the principles of the Republican party. He owns a farm of 160 acres, about 110 of which is in a high state of cultivation.

MOSES RUMSEY GILLMORE, M. D., one of the senior physician of Shelby County, was born in Geauga County, Ohio, January 12, 1832. He was the fifth of six children, three sons and three daughters, born to William and Jane (Rumsey) Gillmore, who were natives of Massachusetts and New York, respectively. The former who was the son of William and Jerusha (Stewart) Gillmore, was born of Scotch descent, August 7, 1791, and died September 22, 1868. The latter who recently died in Bellevue, Ohio, at the advanced age of eighty-six, was the daughter of Moses and Lydia (Miller) Rumsey, born May 11, 1801, and came of English parentage. Her great grandfather was Simeon Rumsey, a captain in the British Army, a native of the Isle of Guernsey. He came to America in 1695, and was engaged in the Indian and French Wars in Virginia and became a large owner of real estate in Orange County and Long Island, New York. The two brothers of our sketch were Hiram and Austin, both of whom died in childhood. His three sisters were: Lydia Ann, married to Rev. Joseph F. Wade, she died in 1886, and he 1885; Elizabeth, now the wife of James S. Coak, of Spencer, Clay County, Iowa, and Huldah S., who is the wife of Isaac Mundy, of Bellevue, Ohio. Dr. Gillmore is a first cousin of L. M. and Moses Rumsey, brothers, who carry on a large wholesale business and operate extensive iron works in St. Louis, Mo., and are noted capitalists and millionaires. Also to John A. Rumsey, a noted iron works manufacturer of Seneca Falls,

N. Y., and millionaire. He is also first cousin to Gen. Gillmore, of the late civil war. When he was three years of age his parents removed to Sandusky County, Ohio, where he was reared upon a farm. His father was a minister in the Christian Church; but in his latter years resided on a small farm. Of this his son Moses assumed almost entire management when only twelve years of age, owing to the impaired condition of the father's health. The son continued upon the farm until he reached the age of seventeen, when he threw himself upon his own resources and went out into the world to do for himself. He first found employment with a carpenter, with whom he spent a few months learning the trade. He possessed such natural mechanical skill and genius, that before he was nineteen years of age he had a good knowledge of carpentry and was taking contracts for himself. At twenty years of age he entered Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, the president of which was the distinguished author and lecturer, Hon. Horace Mann. He attended college and taught school alternately for four years. In the meantime he had determined to fit himself for the medical profession, and to that end during his college life he selected studies bearing upon the practice of medicine. Aside from his regular studies he also devoted considerable time during his leisure hours to the reading of medical works under the direction of Dr. A. W. Hartmen. On leaving college he went home and continued his studies privately during one summer. In the fall of 1857, he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan, and took one course of lectures, and in the following spring he entered upon the practice of medicine in Fulton County, Ohio. In the fall of 1859, he returned to Ann Arbor and took his second course of lectures, graduating with the class of 1860. In January, 1861, he located at Hutsonville, Ill., where he practiced his profession about one year. In 1862, he entered the service of the Union Army as Acting Assistant Surgeon, in which capacity he continued one year. His surgical services were chiefly rendered in the Hickory Street Hospital, St. Louis, in the Hospital at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and Pine Bluff, Ark. In April, 1863, he located in Shelby County, a resident of which he has been ever since. His professional labors have chiefly been performed in the western part of the county, and they have at times made such demands upon him as to imperil the condition of his own health, in consequence of which it is now somewhat impaired. In the fall of 1863, in order to be well up with the more recent advancements in the medical science, he entered the Central College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indianapolis, where he took a full course of lectures and received his second medical diploma. Frequently the Doctor has

yielded to the demands of his friends and delivered a number of lectures upon various physiological subjects, all of which have been highly appreciated by the public. March 9, 1887, he was appointed United States Examining Surgeon at Shelbyville, which position he now holds. Dr. Gillmore was married to Elizabeth Allen, December 28, 1858. She was born in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., March 25, 1832, and was the daughter of Ira and Betsey (Wilder) Allen, both natives of Vermont. Her father was born May 20, 1790, and died May 17, 1866. He was a prominent minister of the Christian denomination, reared his family on a large farm, and was a highly respected citizen. Mrs. Gillmore had five brothers and one sister, as follows: Harriet B., Ira W., Albert L., Henry S., Alden and Charles F., two of whom, Harriet B. and Henry S., are deceased. Her brother, Ira W., is president of Allen's Academy, in the City of Chicago; Albert L., a prominent physician in Hannibal, Mo.; Alden, a talented minister in New York State, and Charles F., a successful farmer on the old homestead, near Potsdam, N. Y. The Allen family were relatives of the renowned Ethan Allen of the Revolutionary War. Dr. and Mrs. Gillmore are the parents of three children: Allen Rumsey, born November 17, 1863, now in the employ, as salesman, of L. M. Rumsey's Mfg. Co., of St. Louis; William Moses, born August 23, 1868, now a student at Purdue University, and Elizabeth Jane, born August 22, 1873. Our subject and his wife are in their religion, Presbyterians. The former is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and was Master, for a number of years, of his lodge at Fairland, Ind., and of Shelby Chapter he is also a member. The wife of Dr. Gillmore was assistant teacher of music in Antioch College when she became acquainted with the subject of this sketch. Dr. Gillmore is a scholarly physician, a very successful practitioner, and he and wife are highly esteemed citizens of this county.

JOHN A. HACK, a prominent farmer of Sugar Creek Township, was born in Butler County, Ohio, May 16, 1841. He was the eldest of four children—all sons—born to George F. and Margaret (Dingfelder) Hack, both of whom were natives of Germany. About the year 1839, the parents came to Baltimore. On reaching this country they made their way to Hamilton, Butler Co., Ohio, where shortly afterward they were united in marriage. The three brothers of our subject were: Frederick, George and Conrad, the last of whom died in childhood. When John was ten years of age his parents removed from Butler County, Ohio, to Hancock County, this State, where his youth was spent upon a farm. He continued with his parents until the time of his marriage, which occurred January 12, 1865, when Jane Smith became his wife. She was

born in Moral Township, this county, June 16, 1844. She was the daughter of Tinsley and Sarah (Murnan) Smith, the former of whom was born in North Carolina, of English descent, and the latter was born in this county, of German and Irish descent. Her paternal grandparents were James and Nancy Ann (Vernon) Smith, natives of North Carolina. Her maternal grandparents were Michael and Jane Murnan. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hack located upon a farm in Sugar Creek Township, Hancock County, and there continued to reside until 1872, when they removed to this county, and located in Moral Township. In 1880, they removed to Sugar Creek Township and located where they now reside. The life occupation of Mr. Hack has been that of a farmer, and as such he has been very successful. He and wife are the parents of three children: Frederick T., born July 24, 1866; Charles A., born April 25, 1869, and Orin S., born April 1, 1876, all living. Mr. Hack is a member of the Lutheran Church, and Mrs. Hack possesses a membership in the Presbyterian Church. In politics the former is a Democrat. He owns a fine farm where he lives, of 160 acres, about 140 of which are in a high state of cultivation. Besides this, Mrs. Hack owns a good farm of 180 acres in Moral Township.

PHILIP HOOP, one of the most successful agriculturalists of Shelby County, was born in Highland County, Ohio, March 19, 1816. He was the tenth of twelve children, eight sons and four daughters, born to Peter and Motilena Hoop, both natives of Virginia, of German descent. He was but five years old when his father died, and but fifteen years old when his mother died. After his father died he remained with his widowed mother upon the farm until her death, and for about two years thereafter he remained in Highland County, working upon a farm. He attended school a part of the time. In the seventeenth year of his age he started out into the world for himself. He walked to Cincinnati where he purchased an ox, and with this he again started out on foot, and some time during the month of March, 1832, he arrived in Shelby County. After spending a short time with his brother, who had previously come to this county, on the 6th day of August, 1840, he was married to Mary J. Francis, who was born in Bath County, Kentucky, January 19, 1822. She was the daughter of William and Sarah (Hardesty) Francis. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Hoop located upon a farm of eighty acres, which the former had purchased in Sugar Creek Township. Some eight or ten years later they removed to the farm Mr. Hoop at present occupies, where they continued to live happily together until their union was broken by the death of the wife, May 27, 1876. On the 18th day of May,

1879, he was married to Susan Baker, who was born in Madison County, Ky., October 1, 1856. She was the daughter of Reason and Elizabeth Baker, both natives of Madison County, Ky. Mr. and Mrs. Hoop are the parents of two children: Philip E., born February 18, 1884, and Peter, born April 6, 1886, both living. Mr. Hoop is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge, and a staunch Democrat in politics. He began life a poor boy, but through industry, perseverance and economy he is now one of the wealthiest men in Shelby County. He owns a farm of 600 acres, most of which is in a high state of cultivation. His farm is fitted up with good fences and buildings, and a handsome brick residence erected at a cost of \$7,000.

HENRY HUNTINGTON, a pioneer of Shelby County, and one among the oldest residents of Sugar Creek Township, was born in Connecticut, August 26, 1816. He was the third of six children, four sons and two daughters, born to Septimius G. and Mary T. (Morse) Huntington, natives of Connecticut and Massachusetts, respectively, the former of whom was a descendant of Simon Huntington, who left the shores of England with his wife and children in 1633, and started for America. The father died upon the voyage and was buried in the ocean. The mother brought her children to America, and the latter became the progenitors of a large family, several members of which have attained considerable prominence in this country. A few of the more noted ones may here be mentioned: Hon. Samuel Huntington, Ex-Governor of Connecticut and President of the Continental Congress; Samuel Huntington, a nephew of the former, who became Governor of Ohio; Elisha M. Huntington, Ex-United States District Judge for Indiana; Gen. Jedediah Huntington, Judge Benjamin Huntington and a number of others. The paternal grandparents of Mr. Huntington were Rev. Joseph and Elizabeth (Hall) Huntington, both of whom were natives of Connecticut. His maternal grandparents were Ezekiel and Mary (Tyler) Morse, the former of whom was related to the antecedents of Prof. S. F. B. Morse, and the latter was a relative of Col. Tyler, of Revolutionary fame. When our subject was yet a child, his parents emigrated to Lebanon, Ohio. About one year later they came to this State and located at Connersville, but in the year 1821, they removed to this county, and settled in the wilds of Sugar Creek Township. That was one among the earliest settlements in the township. He continued at home until the time of his marriage, which occurred April 6, 1850, when Sarah A. Edwards became his wife. She was born in Miami County, Ohio, December 22, 1825, and was the daughter of William and Sophia (Carson) Edwards. Two years after their mar-

riage, Mr. and Mrs. Huntington located upon the farm they now occupy, and on which they have ever since continued to reside. They are the parents of eleven children: Kate, born July 3, 1851, died September 30, 1853; Eliza, born January 20, 1853; Thomas H., born September 2, 1854; Abbie, born May 14, 1856; Ella, born March 7, 1858, died September 10, 1858; Maggie, born March 8, 1859; John E., born March 10, 1861; George B., born November 8, 1863; William C., born November 16, 1865; Samuel, born January 13, 1867, died September 29, 1867, and Frank C., born August 20, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Huntington are members of the Protestant Methodist Church. In politics the former is a Democrat. He has held the office of Trustee in Sugar Creek Township thirteen years. He owns a good farm where he lives, of 160 acres, about 100 of which are in a high state of cultivation. His farm is fitted up with good buildings and fences, and is a very desirable location. Besides this, he owns two other farms in Sugar Creek Township, one of eighty acres and one of thirty-two acres. He is an honest, upright man, and he and wife are among the worthy and esteemed citizens of Shelby County.

THOMAS H. HUNTINGTON, a prominent citizen of Sugar Creek Township and the present Trustee of the township, was born where he now lives with his parents, September 2, 1854. He was the third child and oldest son born to Henry and Sarah A. (Edwards) Huntington, a history of whom appears above in this work. He was reared upon his father's farm, and he still continues with his father and mother, his attention being given to agricultural pursuits. In the spring of 1882, he was elected to the office of Road Superintendent, and served in that capacity until the office was abolished. In the spring of 1884, he was elected Trustee of his township and was re-elected in the spring of 1886. He is an agreeable, genial man, a reliable and trustworthy official, and he possesses the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

JONATHAN H. KEITH, an honored pioneer of Sugar Creek Township, was born in Lewis County, West Virginia, August 8, 1811. He was the youngest of thirteen children, six sons and seven daughters, born to James and Mary Ann (Allkire) Keith, the former a native of Winchester, Va., of English and Scotch descent, and the latter a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent. His boyhood and early youth were spent working upon his father's farm in his native county. In the spring of 1828, he accompanied his parents to Miami County, Ohio, but in the following fall the family came to Shelby County, and located in the woods of Marion Township. In the spring of 1829, they removed to a farm which the father had purchased in Brandywine Township,

near the present site of Fairland. In 1832, they removed to Sugar Creek Township, and located upon a tract of land in Section 32, upon which the subject of this sketch has ever since resided. The chief occupation of his life has been that of a farmer. His first marriage occurred April 10, 1836, when Keziah Hutchison became his wife. She was born in Warren County, Ohio, March 27, 1818, and was the daughter of James and Sarah (Ulry) Hutchison. She died March 31, 1837. On the second day of April, 1848, Mr. Keith was married to Elizabeth Crosby, who was born in Clermont County, Ohio, August 25, 1829, and was the daughter of Joseph and Mary (Cook) Crosby. The first marriage of Mr. Keith resulted in the birth of one child, Sarah C., born March 11, 1837, died September 12, 1837. He and his present wife are the parents of ten children, as follows: Marshall, born January 29, 1849, died in infancy; Mary K., born April 26, 1850; Frances L., born January 23, 1852, died August 19, 1884; Maude, born April 23, 1854; Joseph M., born October 27, 1856; James W. S., born December 22, 1858; William A., born November 25, 1861; Susan M., born March 6, 1864, died June 6, 1884; Edward E., born February 27, 1867; Oscar H., born April 30, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Keith are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The former became a member of the F. & A. M. about thirty-one years ago. In politics he is an ardent Republican. He has served his township as Justice of the Peace five years. He served as Second Lieutenant in Co. H, Third Indiana Regiment, of the Mexican War, from June 1846, to July, 1847. He owns a good farm of 160 acres.

TILGHMAN H. LEE, Ex-Sheriff of Shelby County, and at present a prominent farmer of Sugar Creek Township, was born in Addison Township, this county, May 31, 1839. He was the third of five children, three sons and two daughters, born to Louis M. and Spicy (Campbell) Lee. He spent his boyhood and youth working upon a farm in this county. As early as twelve years of age he began working upon a farm by the month, and thus continued among strangers for a period of fourteen years. February 23, 1865, he was married to Annie Hoop, a native of Moral Township, this county, born July 30, 1848. She was the daughter of Furguson and Nellie (Doble) Hoop, the former a native of Ohio, of German descent, and the latter a native of Kentucky. Immediately after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Lee located upon a farm in Sugar Creek Township. Mr. Lee continued the vocation of a farmer in that township, until the fall of 1872, at which time he was elected upon the Democratic ticket to the office of Sheriff of Shelby County. He was re-elected in the fall of 1874, and at the expiration of his second term, he returned to Sugar Creek Town-

ship, and resumed the business of a farmer. His attention in this connection, however, has chiefly been confined to the management and overseeing of his farm, owing to the fact that for a period of about seventeen years he has served the public in the capacity of an auctioneer. He is peculiarly adapted for this vocation, and he is universally recognized as one of the most successful auctioneers. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are the parents of four children as follows: Gillmore and Elmore (twins), born November 14, 1866, the former died December 23, 1866; Cora A., born September 17, 1869, and Fannie, born February 25, 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Lee are members of the Presbyterian Church. The former is a member of the F. & A. M. Lodge, and a staunch Democrat in politics. He owns a handsome farm where he lives, of 174 acres, about 135 of which are in a high state of cultivation.

CHARLES P. McDONALD, a prominent farmer of Sugar Creek Township, was born in Rush County, this State, June 14, 1831. He was the seventh of ten children—seven sons and three daughters—born to Mordica and Sarah (Varner) McDonald, both natives of Kentucky, the former of Scotch, and the latter of German descent. He was reared upon a farm in his native county and at the age of fifteen he began working upon a farm by the month, and thus continued during the summer time for a number of years. At the age of twenty he took up the vocation of a farmer for himself, and this has been his life occupation. In April, 1851, he came to Shelby County, and became a resident of Sugar Creek Township, in which he has ever since resided. His marriage to Mary J. Bagley, occurred March 9, 1881. She was born in this county July 21, 1858, and was the daughter of Joseph and Mary J. Bagley. They are the parents of one child, Oscar, born August 7, 1883. In politics Mr. McDonald is a Democrat. He owns a good farm of 148½ acres, about 115 of which are in a high state of cultivation. His farm is fitted up with good buildings and fences and is situated in one of the best farming localities in Shelby County. He is an industrious and successful farmer and he and wife are worthy and esteemed citizens.

HUGH MCFADDEN, a prominent farmer of Sugar Creek Township, was born in Centre County, Penn., June 11, 1836. He was the fourth of five children—four sons and one daughter—born to Hugh and Isabella (Hays) McFadden, with whom he came to this county when he was but two years old. They settled in the woods of Sugar Creek Township, where our subject was reared upon a farm. At the early age of fourteen he assumed the management of the farm, his father having died at that time. He has ever since continued in agricultural pursuits upon the old homestead where he

still continues to reside. His marriage to Cannie Oldham occurred January 2, 1887. She was born in this county, November 25, 1863. She was the daughter of Thomas J. and Louisa (Smith) Oldham, old residents of this county. They, however, removed to Marion County, this State, where the mother died August 15, 1886, and where the father still resides. In politics Mr. McFadden is an ardent Republican. He owns about 100 acres of excellent land situated in one of the best farming localities in Shelby County.

MRS. MARY ELIZABETH MITCHELL, of Sugar Creek Township, was born in Coventry, Conn., May 16, 1811. She was the eldest of six children born to Septimius G. and Mary T. (Morse) Huntington, a more extended mention of whom appears elsewhere in this work. She accompanied her parents to this county in 1821, and on the 3d day of July, 1836, she was married to Jabez G. Bright, who was born September 9, 1807. They resided in Franklin, Johnson County, and there her husband died April 14, 1843. October 20, 1844, our subject became the wife of Seth T. Mitchell, who was born in Maine, in 1818, and is now deceased. Her first marriage resulted in the birth of five children: Maria L., born March 18, 1837, died July 23, 1880; Mary E., born March 7, 1838, died September 23, 1838; Mary, born April 16, 1839, died October 28, 1844; Septimius G., born August 9, 1840, died November 17, 1850, and Elizabeth, born May 20, 1842, died November 15, 1843. Her second marriage resulted in the birth of one child: Emerson, born June 3, 1849, now a resident of Johnson County. Mrs. Mitchell is a member of the Presbyterian Church. She owns a farm of forty acres in Illinois and ten acres in Brandywine Township, and is altogether in comfortable circumstances.

DANIEL PADRICK, late an aged and honored resident of Sugar Creek Township, was born in Currituck County, N. C., November 23, 1798. He was the only child born to the marriage of Daniel and Phebe (Sawyer) Padrick. He was reared in his native county, working upon a farm, and was married there December 31, 1818, to Margaret Casey, daughter of Dempsey and Elizabeth Casey. In 1834, he and his wife moved to the State of Illinois, but a year later they returned to Shelby County, and located in Moral Township. Shortly afterward they removed to Sugar Creek Township and settled on the farm now owned and occupied by William G. Weaver. There Mrs. Margaret Padrick died September 20, 1843. That marriage resulted in the birth of fourteen children: but two of these fourteen children are still living. On the 9th day of September, 1850, Mr. Padrick was married to Rachael Ann Henricks, a native of Rush County, this State, born October 15, 1830, and daughter of Jacob and Phebe (Cougar)

Henricks. This latter marriage has resulted in the birth of six children, as follows: James M., born August 26, 1851; Lewis C., born March 12, 1853; Jacob V., born February 14, 1855; Mary A., born May 18, 1857; Laura A., born October 2, 1859, died August 3, 1860, and Sarah A., born August 12, 1861, died July 4, 1867. In the fall of 1868, Mr. and Mrs. Padrick removed to Shelbyville, but in March, 1870, they returned to Sugar Creek Township, and settled upon the farm the latter now occupies. Mr. Padrick was a member of the Baptist Church, the F. & A. M. Lodge, and a Democrat in politics. He died May 27, 1887. Mrs. Padrick is also a member of the Baptist Church. She has a good farm, and a comfortable home, where she resides in a quiet happy way.

JACOB V. PADRICK, a promising young farmer of Sugar Creek Township, was born in that township, February 14, 1855. He was the son of Daniel and Rachel A. (Henricks) Padrick, a history of whom is given above. He was reared upon the farm and on the 10th day of January, 1877, he was married to Maria Belton, a native of Moral Township, this county, born December 27, 1854, and daughter of Robert and Caroline (Holden) Belton, natives of North Carolina and Indiana, respectively. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Padrick settled upon a farm in Johnson County, but a few months later, they came to Shelby County and settled upon the old homestead of the former, where they have since resided. They are the parents of two children: Carrie, born September 4, 1877, and May, born September 7, 1885, both living. Mr. Padrick and wife are members of the Baptist Church. In politics the former is a Democrat.

JOHN RASP, a citizen of Sugar Creek Township, was born in Bavaria, Germany, March 31, 1838. He was the youngest of six children, three sons and three daughters, born to John and Catharine (Rasler) Rasp. His father was the son of Nicholas Rasp, who lived to the advanced age of ninety-nine years. His boyhood was spent upon a farm. At the age of fourteen he became employed in a grist mill, and continued in that employment in Germany, until 1867. In that year he emigrated to America, reaching New York City in April. He first made his way to Pittsburg, where he was employed in a saw mill about four months. He then went to West Virginia, where he remained six months working in a brewery, and upon the Baltimore & Ohio Railway. He then came to Indiana, in 1868, and became employed in a flouring mill, in Millersville, Marion County. Later he found employment in a rolling mill, in Indianapolis. He was married in that city, February 6, 1869, to Elizabeth Lieneke, a native of Prussia, born March

15, 1838. She was the daughter of William and Mary (Shomberg) Lieneke. In July, 1871, Mr. and Mrs. Rasp came to Shelby County, and located in Sugar Creek Township, where Mr. Rasp has given his attention to farming and milling ever since. He has been the proprietor of The Red Flouring Mills since December, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Rasp are the parents of four children as follows: Katie, born January 2, 1870; Frederick, born March 6, 1872; Emma, born May 18, 1875, died in October, 1876; Rosa, born April 29, 1877, died February 20, 1880. Our subject is a member of the Lutheran Church, and his wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics the former is a Democrat.

STEPHEN L. STRICKLER, M. D., a prominent young physician of Boggstown, was born in Sugar Creek Township, this county, August 22, 1853. He was the third of eight children—four sons and four daughters—born to George W. and Rhoda (Tucker) Strickler, who are old residents of Shelby County. He was reared upon his father's farm, and in winter he attended the district school in which he received the rudiments of an education. At nineteen years of age he entered Franklin College where he pursued his studies three years, after which he spent one year in De Pauw University. He then returned home, and in the spring of 1877, he entered upon the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. J. M. Scudder, of Cincinnati. In September, 1877, he entered the Eclectic Medical College, of Cincinnati, where he attended three courses of lectures, graduating in February, 1879. He then located at Boggstown, near his old home, and entered upon the practice of his profession. In September, 1882, he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, where six months were spent in one of the best medical colleges in the world. He then returned to his practice in this county in which he has been actively and successfully engaged ever since. He was married September 20, 1880, to Mary Montgomery, who was born in Brandywine Township, this county, September 20, 1860. She was the daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Steers) Montgomery, formerly of this county. Their marriage has resulted in the birth of one child that died in infancy unnamed. Dr. and Mrs. Strickler are faithful members of the Seventh Day Adventist Church. In politics the former is a Republican. Though young in his profession, the Doctor is a very successful practitioner, and already has a creditable rank among the leading physicians of Shelby County.

UNION SKETCHES.

JOHN W. BARNES, a farmer of Union Township, is a native of Madison County, Ky., where he was born January 19, 1827, being the next youngest in a family of four children born to Noah and Mary (Wheeler) Barnes, who were natives of Maryland and Madison County, Ky., respectively. They came to Indiana and Shelby County, about 1832, and settled in Union Township, living there until their deaths. Our immediate subject remained at home and assisted his parents until he attained the age of twenty-three years, receiving a common education, such as was to be obtained in the primitive log school-houses of those days. September 22, 1849, his marriage with Rebecca A. Midkiff, was solemnized, and to their union seven children have been born, these four now living: Kimble E., Noah, Elma A. and Fidela. Mr. Barnes has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 264 acres of well improved land. In politics he is a Republican.

JAMES B. BRANSON, a citizen of Union Township, is a native of Guilford County, N. C., where he was born March 21, 1823, being the eldest in a family of thirteen children born to Henry and Nancy (Halbrook) Branson, who were natives of Maryland and North Carolina, respectively. They came to Indiana and Shelby County, about the year 1829, and located in Union Township, where they continued to live until their deaths, the former dying a number of years ago, and the latter followed about two or three years later. Our immediate subject remained at home and assisted his parents until he attained the age of twenty-three years, receiving a limited education in the primitive log school-houses of that time. June 15, 1846, his marriage with Levina Cotton was solemnized, and to their union two children were born. About 1849, Mr. Branson suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. April 14, 1853, his and Elizabeth Anderson's nuptials were celebrated, and to their union nine children have been born, these six now living are: Robert, who married Mary Mohr; Augusta, now Mrs. Rufus Hinchman; Ann, wife of Jacob Yarling; Larz A., whose consort was Sarah E. Nigh; Luella J. and James C. Mr. Branson has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 187 acres of well improved land. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM W. BROWN, a citizen and native of Union Township, was born December 12, 1827, the youngest in a family of eight children born to Robert and Catherine (Cotton) Brown, who were both natives of North Carolina, and they came to this county about

1822. They continued residents of this county until their deaths. William remained at home and assisted his parents until he attained the age of twenty-two years, receiving a limited education, such as was to be obtained in the rude and primitive log school-houses of those days. November 1, 1849, his marriage with Nancy Linville was solemnized, and to their union these five children have been born: William J., Franklin P., David E., Levi and Electa C. Mr. Brown has always made farming his occupation and he has been quite successful. He now owns thirty-eight acres of well improved land. He formerly owned 100 acres, but divided with his children. He and family are members of the Blue River Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN H. BROWN, of Union Township, is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born March 13, 1829, the next eldest in a family of seven children born to John and Sarah (Herrin) Brown, who were natives of South Carolina and New Jersey, respectively. Matthew Brown, paternal grandfather of our subject, came to Shelby County in a very early day, and continued a resident of the county until his death. Our immediate subject was reared to manhood in his native State and county, remaining at home and assisting his parents until he attained the age of twenty-two, receiving a common school education, supplemented by attendance at the Farmers' College one term. February 20, 1851, his marriage with Sarah J. Ellis was solemnized, and to their union six children have been born: James L., Kate, Fannie, Charles, Lucy and Mollie. In the year 1867, Mr. Brown and family came to Shelby County and located on the farm where he now and has since continuously lived. He has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 180 acres of well improved land. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a man of pronounced temperance views, and as such votes the Prohibition ticket.

S. J. CARPENTER, a farmer of Union Township, is a native of Rush County, born October 16, 1847, the youngest in a family of three children born to Peter O. and Julia A. (Watson) Carpenter, natives of Fleming County, Kentucky. They emigrated to Indiana with their parents in a very early day, settling in Rush County, where they married March 4, 1841; they continued residents of Rush County, until 1851, when they came to Union Township, Shelby County, where they lived until his death, which occurred in 1880. His widow still survives him, she having attained the good old age of sixty-six years. Our immediate subject remained with and assisted his parents until he attained the age of twenty-six years. He received a common school education, such as was to

be obtained in the schools of the vicinity. September 21, 1873, his marriage with Belle Macy was solemnized, and to their union these three sons have been born: Claude W., Corydon E. and Vern O. Mr. Carpenter has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 500 acres of well improved land. He also makes a specialty of raising fine thoroughbred hogs, also dealing in mules quite extensively. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, having attained the rank of Knight Templar in that organization. His political views are Republican, and he always manifests a good live interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives, where he was honored in 1882, with an election to the important position of County Commissioner, which trust he filled in a very creditable manner.

GEORGE CAWEIN, a prominent citizen of Union Township, is a native of Leinsweiler Rhempfalz, Germany, and was born November 14, 1818, a son of Daniel and Mary (Kern) Cawein, who were also natives of Germany. They emigrated to the United States in 1833, coming immediately to Shelby County, settling on the farm where our subject now lives, where they continued to live until 1844, when they removed to Cincinnati, and made their home with Mrs. Deprez, who lived there. The father died in that city in 1845, and the mother at the same place in 1849, of cholera. George obtained a common school education in his native language. When his parents removed to Cincinnati, he went to Clermont County, Ohio. April 14, 1847, his marriage with Margaret Rust, of Cincinnati, was solemnized. The year following they came to Shelby County, where they have since lived. To their union, eight children have been born, these six now living: Peter, Maggie, Daniel, John, Mary, William Henry. Mrs. Cawein was born November 27, 1829. She was a daughter of Peter and Mary (Weiler) Rust. Mr. Cawein has always made farming his occupation, and he has been very successful. He now owns 132 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the St. Zion's German Protestant Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

JUSTUS S. CLAPP, of Union Township, is a native of Hampden County, Mass., born near Springfield, February 21, 1833, sixth in a family of nine children born to Zebadiah and Aurelia (Hempsted) Clapp, who were both also natives of Massachusetts, where they always resided. Our immediate subject remained at home and assisted his parents until he attained the age of nineteen years. He received a common school education. In 1852, he came as a bridge carpenter on what was then the Indiana Central R. R., to Indiana, with whom he continued about two years, after which he

engaged in house carpentering for a few years, or until 1859. with the exception of two years when he was engaged in saw milling. In the fall of 1859. he located on the farm where he now lives. November 16, 1856, his marriage with Charlotte Lafuze was solemnized. Since 1859. he has made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 120 acres of well improved land. He belongs to the Grange. In politics he has always been a Republican, but does not allow party prejudice to control him, and always votes for such candidates as in his judgment are best calculated to fill the positions irrespective of party. Mr. Clapp makes a specialty of raising fine poultry of the light Brahma breed. He is a member of the Central Indiana Poultry Association, and has won numerous prizes at their, and other, exhibits.

WILLIAM COTTON (deceased).—A fitting representative of the pioneer of Shelby County is William Cotton. A man of sterling qualities and highly respected: who did his duty unostentatiously in the condition of life in which it pleased God to place him: who brought up his family to do what is right in all cases, and who raised a family who are to-day among the foremost men of the places where they reside. Coming to Shelby County, as he did, at so early a day, he found a field for his energy and ability, and entered upon the work before him with the resolution of a strong mind. That work he accomplished, and, though he has passed away, his life and its lesson are still with us, and tell us in the strongest language how much the pioneers of Shelby County endured to lay the foundation of our present prosperity, and how much may be accomplished by good, honest labor. William Cotton was a native of Kentucky, and was born on the 15th of January, 1793, the son of William and Elizabeth Cotton. At the age of five years, he moved to Hamilton County, Ohio, where his youth was spent, and where he stayed until the tide of emigration tempted him to turn his face westward. He arrived in Shelby County in 1822. Previous to this, he had been married to Mary Anderson, also a native of Kentucky. On his arrival in Shelby County he entered 80 acres of land, which took all the cash he had. He soon, however, got together enough to enter eighty additional acres, and constantly added to his possessions until he owned some 720 acres altogether. Mr. Cotton had eight children, as follows: Melvin (deceased), John A., Joseph, Robert, Elizabeth J., Lavina (deceased), William and Thomas A. Soon after their removal, on the 11th of March, 1830, Mrs. Cotton died. In July, 1830, Mr. Cotton was married again, to Ann Burgess, of Rushville, who lived with him until his death. By this union they had no children. With strict honor Mr. Cotton combined great shrewdness as a trader, and was

very successful, leaving quite an estate to be divided among his children at the time of his death. Politically, he was a pure Democrat. For forty-five years he was a consistent member of the Baptist Church, making his business conform to his religion, and not his religion to his business. His death took place February 22, 1864, and he left a name and memory of which his children and the whole county are proud—the memory of a well spent life. Mr. Cotton's second wife died April 1, 1875.

THOMAS A. COTTON.—The Cottons are among the earliest settlers of Shelby County, and it is to their thrift and enterprise that Shelby County to-day owes some of its finest improvements and best men. William Cotton, the father of Thomas A., was a native of Kentucky, as was also his wife. On the 8th of February, 1828, Thomas A. first saw the light, and his birthplace was a log cabin within a few feet of where his substantial and comfortable house stands to-day. On March 11, 1830, his mother, Mary Cotton, died, leaving him a boy of tender years, and in July, 1830, his father was married to Ann Burgess. Thomas' early years were spent in the hard work that was the portion of all at that time, though his father gave him what school advantages he could, and when he was seventeen years of age, told him he might have a collegiate course, or, if he would stay at home and work on the farm, he would give him his portion in land. Thomas, seeing that his father's heart was set upon his remaining at home, finally concluded to do so, and thus, with some regret, closed upon himself the opportunity for professional honors. Though it is probable that a man of his ability would have made his mark in a professional career, still one could hardly wish to be more successful than Mr. Cotton has been as a farmer; and while his name might have been more famous in a professional light, we are sure that for his independence and happiness, his choice as a farmer was a wise one, and to-day he is better off than by far the greater per cent. of men who live by some profession. On the 18th of October, 1849, he was married to Phebe Johnson, daughter of Jonathan and Ann (McGrew) Johnson, and went to housekeeping in another house on his father's farm. For one year he rented land and then bought some, and has ever since been working his own farm. He has had ten children, as follows: Theodore (deceased), Rosco (deceased), Indiana, Carey C., America, Florence, Ida (deceased), Phebe A., Mary J. and Frank Ward. Mr. Cotton settled down to farming with the determination of making a success, well knowing the requirements of a successful farmer, and it is evident to all that he has accomplished his object in that direction. To-day he is possessor of nearly 600 acres of beautiful farming land, and buildings

that are an honor not only to him but to the whole county; his barn is a model one, and constructed on a plan entirely his own, and is convenient and complete in all particulars. It is probably the largest in Shelby County, having a length of 86 feet by 48 feet wide and 20 feet siding. In addition, a large basement 50 feet square is fitted up with every convenience for his stock, of which he has a choice collection. He makes a specialty of the short horned Durham breed of cattle, having at the present time in his possession some of the best in the county. He and his wife are good Christian people, he being a Baptist by profession, as were his father and mother, and his wife a Methodist, as were her father and mother. Four of his children are at present members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Cotton has given his children a good education, and they are doing well in the world. Thomas A. Cotton is now in the sixtieth year of his age. Politically, he is a Democrat, yet not too partisan to recognize good wherever it is to be found, and believes every man should vote according to his own conviction of right. Mr. Cotton is young for his years, and has every prospect of holding for a long period in the future his position as one of the enterprising, popular men of Shelby County. In stock breeding he has been pre-eminently successful. June 15, 1887, he made the first public sale of blooded cattle that was ever held in Shelby County. November 29, 1886, he met with the misfortune of having his elegant residence consumed by fire. He, with that characteristic enterprise peculiar to him, has commenced a still better and more commodious home, which, when completed, will be a magnificent building, in keeping with everything he undertakes to do. The portraits of Mr. Cotton and his father are presented in this volume.

WILLIAM CREEK, a prominent old citizen of Union Township, is a native of Union County, Ind., where he was born, June 9, 1829, being the youngest in a family of four children born to Thomas and Isabel (Glidewell) Creek, who were natives of Virginia and South Carolina, respectively, he having been born December 16, 1798, and she December 14, 1798. They were married in Union County, where the former lived until his death, which occurred December 16, 1829. His widow survived him and came to Shelby County, November, 1831, where she became the wife of Andrew Hensley. Our immediate subject remained with his mother until he attained the age of fourteen years, when he entered the employ of Spencer Thayer, as a farm hand, with whom he remained until he reached his majority. He received a very limited education, which he has greatly supplemented in later years by reading and study without the aid of a teacher. June 10, 1852, his marriage with Nancy, daughter of David Wicker, was solemnized, and to their

union nine children have been born of whom these eight are now living: David who married Sarah J. Carmony; Maria, now Mrs. Cyrus Carmony; Leander, whose wife was Lillie McFerran; Lillie, consort of William Montgomery; Lincoln, John Logan, Thomas and Laura. The deceased child was Franklin, who died at the age of twenty-five years, May 31, 1879. Mr. Creek has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 185 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. In politics he is Republican.

JACOB CRIM, a citizen and native of Union Township, was born February 4, 1834, being the seventh in a family of nine children born to Lewis C. and Charity (Linville) Crim, who were both natives of Guilford County, N. C., and they emigrated to Indiana and Shelby County, about 1830, settling in Union Township, where they continued to reside until their deaths, the former dying January, 1857, and the latter June, 1877. Our subject has always remained at the old homestead caring for his parents in their declining years. He received a common school education, such as the facilities in those days afforded, in keeping with the primitive log school-houses of that time. June, 1879, his marriage with Mary Gardner was solemnized, and to their union these three sons have been born: Lewis F., and Thomas S. and Jesse N. Mr. Crim has always made farming his principal occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns seventy acres of improved land. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and was honored with an election to the office of Township Assessor, which bespeaks his popularity, as ordinarily the township has a good working Republican majority.

HIRAM DEWITT, an old citizen of Union Township, is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, where he was born February 10, 1818, being the fourth in a family of nine children born to Peter and Phebe (Cotton) DeWit, who were both natives of Kentucky. They came to Shelby County in March, 1822, and settled in what is now Union Township, the first family locating in that township. They continued residents of the county until their deaths, he dying December, 1837, and she June 16, 1867. Hiram remained at home until he attained the age of twenty-two years, receiving what was for those days a common school education in the primitive log school-houses of that time. May 20, 1840, his marriage with Mary E. Gunning was solemnized, and to their union eight children were born; the six now living are: Hiram W., David, James, Mary E., Phebe A., and Peter M. Mr. DeWitt has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now

owns eighty-five acres of well improved land. He united with the Blue River Baptist Church about forty-five years ago. In politics he is a Democrat, and has been honored with election to the offices of Township Trustee and Constable.

ALLEN T. DEWITT, a descendant of Peter DeWitt, the first settler of what is now Union Township, was born November 19, 1851, being the next eldest child and only one surviving of Robert Wesley and Milla (Berry) DeWitt. Peter DeWitt came to Shelby County and settled on Little Blue River, about 1821. His wife was Phæbe Cotton; they reared a family of six children, of whom but one is now living, Hiram. The family have, with one exception, made this and the adjoining county of Rush, their home. Robert Wesley DeWitt was born March 5, 1824. He was united in marriage with Milla Berry, October 14, 1849. They were the parents of four children: Phebe A., deceased, Allen T., Sarepta, deceased, Landa, deceased. He died January 13, 1876. His widow still survives him and has attained the good old age of about sixty years. Our immediate subject has always lived on the old home farm. He received a limited education, his help being needed on the farm, which he has greatly supplemented by reading and study and contact with business men in the affairs of life. March 23, 1879, his marriage with Elizabeth H. Gunning was solemnized. Mr. DeWitt has always followed agricultural pursuits and he has been quite successful. He now owns eighty acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Blue River Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and he always manifests a good live interest in the political affair of the county and community in which he lives, where he enjoys the respect and esteem of those that know him.

JOHN GAHIMER, of Union Township, is a native of Rush County, born December 10, 1837, being the fourth in a family of eight children, born to Jacob and Mary (Deprez) Gahimer, who were both natives of Germany. They emigrated to the United States about the year 1833, and came immediately to Rush County, where they settled, and where the former is still living. The latter died March 14, 1882. John remained at home and helped his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-three years, receiving a very limited English education. March 26, 1851, his marriage with Barbara Hauck was solemnized, and to their union these six children have been born: John, Andrew, Mary, Jacob, Kate and Emma. In 1851, Mr. Gahimer located in Shelby County, where he has since lived. He has always made farming his occupation, and he has been very successful. He now owns 414 acres of well improved land. He and family, with the

exception of one child, are members of the German Protestant Church. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

PHILIPP HAEHL is a native of Rheinpfalz, Germany, born November 10, 1831, being the youngest in a family of eleven children, born to George Michael and Maria Katrina (Becker) Haehl, who were also natives of Germany. They emigrated to the United States and Shelby County in 1833, where they continued to live until their deaths; he died in 1850, and she in 1863. Our subject always made his home with his parents until their deaths. He received a very limited education in his mother tongue. September 8, 1853, his marriage with Anna M. Kuhn was solemnized, and to their union six children have been born, these five now living: Mary Amelia, Julia A., deceased, John H., Emeline, Sophia L. and Daniel. Mr. Haehl has followed agricultural pursuits and he has been very successful. He now owns a fine, well improved farm of 171 acres. He and wife are members of St. Zion's German Protestant Church, and he is always a liberal contributor to the support of that organization, having donated the land on which the church is situated. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE HAEHL, a native of Union Township, was born January 6, 1849, the third in a family of five children, born to John and Mary C. (Zeisz) Haehl, who were both natives of Germany. Both emigrated with their parents to Shelby County, about 1829, and continued residents of the county ever afterward, he dying in 1855; his widow still survives him, and has attained the good age of sixty-one years. Our immediate subject remained at home and assisted his parents, until he attained the age of twenty-three years, receiving a common school education. December 7, 1871, his marriage with Catherine Kuhn was solemnized, and to their union these eight children have been born: Polina O., Henry A., George W., Mary F., John R., Ida A., Ella C. and Laura L. Mr. Haehl has always made farming his occupation, and he has been very successful. He now owns 160 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of St. Zion's German Protestant Church, of which he is the present incumbent of the position of one of its Trustees. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN M. HAWKINS is a native of the Kingdom of Bavaria, born at Baireith, May 17, 1834, being the youngest in a family of two children, born to George and Barbara (Myer) Hawkins. In 1838, the family emigrated to the United States, coming immediately to Indiana, reaching Shelby County, January 1, 1839, and settling in Union Township, where they continued to live until their deaths, the latter dying in 1852, and the former in 1856. John M. remained with and assisted his parents until their deaths, receiving

a very limited German education, mostly all obtained by reading without the aid of a teacher. October 31, 1856, his marriage with Mary A. Kney was solemnized, and to their union five children have been born, these four now living: Mary A., Maggie, Carrie and Lizzie: the deceased child was George M. Mr. Hawkins has always made farming his occupation, and he has been very successful. He now owns 157 acres of well improved land, all the accumulation of his own industry and economy. He and family are members of the German Protestant Church. In politics he has always been a Democrat, but never sought political preferment.

JOHN HESTER, a native of Stokes County, N. C., was born August 31, 1813, the youngest and only surviving child of a family of nine children, born to John and Mildred (Crews) Hester, who were both natives of Granville County, N. C., where they were reared to man and womanhood, and married there. They remained residents of Stokes County until their deaths. Our immediate subject remained with his mother, his father having died when he was only a babe, until he attained the age twenty years, receiving a common school education, such as the facilities of those days afforded. December 25, 1833, his marriage with Malinda McCaleb was solemnized, and to their union six children were born, of whom these three are now living: Newton H., John H. and Sarah A. October, 1849, he suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. October 22, 1850, his and Emaline (Linville) Zike's nuptials were celebrated, and to their union these four children have been born: Jacob, whose consort was Jennie Talbert; Benjamin F., who married Frances M. Hicks; Jasper, whose wife was Leona L. Fisher, and Clara F., now Mrs. Lee Rigsby. By a former marriage, Mrs. Hester had these two children: Joseph and John W. In 1845, Mr. Hester emigrated to and settled in this county where he has ever since lived, settling in Union Township. He has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 235 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

EPHRAIM W. HESTER, a native of what was then Stokes County, N. C., was born September 28, 1825, the eldest in a family of eleven children born to James and Abigail (Workman) Hester, who were also natives of North Carolina, from whence they emigrated to Indiana and Shelby County, in 1845, and they remained residents of this county until their deaths. Our immediate subject remained at home and assisted his parents until he attained his majority, receiving a limited education such as the facilities of those days afforded. December 18, 1850, his marriage with Mary J. Golding was solemnized, and to their union twelve children have

been born, these six now living: Alonzo P., Amanda J., Dorothy J., John L., James E., and Effie M. Mr. Hester has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 120 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity at Equity Lodge, at Manilla. In politics he is a Republican and was honored with an election to the office of Justice of the Peace for five terms, serving twenty-one years consecutively.

JOHN HOLBROOK, of Union Township, is a native of Stokes County, N. C., born July 13, 1813, the sixth, and only one now surviving, of a family of ten children born to William and Lucy (Crim) Holbrook, who were natives of North Carolina and Culpepper County, Va., respectively. They emigrated to Indiana and Shelby County, in 1826, and settled in Union Township, where they continued to reside until their deaths. Our immediate subject remained at home and assisted his parents until he attained his majority. He received no education, being compelled to assist his father in the maintenance of the family. His father was addicted to the habit of drinking having formed the habit through the indulgence of his parents who were extensive slaveholders in that day. John commenced life for himself as a laborer on the National road, in Wayne County, Ind., where he worked four months. He returned to Shelby County, and immediately proceeded to Mississippi, where he lived two years, then came back to this county where he has since lived. February 11, 1836, his marriage with Mary A. Brown was solemnized, and to their union seven children have been born, these five now living: Robert W., William, Barbara, George W. and Levi. Mr. Holbrook has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 280 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Democrat, casting his first vote for Andrew Jackson.

GEORGE W. JOHN, a citizen and native of Union Township, was born November 30, 1839, being the fifth in a family of eleven children born to William and Sarah (Headlee) John, who were both natives of Green County, Penn., where they grew to man and womanhood and were married. They came to Shelby County about 1832, and first settled in Addison Township, where they lived for a short period, and then moved to Rush County, residing there between one and two years, then came to Union Township, where the former continued to reside until his death, which occurred in June, 1859. His widow survived him, and removed to Taylor County, Iowa, in 1868, and died there in May, 1883. Our immediate subject remained with and assisted his

mother until he attained the age of twenty-five, receiving a common school education. January 12, 1865, his marriage with Julia F. Linville was solemnized, and to their union these eight children have been born: Clark L., William E., Nettie J., Cynthia P., Emma L., Wilbur D., Laura D. and Maggie. Mr. John's occupation has been principally farming, in connection with which, from the time he was eighteen years old, until he became thirty-five, he taught school at intervals. He was also engaged in the hardware and agricultural implement business at Manilla for a period of sixteen months, and in all has been quite successful. He now owns 320 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and he generally manifests a good live interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives, where he enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

ANDREW KUHN, deceased. — He was a native of Rheinpfalz, Germany, where he was born, January 22, 1834. He was the son of Andrew and Maria (Theobald) Kuhn, who were also natives of Rheinpfalz. They came to Shelby County in the fall of 1847, and settled where their son Jacob now lives. Andrew remained at home and helped his parents on the farm until he attained the age of twenty-seven years. He received, for those times, a very good education, sufficient to enable him to teach, which he did for, however, only one term. February 28, 1861, his marriage with Margaret Gaheimer was solemnized, and this union was blessed with five children: these four now living are: William G., Frederick J., John A., and George A.: the deceased child, was Caroline, the eldest, who died at the age of three years. Mrs. Kuhn was born September 7, 1840. She was the daughter of Jacob and Mary A. (Deprez) Gaheimer. Mr. Kuhn always followed agricultural pursuits, in which he was very successful, ranking as one of the leading farmers of the community in which he lived, owning at the time of his death 200 acres of well improved land. He was, as are his wife and family, a member of the St. Zion's German Protestant Church, and he always endeavored to live a true and Christian life. He died January 28, 1881, and in his death the community lost an honored and respected citizen, one whose memory will be revered for years to come.

GEORGE M. KUHN, a farmer of Union Township, is a native of Rheinpfalz, Bavaria, Germany, where he was born January 16, 1838, being the fourth in a family of eleven children, born to Andrew and Mary (Theobald) Kuhn. The family emigrated to the United States, coming immediately to Shelby County in 1847, settling in

Union Township, where they ever afterward made their home and where the former died, January, 1870. George M. remained at home until he attained the age of twenty-three years, receiving a good common school education. December 25, 1861, his marriage with Mary C. Haug was solemnized, and to their union seven children have been born, these six now living: Mary C., now Mrs. Jacob Kuhn; Sarah, widow of Michael Bird; Edward, Charles, Emma and Richard. Mr. Kuhn has always made farming his occupation, and he has been very successful. He now owns 380 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of St. Zion's German Protestant Church, of which he filled the position of Trustee a number of terms. In politics he is a Republican, but never sought any political preferment.

DANIEL KUHN, of Union Township, is a native of Rheinpfalz, Germany, born April 25, 1842, the son of Andrew and Maria (Theobald) Kuhn, who were also born at Rheinpfalz. They came to the United States the latter part of 1847, coming immediately to Shelby County, and settled on the farm where their son Jacob now lives and where the father died. Daniel remained at home and assisted his parents until he attained the age of twenty-four years, receiving a common school education such as the schools of those days afforded. September 23, 1866, his marriage with Louisa Haebl was solemnized, and to their union six children have been born, these four now living: Otila, Herman, Louisa and Nora. The deceased children were Julius and infant unnamed. Mr. Kuhn has always made farming his occupation, and he has been very successful. He now owns 240 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the St. Zion's German Protestant Church. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

JACOB KUHN, SR., of Union Township, is a native of Rheinpfalz, Germany, born October 2, 1843, the next youngest in a family of nine children, born to Andrew and Anna Maria (Theobald) Kuhn, who were also natives of Rheinpfalz. They came to the United States in 1847, and settled on the farm where our subject now lives, in March 1848, and they ever since continued residents of this county. The father died January, 1870; his widow still survives him and has attained the good old age of seventy-eight years. Jacob has always lived at the old homestead. He received a common school education. November 9, 1873, his marriage with Elizabeth Kney, was solemnized, and to their union seven children have been born, these six now living: Anna M., Andrew J., Edward P., Elbert C., Katie and Walter H. Mr. Kuhn has always made farming his occupation, and he has been very successful. He now owns 218 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members

of the St. Zion's German Protestant Church. In politics he is a Republican.

JACOB KUHN, JR., an enterprising citizen of Union Township, is a native of Rheinpfalz, Germany, born August 4, 1849, the youngest in a family of four children, born to George M. and Sophia (Silbemeger) Kuhn, who were also born in Rheinpfalz. They came to the United States in 1853, coming immediately to Shelby County, and settled in Union Township, where they ever since made their home, the father dying February 24, 1886, the mother is still living and has attained the good old age of seventy-six years. He received a common school education, such as the schools of the vicinity afforded. November 7, 1878, his marriage with Mary Louisa Kuhn was solemnized, and to their union six children have been born, these four now living: Arno Michael, Sophia Maria, Reinhold George and Lillie May. Mr. Kuhn has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 167 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the St. Zion's German Protestant Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

JACOB KEPPEL, a prominent citizen and native of Union Township, was born April 11, 1841, the second in a family of three children born to John G. and Susan (Carpenter) Keppel, who were natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively. They came to Shelby County about 1833, and settled on the farm where Jacob now lives, and where they lived until their deaths, he dying in 1861, and she in 1874. Our subject has always resided at the old homestead, receiving a limited education in consequence of the poor facilities of those days. February 28, 1866, his marriage with Mary C. Coers was solemnized, and to their union ten children were born, of whom these seven are now living: William E., Mary E., Jacob D., John H., George C., Charles F., and Barbara E. June 14, 1881, he suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. Mr. Keppel has always followed agricultural pursuits and he has been very successful. He now owns 110 acres of well improved land. He belongs to St. Zion's German Protestant Church, having served as Trustee in that organization. In politics he is a Democrat, and for the past five years has had the direction of the school for his district.

LEWIS LINVILLE, an old citizen of Union Township, is a native of Stokes County, N. C., born September 28, 1818, the eldest in a family of six children born to John and Frances (Crim) Linville, who were also natives of North Carolina. They came to Shelby County in 1829, and settled in Union Township, remaining, with the exception of four years, when they lived in Howard County, resi-

dents of this county, until their deaths. Lewis remained with and assisted his parents until he attained his majority, receiving a very limited education, mostly obtained in the primitive log school-houses of those days. November, 1839, his marriage with Sarah Zike was solemnized and to their union nine children were born, these six now living: James M., Nancy (Rhodes), Lorenzo, Hester (Nigh), George and John. September, 1869, he lost his wife by death. June 2, 1870, his and Alice DeBell's nuptials were celebrated, and two children have blessed their union, Elbert, born March 20, 1871, and Charles, born May 6, 1875. In 1861, Mr. Linville enlisted in Company F, Fifty-first Indiana Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, where he served for three years, and was honorably discharged at Nashville in 1864. He was present and participated in the following important engagements: Shiloh, Stone River, Chattanooga and first day's fight at Nashville, and numerous minor skirmishes. Mr. Linville has always made farming his occupation and he has been reasonably successful. He now owns 100 acres. He is a member of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM G. MACY, of Union Township, is a native of Iredell County, N. C., and was born September 28, 1836, being the seventh in a family of eleven children, born to William and Rachel (Worth) Macy, the former a native of Stokes County, N. C., and the latter of Yadkin County, N. C., the former born December 6, 1797, and the latter born December 7, 1804; they were married in our subject's native county. William G. grew to manhood in that county, remaining with his parents until he attained the age of twenty-four years, receiving a common school education, what would now be termed a rather limited one. In 1860, he emigrated to Indiana, stopping for a period of twelve months in Wayne County, coming to Shelby County, in 1861, where he has since made his home, with the exception of about six years when he resided in Rush County. March 5, 1871, his marriage with Caroline Barnard was solemnized, and to their union five children have been born, these three now living: Ida L., Carey F. and Jesse E. Mr. Macy has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 140 acres of well improved land, all the accumulation of his own industry and economy. He and family are members of the Friends Church. In politics he is a Republican, and under the law of 1882, he was honored with an appointment of Road Master. March 15, 1878, the mother of our subject died in North Carolina, and the father the following December, came to this county, to finish his days with his children, and died January 25, 1887. Thomas Macy of the seventh generation counting from the birth of

the subject, was the first white settler on the Island of Nantucket. In line of succession was John, Jabez, Jethro, Gayer, William.

DANIEL MELTZER, of Union Township, is a native of Dearborn County, Ind., born February 26, 1849, being the fourth in a family of twelve children born to John F. and Sallie (Fuchs) Meltzer, who were both natives of Germany. They came to the United States in 1841. They returned from Ohio to Shelby County in 1842. Daniel remained at home and assisted his parents until he attained the age of twenty-three years, receiving a common school education. December 25, 1873, his marriage with Lavina Fuchs was solemnized, and to their union these four children have been born: Jacob D., Frederick W., Maggie F. and Minnie. For twelve years Mr. Meltzer followed carpentering, but since his marriage he has made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns seventy-four and one-half acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the St. Zion's German Protestant Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

THOMAS MOBERLY, a citizen of Union Township, is a native of Madison County, Ky., and was born January 20, 1821, being the next eldest in a family of three children born to William and Martha (Robertson) Moberly, who were natives of North Carolina and Madison County, Ky., respectively, of whom both died in Kentucky, the latter when Thomas was about three years of age. James Robertson, uncle of our subject, came to Shelby County about 1822. After the death of Thomas's mother, when he was about four years old, he came to live with his uncle, Robertson, by whom he was reared to manhood, receiving, what was for those days, a good education. February, 1842, his marriage with Miss Julilah Barnes was solemnized, and to their union these six children have been born: John M., who married Miss Mary DeWitt; William, whose wife was Missouri Woodan; James, Mary, now Mrs. Dr. A. M. Pherson; Martha, and Edward, whose consort was Carrie Yarling. Mr. Moberly has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 150 acres of land; he originally had about 400 acres, but started each of his children in life with some land, all the accumulation of his own industry and economy. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. In politics, he is a Republican, and he has been honored with an election to the office of Justice of the Peace. for nine successive terms of four years each.

H. C. PITTS, a prominent citizen of Union Township, is a native of Forsythe County, North Carolina, near Kennersville, where he was born February 21, 1850, being the eldest in a family of ten children born to Branson and Luzena (Coffin) Pitts, who

were both also natives of North Carolina. They emigrated from their native State to Indiana and Shelby County, August, 1864. They settled in Union Township, where the father died July, 1884. His widow still survives him and lives at the old homestead. H. C. remained at home until he attained the age of thirty-two years, receiving a collegiate education at Spiceland, '72, '73, and Northern Indiana Normal School at Valparaiso, the summers of '78 and '79. April 30, 1832, his marriage with Florella E. Rigsbee, was solemnized, and to their union these two children have been born: Lois V. and Wendell H. For the past five years his principal occupation has been farming and stock raising, prior to that he taught school at intervals for ten years. Mr. Pitts is quite a student, has a large private library of miscellaneous books. He and family are members of the Friends Church. In politics he is a Republican, and was honored in 1884, with an election to the office of Township Trustee, and re-elected in 1886, and is the present incumbent of that position. From a business point of view he has been quite successful. He now owns 104 acres, mostly the accumulation of his own industry and economy.

VALENTINE POSZ, a prominent old citizen of Union Township, is a native of Rheinpfalz, Germany, born January 15, 1830, the son of John Adam and Margaret (Schuhmacher) Posz. Valentine grew to manhood in his native country, receiving a good common school education in the schools there. In 1852, he emigrated to the United States. He stopped for one year in Cincinnati, coming to Shelby County in 1853, and has always lived in the county since. March 9, 1854, his marriage with Margaret Becker was solemnized and to their union nine children have been born, these eight now living: Mary, wife of Daniel Callahan; Catharine, unmarried; Adam, Emma; Maggie, now Mrs. John Gaheimer; Conrad, George and Barbara. Mr. Posz has always made farming his occupation, and he has been very successful. He now owns 120 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the St. Zion's German Protestant Church. His political views are Democratic.

OLIVER SWAIN, of Union Township, is a native of Union County, Ind., born December 22, 1829, being the next youngest in a family of four children, born to Elihu and Hannah (Stanton) Swain, who were natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. They came to Union County in a very early day, where they continued most of the time until their deaths, he dying in 1839. His widow survived him, married again, and lived for a time in Ohio, but returned to the old homestead and died there October, 1886, in her eighty-second year. Oliver remained with his parents and assisted them until he attained the age of twenty years, receiving a common

school education, such as the facilities of those days afforded. Mr. Swain has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 193 acres of well improved land. He and family are members of the Friends Church. He has always been a Republican since the organization of the party, and he usually manifests a good live interest in the political affairs of the Nation, State and county in which he lives, where he enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him.

JOSEPH TALBERT, deceased, was a native of North Carolina, where he was born August 13, 1774. Rahah Beason was also a native of North Carolina, born July 30, 1779. They were married, and most of their family were born in that State. They came to Indiana in a very early day, and were the parents of twelve children, as follows: Thomas, Edward, William, Polly, Jesse, Elizabeth, Anderson, Margaret, Paris C., Sally, Charity and Joseph A. Paris C. was born March 3, 1814. January 11, 1838, his and Nancy Sleeth's, daughter of Judge John Sleeth, nuptials were celebrated, and to their union ten children were born. Paris C. Talbert died December 3, 1864. His wife was born March 12, 1817, and still survives him. Paris C. was an extensive farmer, owning at the time of his death over 400 acres of well improved land. Of his children, these five are now living: Sylvanus, William, Louise J., now Mrs. Bower; Barton M. and Madison. The latter was born December 11, 1855. He was reared to manhood in Union Township, remaining at home and assisting his mother until he attained the age of twenty-three years, receiving a limited education, his help being needed on the farm. April 12, 1879, his marriage with Capitola E. Gunning was solemnized, and to their union these three children have been born: John W., Clara B. and Walter B. He has always made farming his occupation, and he has been very successful. He now owns 180 acres of well improved land. In politics he is a Republican.

BARTON M. TALBERT was born in Union Township, February 20, 1854. He was reared to manhood on the farm, remaining at home until he attained the age of twenty-three years, receiving a common school education owing to his help being needed on the farm, and sickness. March 21, 1877, his marriage with Margaret J. Fisher was solemnized, and to their union these five children have been born: Luella, Arthur F., Effie A., Lizzie M., and Lelia A. He has always made farming his occupation and he has been very successful. He now owns 256 acres of well improved land. His political views are Republican.

MICHAEL THEOBALD, of Union Township, is a native of Rhein-pfalz, Germany, born March 13, 1820, the son of George M.

and Catherine (Haehl) Theobald, who were also natives of Germany. The family emigrated to the United States in 1840, coming immediately to Shelby County, settling in Union Township, where they continued to reside until their deaths, the latter dying in 1875, and the former in 1881. Our subject remained with his parents about one year after their settlement in the county. He received a good education in his native country and mother tongue. November 11, 1845, his marriage with Catherine Haehl was solemnized, and to their union twelve children have been born, these ten now living: John J., who married Rosina Haehl; Julia E., wife of Henry Weingarh; Charles H., whose consort was Sophia L. Haehl; Rosa, now Mrs. G. G. Winters; Caroline E., unmarried; Louisa, wife of George Fuchs; George H., who espoused Elizabeth Horst; Julius E., Theodore and William. Mr. Theobald has always made farming his occupation, and he has been very successful. He now owns 260 acres of well improved land. He and family are members of the St. Zion's German Protestant Church. In politics he is a Democrat, and he has never sought any political preferment.

JACOB H. THOMAS, merchant, grain dealer and proprietor of the saw mill located at Ray's Crossing, is a native of Ripley County, Ind., born March 5, 1827, being the fourth in a family of eight children, born to George and Elizabeth (Elder) Thomas, who were both natives of Tennessee. They came to Indiana in a very early day, located for a time in Ripley County, then removed to Rush County, where they continued to reside until their deaths, both dying in the year 1869. Our immediate subject remained with and assisted his parents on the farm until he attained his majority, receiving a common school education. December, 1847, his marriage with Elizabeth Heflin was solemnized, and to their union two children were born, this one now living, Mary E., now Mrs. James Muse. June 8, 1854, Mr. Thomas suffered the bereavement of losing his beloved wife. March 29, 1855, his and Amanda Bramble's nuptials were celebrated, and one child blessed their union, since deceased. Their union was also of comparative short duration, death removing her January 8, 1857. March 19, 1859, Delilah Titus became his wife. By her he is the father of two children: James J., who married Eliza J. Branson, and William R. August 8, 1866, death again visited the home of Mr. Thomas, taking his companion. In 1876, he became a permanent resident of Shelby, and engaged at times since at grain dealing and saw milling. In 1878, he established his store. From a financial point of view, Mr. Thomas has been quite successful. He is a member of the Independent Order of Red Men. In politics he has always taken a part, and always manifests a good, live interest in

the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives, where he enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

HENRY WEINGARTH is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and was born January 5, 1844, being the fifth in a family of seven children born to Henry and Barbara (Zimpelmann) Weingarth, who were also natives of Germany. They emigrated to the United States in 1852, and landed at New Orleans, where the father died in April of the following year. The family then came to Shelby County, where his widow lived until 1867, when she also died, at New Orleans, while on a visit to one of her daughters who had remained there. At the early age of nine years our subject was thrown upon his own resources. He made his home at different places in the community, when he enlisted in Company K, Eighteenth Regiment of Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he served three years, and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, August 20, 1864. He was present and participated in the following important engagements: Pea Ridge, all the battles incident to the siege and capture of Vicksburg, Fort Esparanza, Texas, and numerous minor skirmishes. February 22, 1868, his marriage with Julia Theobald was solemnized, and to their union these eight children have been born: Albert, Charles, George, Katie, Nora, Emma, Louise and Nellie. His principal occupation has always been farming, in connection with which he taught school for about eighteen years, and he has been quite successful, now owning 160 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of St. Zion's German Protestant Church. He also belongs to the I. O. O. F., Blue Ridge Lodge No. 554. His political views are Republican, and he was honored with an election to the office of Township Trustee in 1880, and re-elected in 1882.

JACOB R. WESTERFIELD is a native of Henry County, Ind., born July 3, 1830, being the youngest of a family of seven children born to John, M. and Nancy (Downing) Westerfield, who were both natives of Ohio. February, 1833, the family removed from Henry County, to a farm three miles south of Manilla, where he continued to practice his profession, that of physician. In 1838, they removed to Manilla, where he died in 1840. He had an extensive practice in this and Rush County. Jacob remained with his mother until her death, which occurred June 10, 1849. He received a limited education, such as the facilities of the neighborhood schools of those days afforded. January 8, 1851, his marriage with Nancy Headlee occurred, and to their union five children were born, these two are now living: Mary A., widow of Franklin Talbert; Sarilda, now Mrs. Kimball Barnes. February 7, 1862, Mrs. Westerfield died. February 12, 1863, his and Mary J. Hurst's

nuptials were celebrated, and this union has been blessed with these five children: Granville G., Roscoe W., Maggie E., Erastus and John E. Mr. Westerfield has always been farming, in connection with which, from 1859 to 1866, he operated a saw and grist mill, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 130 acres of well improved land. In politics he is a Republican, and he usually manifests a good live interest in the political affairs of the county and community in which he lives. Mrs. Westerfield was born July 23, 1833, she was a daughter of Elder Emmons Hurst, a minister of Baptist denomination of considerable note in this section of the State.

TEVIS WHEELER, a citizen and native of Union Township, was born July 5, 1839, the seventh in a family of eleven children born to Reason and Polly (Batterton) Wheeler, who were both natives of Madison County, Ky.: the former was born January 10, 1803, and the latter April 16, 1805; they married in their native county October 13, 1825; two years later, in 1827, they came to Shelby County, and settled on the farm where Tevis now lives, and where they lived the rest of their days, she dying May 20, 1878, and he January 3, 1882. Our immediate subject always lived at the old homestead, caring for his parents in their declining years. He received a common school education, such as the schools of the vicinity afforded. February 14, 1870, his marriage with Nancy J. Cooper was solemnized, and to their union one child has been born, Jeremiah. Mr. Wheeler, like his father before him, has always made farming his occupation, and he has been quite successful. He now owns 160 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Republican.

THOMAS WICKER, an old resident of Union Township, is a native of Stokes County, N. C., born March 9, 1821, being the eighth in a family of eleven children, born to Talley and Betty Ann (Linville) Wicker, who were both also natives of North Carolina. They emigrated to Shelby County in 1827, settling in Union Township, December 6, of that year, where they continued to reside until their death, the former dying August 26, 1854, aged nearly seventy-one years, and the latter, December 4, 1870, at the good old age of eighty-three years and seven months. Our immediate subject remained with his parents until he attained the age of twenty-seven years, receiving what was for those days, a good education, such as was to be obtained in the subscription schools those days afforded, in keeping with the primitive log school-houses of that time. February 28, 1842, his marriage with Nancy Zike was solemnized, and to their union eleven children have been born, of whom these eleven are now living: William T., David, Catharine,

Mary E., Sarah A., Dorothy, Nancy J., Hester A., Thomas N., Jasper L. and George A. Mr. Wicker has always made farming his occupation, and he has been very successful. He now owns 217 acres of well improved land. He and wife are members of the Baptist Church. In politics he is a Republican, but has never sought any political preferment.

WILLIAM R. ZIKE, farmer and stock raiser, and native of Union Township, was born August 3, 1851, being the third in a family of nine children born to William and Mary (Phares) Zike, who were natives of Kentucky and Maryland, respectively. They both came to this county with their parents in a very early day, and remained residents. William R. remained at home and assisted his parents until he attained his majority, receiving a good common education, sufficient to enable him to teach, which he did at intervals for ten years. November 2, 1871, his marriage with Cynthia E. Talbert, was solemnized, and to their union five children have been born, of whom these four are now living: William W., Joseph F., Eddie E., and Mary E. He has always made farming his occupation, and in connection, he has devoted a great deal of attention to breeding and raising fine cattle of the Short Horn variety, and he has been very successful. He now owns 150 acres of well improved land. He also has a fine herd of cattle. He and wife are members of the United Brethren Church. He is a man of pronounced temperance views, and as such votes the Prohibition ticket.

VAN BUREN SKETCHES.

CAROLINE BORING was born in Rush County, November 27, 1824, and is the sixth of eight children born to William and Mary (Wheeler) McCartey, natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Kentucky in an early day, and afterward came to Indiana, and settled in Rush County, and there lived until 1862, when they came to Shelby County, and here her father died in 1869, in his seventy-sixth year, and the mother died two years previous in her seventy-fifth year. Mrs. Boring was married to Jacob L. Boring, a native of Ohio, born October, 1821; he was a son of Jacob and Catharine (Ruskiser) Boring. Seven children were the production of that marriage, viz.: William, born 1842; Cyrus, born 1844; Lawrence, born 1846; Mary, born 1849, and died in 1850; Frank P., born 1853; Jacob, born 1855 and John L., born 1858. By occupation the husband of Mrs. Boring was a farmer, which he continued until his death in August, 1865. Mrs. Boring now owns 200 acres of well improved land, and is a devoted member of the Methodist

Protestant Church. Cyrus Boring remained at home until twenty-two years of age, when he was married to Catharine J. Winston, who was born in Shelby County, and is the mother of these nine children: Jacob L., William R., Irvin, Lawrence, Adda M., Flora B., Mary E., Franklin W. and George C. In 1878, Mr. Boring was elected Trustee of Van Buren Township. He began teaching school when nineteen years of age, and continued that occupation until 1885. He now owns forty acres of land in Van Buren Township, is a Mason and a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. John L. Boring, another member of this family, was reared on the old home farm and received a fair education, is by occupation a farmer and owns a sixty-acre farm. He was married in 1877, to Miss Mary, daughter of John and Sarah (Lapham) Hendricks, and is the mother of these two children: Emily L. and Eunice P. Jacob W. Boring, another representative of this family, received an ordinary education and at nineteen years of age was married to Miss Lucinda Crud, who was born in Shelby County, and is the daughter of Allen and Louisa (Ballard) Crud, natives of Ohio and Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Boring are the parents of four children, viz.: Addie L., Myrtle, Murry E. and Ezra L. Mr. Boring continued farming until 1882, when he engaged in the merchandise business in Carlton, Ind., which he continued one year, and then resumed his former occupation. His farm consists of nearly 100 acres. Politically, he is a Democrat, and a member of the Methodist Protestant Church.

JOSEPH E. CAMPBELL was born in Shelby County, August 7, 1843, being the fourth of ten children, born to John and Ametia (Ruggles) Campbell, and is of Irish origin. The grandparents of Mr. Campbell came to Indiana in a very early day, and first settled in Franklin County, and later removed to Rush County, and then came to Shelby County. The parents of our subject were married in Shelby County, and began life for themselves in Moral Township, where the mother of Mr. Campbell still lives on the old home farm, and where his father died in 1880. The subject of this biography was raised on the farm, and at the common schools obtained a fair education. He remained at home until eighteen years of age when he enlisted in Company I, Fifty-first Indiana Volunteers. He was at the siege of Corinth, battles of Stone River, Franklin and Nashville. For four years and three months he served his country in that memorable and terrible conflict. After the war he engaged in farming, which he continued until 1884, when he began general merchandising at Fountaintown, and which he still continues, and is doing a good business. Mr. Campbell was married in the spring of 1866, to Miss Matilda Ruggles, a

daughter of William and Sarah (Wilson) Ruggles, natives of Kentucky. Mr. Campbell is a well-known and honorable man.

WILLIAM B. DAVIS, a native of Union County, Ind., was born August 16, 1847, and is the second of eleven children born to David T. and Rachel (Snodgrass) Davis, natives of Pennsylvania and Indiana. His father was born in 1817, and came to Indiana in 1839. The mother of Mr. Davis was born in 1825. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Davis was a soldier in the War of 1812. By occupation, the father of our subject was a carpenter, and now resides in Hancock County. Mr. Davis was reared on a farm, and received an ordinary education. His life has been that of a farmer, and he now owns 140 acres of land in Van Buren Township, where he now resides. January 2, 1873, he was united in marriage to Fannie, daughter of Nathan and Phebe (Trimble) Moon, natives of Kentucky and Ohio. To this marriage have been born these children: Isaac, born October 23, 1873; Mona, born December 24, 1874, died May 5, 1877; Nathan David, born January 22, 1877. He is a Republican, and a prosperous farmer.

JACOB K. MILLER was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 7, 1835, and is the ninth of seventeen children born to Jacob and Elizabeth (Kem) Miller, and is of German descent. The Miller family emigrated to Ohio in 1826, and settled in Fairfield County, and, in 1839, came to Shelby County, Ind., and settled in Van Buren Township, and here the father of Mr. Miller died in 1850, and the mother in 1887. Mr. Miller was reared on a farm, and received a limited education. His life work has been that of a "tiller of the soil," and he now owns a valuable farm in this township. He was married November 25, 1858, to Miss Eliza T. Bass, born in Shelby County, January 6, 1843, and is a daughter of George and Anna (Copple) Bass, natives of North Carolina, who emigrated to this county and settled in this township in 1830. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller were born the following children: Nicholas A., Anna M., Lewis C., Noah L., and Cynthia F. Mr. Miller is a Republican, and he and wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and he is an industrious and honorable citizen.

JACOB S. NIGH, a native of Shelby County, was born December 8, 1845, and is the youngest of eleven children, born to John and Cynthia (Fix) Nigh, natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Indiana and settled in Shelby County, in an early day. The father of Mr. Nigh died August 26, 1856, and his mother September 4th, of the same year. The subject of this biography, was a student at the common schools of this county, and at which he received a fair education. Mr. Nigh was a member of Company E, One Hundred and Second Regiment Indiana Volunteers, of the

one hundred days' service, and in 1864 he again enlisted in Company F, Indiana Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. Returning home he engaged in farming and now owns 100 acres of fine land, in Van Buren Township, where he now resides. In politics he is a Republican, and in 1884 was elected Trustee of Van Buren Township, and two years later was re-elected to the same office, and is without question one of the best Trustees the township has ever had. January 15, 1870, he was united to Miss Mary E. Wicker, a native of this country, born October 27, 1847, and daughter of Thomas and Nancy (Zike) Wicker, native of North Carolina. The following children survive their mother, who died September 4, 1886: Minnie, born December 23, 1870; Nannie, born September 23, 1872; Thomas A., born March 10, 1876; Verly M., born September 7, 1878 and Mary L., born October 20, 1880. Mr. Nigh is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and is a man in prominence in this county.

DR. WILLIAM M. PIERSON, a native of Indiana, was born August 10, 1850, and is the youngest of two children, born to Morris and Lucena (Burtch) Pierson, natives of Vermont and New York, respectively. His father emigrated to Indiana, and settled in Switzerland County, in 1816, where he was married to Eliza Monroe, who departed life in 1844. In 1827, he came to Hancock County, and was the first Treasurer of that county, and also held the offices of Surveyor and Civil Engineer. He died in 1878, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. The mother of Mr. Pierson came to Indiana with her parents, and settled in Dearborn County, and in 1826, came to Shelby County, and in 1838, was married to Dr. William Silcox, who died five years later, and in 1844, Mrs. Dr. Silcox, was married to the father of our subject, and now resides in Greenfield, Indiana. The subject of this biography was educated at the public schools of Greenfield, and at the Normal College at Lebanon, Ohio. Having served an apprenticeship at the painting trade for three years, and later for one year, was engaged as a drug clerk, and then in the office of Dr. Adams, of Greenfield, he began the study of medicine. Continuing with Dr. Adams for three years, he then attended the Indiana Medical College, and graduated in 1874, and has since successfully continued the practice of his profession, at Fountaintown. Dr. Pierson was married June 11, 1878, to Miss E. B., daughter of Hon. Jacob and Maria (Snepp) Mutz, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. To Dr. and Mrs. Pierson were born these children: Oscar (deceased), Dessie M., Alma, and an infant daughter, yet unnamed. He is a Republican, a Mason and a K. of P. Dr. Pierson is a careful practitioner, and has attained for himself a lucrative practice.

MRS. RHODA A. RIGDON, a native of Shelby County, was born May 9, 1826; she is the daughter of Henry and Sarah (Pannel) Coalscott, natives of Maryland and Indiana. The subject of this biography was married in 1855, to William J. Buckingham, who was born in Ohio, December 22, 1833. He was a soldier in the late war, enlisting in Company E, Seventy-ninth Indiana Volunteers, in August, 1862, and died at Nashville, Tenn., December 3, 1862. Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham were the parents of two children: Sarah A. and James W. Mrs. Buckingham was married in 1868, to William Rigdon, who was born in Fleming County, Ky., March 11, 1822, and was the son of James and Nancy (Shelly) Rigdon, natives of Scotland and Ireland. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812. To the Rigdon-Buckingham union, were born three children, viz.: Charles A., Thaddeus L., and an infant that died unnamed. The Rigdon family came to Indiana in 1826, and settled in Rush County. In early life Mr. Rigdon began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Kennedy, where he remained sometime, and in 1854, graduated from the Cincinnati Medical College, and for a number of years thereafter he was engaged in the practice of his profession in the northern part of Shelby County. Early in life Dr. Rigdon became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and later in life he joined and became a minister of the Methodist Protestant Church, and was admitted to the Indiana Conference about 1863. As a preacher, Rev. Rigdon was comprehensive and earnest; as a physician he was successful, and as a citizen he enjoyed the confidence of all who knew him. Mrs. Rigdon is a woman of culture and has been long and favorably known in this part of the county.

JOHN P. WICKLIFF was born in Shelby, October 28, 1835, son of Thomas and Sarah (Whitehead) Wickliff, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. Mr. Wickliff received a good common school education. He was reared on the farm and remained upon his father's farm until about twenty years of age, when he was united in marriage to Miss Margarite Fox, a native of Shelby County, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Reed) Fox, natives of North Carolina and Indiana, respectively. As a result of the above marriage are the following children: Eunice M., born August 7, 1858; Ida E., born December 30, 1861; Margarite C., born January 7, 1864; Mary F., born December 28, 1870, and Myrtle A., born January 12, 1873. Mr. Wickliff now owns more than 200 acres of good land, and is an industrious farmer. He is a Democrat in politics and for many years, has held an official connection in the Methodist Protestant Church. He is a well thought of citizen, and a Christian gentleman.

WASHINGTON SKETCHES.

HON. SIDNEY CONGER, present member of the Indiana House of Representatives for the counties of Marion, Shelby and Hancock, or what has long been known as the old capital district, is a native of this commonwealth, born in Shelby County April 28, 1850. He is a son of David and Sarah Conger, whose maiden name was Winterrowds. The Conger family came to Shelby County in early days, and the father of Sidney was one of the pioneers of this county. By occupation he was a farmer. He died in this county, February 6, 1887. Of seven children, four now live, of whom Sidney is the eldest. His early life was spent on the farm. He received a common school education, and his knowledge is of the practical kind, and on the questions of the day. His father being poor, he was forced early in life to start out for himself. His marriage took place in 1871. For five years he farmed rented land, and settled where he now lives in 1874. He now owns 120 acres of fine and well cultivated land four miles from Flatrock. In 1875, Mr. Conger began paying attention to fine stock and sheep, and subsequently, Jersey cattle. In 1877, he began breeding fine poultry, and is now one of the recognized poultry men of the United States. In politics he has been successful as well as in farming. He is an uncompromising Republican. In 1882, he received the nomination and was elected Sheriff of Shelby County, though the county is Democratic. He made one of the best Sheriffs the county ever had. He was elected to the Indiana Assembly in 1886, by a majority of 387. He was a recognized leader and Chairman of the Committee on Fees and Salaries. He has always met with success in his journey through life, and has hosts of friends wherever known. He is a Mason and also a K. of P. His portrait appears on another page of this volume.

HENRY M. CONNELLY, M. D., is a native of Illinois. Elijah Connelly, his father, moved to Illinois when but ten years old, where he was reared as a farmer. He married Miss Koontz, who came to Illinois very young. He started out very poor, but succeeded in redeeming a large farm, which through misfortune, he afterward lost. Late in life he moved to Oregon, where he died in 1882, at the age of sixty-one. His wife is still living. Dr. Connelly had a common school education and spent one year at Hartsville, Ind. He prepared himself for teaching, and by doing this was enabled later to take a thorough course at Hartsville, where he graduated in 1873. He then followed teaching, being Principal of Brookston Academy at Rossville, Ills. In 1878, he began reading medicine at Elizabethtown, in the office of Dr. K. D. Hawley. In 1880, he

entered the Medical College of Indiana, and graduated in 1882. He then located at Flatrock, where he has a large practice. In 1874, he married Miss Josie Powell, born March 28, 1852; she was the daughter of Robert and Rebecca Powell, natives of Virginia and Kentucky. By this marriage one child was born: Earl, born May 28, 1886. Dr. Connelly gives his whole time to his profession, he is a thorough student and a rising man.

WILLIAM M. DEIWERT, Justice of the Peace, came to Shelby County when but four years old. He was reared a pioneer farmer boy and attended the common schools of that time. When twenty-one years old started in life for himself. In 1852, he started for the gold fields of California, crossing the plains with ox teams, and was on the road four months. He made a success here and returned home by the Isthmus of Panama in a steamer, and from there north by rail, arriving at home in June, 1859. He then engaged in farming. He located on the farm where he now lives in 1860. He sold goods in Morristown, in 1867 and 1868. He was Postmaster of Winterrowd four years. Early in life he was a Whig, later a Douglas Democrat, and now a staunch Republican. He was elected Justice of the Peace in the fall of 1874, and has been re-elected three times, which will make a term of sixteen years. He is a member of the Royal Arch Masons, and also of the Patrons of Husbandry. He was married February 20, 1861, to Miss Eliza A. Newton, born in Hamilton, Ohio, November 28, 1837, a daughter of John Newton of Pennsylvania. By this marriage twelve children were born, of whom eight are now living; David J., John C., Linnis, Lottie, Katie, George, Edgar and Ethel. Mr. and Mrs. Deiwert are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are highly esteemed where known. Mr. Deiwert was born March 2, 1828, in Montgomery County, Ohio. William Deiwert, his father, was born in 1788, near Portsmouth, Pennsylvania. He lived at home, working at the shoemaker's trade until 1808, when he started on foot for the west, and located in Montgomery County, Ohio. A few years later he married Miss Mow, born in Shelby County, Kentucky, March 5, 1792. Shortly after this he enlisted in the service of the United States, in the War of 1812, and served a short time. He received a land warrant which secured him a piece of land in Iowa. In 1832, he moved to Shelby County, where he entered several tracts of land. Here he encountered many hardships. He helped to organize his township. He succeeded in surrounding himself with the comforts of life, and died in 1862. His wife survived him several years and died at the age of eighty.

D. C. DODDS is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio. He

was born March 28, 1824, the eldest of five children born to John M. and Hannah (Zeazel) Dodds, the former born in Pennsylvania, in September, 1800, and the latter in Virginia, in 1802. John Dodds came to Ohio when but a small child. Grandfather Dodds settled in Ohio prior to the War of 1812. John was married in early life and he farmed on 100 acres of land given to him by his father. He then engaged in merchandising until 1848, when he located at Blue River, near Shelbyville, where he purchased 330 acres of fine land. Here he lived a retired life, until he died. He reared four sons and a daughter to manhood and womanhood, of whom two sons are yet living, D. C. and James H., who live at Morristown, this county. He died in 1872, and his wife in the same year. D. C. Dodds remained at home until he was married, May 11, 1851, to Miss Hannah Marsh, of Butler County, Ohio. She was born May 17, 1837, a daughter of John and Ann (Ross) Marsh, both natives of Sussex County, N. J. Soon after his marriage he began merchandising, but in 1854, gave this up and began farming on Blue River. He remained here until 1870, when he purchased his present home. Soon after this he rented his farm and has lived a retired life. He has been Postmaster at Norristown for a period of eight years. He is a member of the Masonic order of Blue Lodge. He and his wife are among the leading citizens of their township.

JOSEPH FATELEY is a native of Virginia. His father, John Fateley, was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was a farmer, and moved to Virginia in 1820, where he followed farming in Augusta County the rest of his life. In his early manhood he married Miss Barbara Beard, of German parentage. He died at the age of sixty-five in 1852, and his wife died when only forty-five years. He was married twice after her death. Joseph is the only son by his first marriage. When but fourteen years old he was obliged to start out for himself. In 1838, after a few years' hard work, he came to Shelby County, and stopped at Noble Township, where he is now living. After working seven years by the day or month, he saved enough money to buy eighty acres of land. He then was sick for a long time and lost his farm. He then began life anew in 1847. He was married October 26, 1847, to Miss Sarah J. Cookstin, of this county. She was born April 14, 1829. By hard work, Mr. Fateley has made a success of life, and has now a good farm and comfortable home. He is the father of eleven children, of whom nine are now living: Mariah, Elizabeth, Emma, Melissa, Franklin, David, Shelby, Laura, and William. He and his wife are members of the Separate Baptist Church, and are honored citizens.

HON. C. GIRTON was born July 14, 1825, in Butler County, Ohio. He was the eldest son of Jacob and Susannah (Hansel) Girton, who had six children. His father was born in Salem County, N. J., in 1799. In 1805, he moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. He moved back to Butler County with his father when he was fourteen. Here grandfather Girton redeemed a beautiful home that is now owned by Elizabeth McCully, the only living sister of our subject. Here Jacob Girton was reared. He gave exclusive attention to farming and milling. Early in life he built a grist mill and saw mill on Indian Creek. He came to Shelby County, Ind., and purchased the farm where his youngest son Adam Girton now lives. He died in February, 1873, aged seventy-four years, and his wife in September, 1884, aged eighty-four. Mrs. Girton was a native of Ohio, born in 1800, and was reared in Franklin County, Ind. Mr. Girton was well known and highly respected. Hon. C. Girton was reared in Butler County, Ohio, and was a clerk in his father's store. At the age of eighteen he was able to see to his father's business, run the mills and tend store. He remained at home until he was married, March 4, 1849, to Miss Malinde Bake, of Butler County, Ohio. She was born in October, 1825, and was a daughter of Mr. John Bake. Soon after his marriage he moved to a farm of his father's, where he remained until 1851, when he moved to Shelby County. Here he run a mill for a time, and then engaged in buying grain for a time at Flat Rock. In 1872, he moved to Shelbyville where he built a large elevator and here did a large business for eight years. He then moved to his farm near Flat Rock, and built one of the first farm residences in his county. He is a Democrat, and has served as Township Trustee and County Commissioner. In 1876, he was elected as Representative. He has a family of three children: Melissa, James D., Deputy County Clerk, and Laura A., wife of Lewis Beades. Mr. and Mrs. Girton are among the leading citizens of the vicinity.

ADAM GIRTON was born in Butler County, Ohio, September 4, 1832. He was the youngest son of Jacob Girton. Adam was reared a farmer boy in his native county and schooled in the old log school-house. He moved to Shelby County with his parents in 1853. He took a position as clerk in his father's store, where he continued until 1857, when he took an interest in his father's planing mill, and in 1860, took charge of the planing and saw mill. He remained here until 1869, when he returned to the home farm, where he now resides. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and an active worker. He was married December 13, 1859, to Miss Adeline Taylor, of Virginia, who was born in 1835. She died in 1869, leaving five children: Hannah, wife of

Joseph Ryder; Arthur, Susan, wife of John Williams; Flora, wife of David Hawkins, and Jacob. Mr. Girton married his present wife, June 24, 1880, when Miss Anthony became the bride; she is the daughter of Micajah Anthony. Mr. Girton has made a success of life and now is well off. He and his wife are highly respected citizens.

JACOB GUILÉ came to Indiana from Ohio, in 1834, when he joined his father in Shelby County. His father had come to Shelby County from Cincinnati, Ohio, some time previous to this. His father was married twice, first to Miss Mary Howe, the mother of Jacob, and after her death to Miss Nancy Spurlin. He was a farmer and started in Shelby County as a pioneer. He died in 1834, leaving a farm of 640 acres, mostly wild land. Jacob married Miss Mary Clark, January 14, 1836. She was of this county, but was born in Manchester, England, May 25, 1816. They resided on their first farm for twenty years, then sold and located where they now live. They have now a fine farm of 195 acres, with a good house. They had eight children, of whom four are now living: Martin J., Newton, Martha and Jacob A. J. Newton enlisted May, 1861, in Company A, Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. His regiment was in the First Brigade of the Army of the Potomac, with General Banks, Division Commander. He fought at Ball's Bluff and Winchester, and in many skirmishes. He was discharged in May, 1862. He enlisted again May 2, 1864, in Company E, One Hundred and Thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers, under Captain Stephen Allen. They joined General Thomas' command at Nashville, Tennessee, and did service through Pennsylvania, Alabama, Georgia and Kentucky. He was discharged September 16, of the same year. Mr. and Mrs. Guile are respected and honored citizens. Grandfather Guile was a soldier in the War of 1776, and after the Battle of Lundy's Lane was never heard of.

J. S. HAWKINS, deceased, was born in Shelby County, Ind., in 1829. His early days were spent on a farm. He received a common school education. Soon after he became of age he married Miss Sarah Hogue, of this county. She was born in 1852, and is a daughter of Elizabeth and Sarah (Holden) Hogue. Mr. Hawkins began dealing in grain at Shelby, in 1865, and also merchandising in the county with John Edwards. He continued in business at Shelby, until 1876, when he gave exclusive attention to farming. He reared a family of eight children, five to manhood and womanhood: George W., Thomas E., Tina, wife of Mr. W. Brant; Lina, wife of Emmet Deacon. Mr. Hawkins died in 1883, aged fifty-four and his wife in February, 1875, aged forty-three.

He was a man of great public enterprise and good to the poor. George W. Hawkins was reared in this township. He was born September 30, 1856, and was the eldest son of J. S. Hawkins. He took charge of the home farm when but thirteen years old, where he has always lived. He was married September 30, 1880, to Miss Jennie Rosencrans, of this county, born March 16, 1809, daughter of J. W. Rosencrans. They had one son, Wilson S., born July 6, 1884. Mr. Hawkins now owns eighty acres of the old farm, where he gives his entire attention to farming. He is a member of the Democratic party and a good citizen.

ELISHA HOGUE, deceased, was born in Rockbridge County, Va., in 1803. He was reared a farmer, and had but a meagre education. He was a foreman on a plantation in early life, and drove the slaves to work. In 1820, he married Miss Sarah Holden, a native of Virginia. In 1828, he moved to Rush County, Ind. He remained there a short time and then moved to Shelby County. He made a good home here, where he died, October, 1851, at the age of forty-eight, leaving a wife and seven children. His wife continued to live on the farm, and died at the age of sixty-five. Thomas C. Hogue was born in Shelby County, July 16, 1837. His father died when he was fifteen years old, and he was thrown on his own resources. He worked as a farm hand, and then served an apprenticeship as a blacksmith. In the fall of 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. His regiment was in the Nineteenth Corps, under Gen. Grant, until after the siege of Vicksburg and the siege of Jackson, Miss. He then went to New Orleans, where he was discharged in 1863. He followed his trade for some time, and then began farming, when he purchased his present farm of 105 acres, in 1870. He was married, August 1, 1857, to Miss Julia A. Maple, a native of this township, born April 9, 1840. They had five children, three of whom are now living: Rachel, now a teacher in the public schools; Laura, wife of Calvin Colman; Gertrude, a graduate of the Morristown High School. Mr. and Mrs. Hogue are respected citizens and Christian people, being members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. P. ISLEY was born in this county in Jackson Township, January 2, 1855. He is a son of John and Sophia (Warner) Isley. He was reared a farmer and had a common school education, besides a year at the State University. After leaving the University he taught school at Dearborn in the winter term and worked on the farm in summer. He abandoned teaching in 1886, and run a store at Flatrock. Here he built up a trade and is doing a fine business, carrying a stock of \$3,500 to \$4,000 worth of goods.

He is an energetic business man, courteous to all, and has many friends. He was appointed Postmaster at Flatrock, November 16, 1886. He takes an active part in the public welfare, and is a liberal man. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. John Isley, father of C. P. Isley, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, in 1819. In 1820, his parents moved to Decatur County, Ind. In 1844, John came to Shelby County, where he now resides. In 1840, he was married to Sophia Warner, who is now deceased. She died March 16, 1873. He was again married to Sarah Mount. By this marriage there were sixteen children, thirteen of whom are now living. He started in life very poor, but by hard work, industry and honesty, he has not only gained the respect of his neighbors, but has made himself a beautiful home.

SAMUEL A. KENNEDY, M. D., spent his early life on his father's farm, and when seventeen years old, started to college at Franklin, Pennsylvania, where he remained two years. He then began reading medicine in his father's office. He attended the Ohio Medical School, at Cincinnati, in 1854 and 1855. He then practiced with his father at Shelbyville, for one year, and then returned to college to finish. He then returned to Shelbyville to practice. From there he moved to Marion, this county, and later located at Morristown, where he now resides. In 1855, February 28, he married Almira Goodrich, of Shelbyville, daughter of Nathan Goodrich. She died in 1861, leaving three small children, of whom two are now living: Charlie, now a blacksmith, and Katie, wife of James Dodds. In September, 1861, Mr. Kennedy married his first wife's sister, Phoebe J. Goodrich. By this marriage six children were born: Georgie, Jessie, Samuel, Frederick, Lorie and Archie. Mr. Kennedy has enjoyed a good practice, and is a close student, giving his entire time to his profession. He was born in Crawford County, Penn., August 6, 1832. His parents, John Y. and Mary (MacKinney) Kennedy, came to Shelbyville in 1834. John Kennedy was a fine scholar, and began the study of medicine when he was seventeen years old. He graduated from the Pennsylvania Medical School when he was twenty. Shortly after this he enlisted in the War of 1812, going out as a surgeon, and remaining until the close of the war. In his profession he was a success, enjoying a large practice, mostly surgery. He died in 1882, July 10, at the age of ninety, and his wife in the same year, in November, at the age of eighty-seven. They were fine citizens and were honored by all who knew them.

HENRY LEMASTERS was born in Clermont County, Ohio, June 31, 1821. He was the eldest of three children, two sons and a daughter, born to William and Polly Langsten. When a very

small child, he was taken by his grandparents, Richard and Catharine Lemasters, because of the sickness of his mother, and thus adopted the name of his grandfather. Henry was compelled, by the death of his parents and grandfather, to work hard in early life. When he was eighteen years old, his grandmother died, and he started out in the world penniless. In February, 1842, he married Miss Susan Copland, born in Decatur, Indiana, April 23, 1823, daughter of William and Mary (Mans) Copland. He then rented Mr. Copland's farm, and later was given forty acres, where he built a cabin. Later he traded for eighty acres in Addison Township. He afterward bought his father-in-law's farm, which, by hard work, he has built up and increased until now he owns over 500 acres of land. He is the father of fifteen children, of whom nine are now living. Mrs. Lemasters is a member of the Baptist Church and a fine woman. Mr. Lemasters is a highly respected citizen.

CALEB MORRIS was born in Addison Township, this county, September 12, 1824. William and Martha (Young) Morris, parents of Caleb, came to Shelby County in 1820, and settled on Blue River. William was a carpenter, but when he came to Shelby County he decided to farm. He worked hard and succeeded in redeeming a good home. During his last days he was able to live a retired life. He died about 1860. He was an active member of the Baptist Church, and the first church organization of this county met at his house. Caleb Morris was reared on the farm and worked in the clearing. He received little education. He remained at home until twenty years old, and then began learning the tanner's trade. He was married December 21, 1848, to Miss Lydia Thompson, a native of Virginia, daughter of Thomas and Frances (Riner) Thompson. Soon after his marriage he purchased a piece of land from his father-in-law, and began farming. He sold this and went to Illinois, but returned to Indiana, and in the fall of 1861, located on the farm where he now resides. He is the father of eight children, four of whom are now living: John, Jemima, wife of David Fateley, William and Joseph, the latter a teacher in the public schools, and now a law student. Mr. Morris, by honesty, integrity and hard work, has succeeded in making a fine home. He is a staunch Republican, and an honorable and much respected citizen.

DAVID A. PETTIGREW, M. D., was born in Decatur County, Ind., March 1, 1851. He was a son of Samuel and Henrietta (McClerrey) Pettigrew, natives of Virginia and Indiana, respectively. He had a common school education and at the age of fifteen, began reading medicine in the office of Dr. M. E. Philips,

where he remained for three years. He then attended the Indiana Medical College, where he graduated in 1873. In 1880, he attended the New York Medical Hospital, and then located at Flat-rock. In 1884, he went to Lamar, Michigan, but returned again in 1886. He was married October 21, 1874, to Miss Matilda Schafer, who was born July 20, 1857. They had three children: Charles, Aurelia and Albert. Dr. Pettigrew is a member of the Masonic order, and also of the United Workmen. He is a close student and an honor to his profession.

ROBERT TITUS came to Shelby County with his parents when but two years old. He lived with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, when he engaged in farming on rented land. At the death of his father he purchased the home farm, but also owned 120 acres which he had purchased before this. He started in the world very poor, but succeeded in making himself a fine home. He is one of the leaders in the Democratic ranks. He served as Township Trustee for eight years, from 1865 to 1875, excepting two years. He also served as Constable for four years. He was drafted in 1864, but at once hired a substitute. In 1847, May 27, he married Miss Sarah Walker of Shelby County, who was born September 15, 1829, a daughter of James and Eliza Walker, natives of Indiana; she died March 8, 1871. In 1872, Mr. Titus married his present wife, Miss Lydia E. Bruner, born in Forsythe County, N. C., the daughter of George and Carolina (Livengood) Bruner, both natives of North Carolina. By this marriage there were four children, three boys and a daughter: Joseph R., born October 17, 1875; Sarah E., born March 15, 1877; Thomas A., born May 12, 1879, and James D., born August 3, 1883. Mr. Titus was born in Franklin County, Ind., April 14, 1826. He was the eldest son, but second born of seven children to Joseph and Margaret (Maze) Titus, the former born in Pennsylvania in 1792, and the latter born near Lexington, Ky., 1799. Joseph Titus was a farmer and came to Indiana shortly after his marriage, but returned to Ohio again, where he farmed until 1828, when he returned to Indiana, locating in Washington Township, in this county. At this time there were no roads, and game was abundant. By hard work he made himself a good home, and after the death of his wife lived a retired life. He died at the age of seventy-seven.

HARDEN WASSON was born in Shelby County, Noble Township, April 13, 1843. He is the son of Rev. George Wasson, one of the old settlers of this county. He remained at home on the farm until twenty-seven years old, his father having died when he was but ten years old. He started farming on rented land, but later purchased some land, but soon sold it again and worked at

job work by the month. He then began farming on a small farm in Noble Township, where he was married to Miss Miriah Fately, the eldest daughter of Joseph Fately, of this county. In 1883, he sold his old property and purchased his present home. By hard work and honesty he has made himself a fine home, although starting with nothing. He and his wife are members of the Separate Baptist Church, and are worthy and honored citizens.

ANDREW J. WINTERROWD was reared a farmer boy near Morristown, and secured a limited education. At the age of twenty-one he began farming. When he was twenty-eight years old he was elected Treasurer of Shelby County. In 1854, February 2, he was married to Caroline L. Coleman, a resident of this township, born February 22, 1837, daughter of John M. Coleman, one of the old settlers of this county. By this marriage five children were born: Alice, wife of Alvin Moore; Otis, Effie, wife of James Spellman; Minnie L., wife of B. D. Spellman; and Katie, wife of Wesley Wading. His father, Joseph Winterrowd, was born in Pennsylvania, June 3, 1796. When but four years old he left with his parents for Butler County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. In 1819, he married Miss Cynthia Bone, who was born in Warren County, Ohio, November 13, 1804. Her parents were natives of North Carolina and emigrated from there to Kentucky and from Kentucky to Ohio. Her grandfather served in the War of 1776.

THOMAS H. WOOLLEY came to Shelby County when but ten years old. His grandfather, Thomas W. Woolley, was born in Baltimore, England, and came over to America with his parents in 1806, where he grew to manhood near Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1818, he married Miss Mary E. Craven, who was born in New Jersey, October 12, 1794. Soon after his marriage he came to Shelby County and located at Flatrock. The father of Thomas H. Woolley, was the eldest of his two children. He was married to Miss Armanda Drake, March 4, 1840. He died in 1843, aged twenty-four years, leaving two small children: Mary L. and Thomas H. The latter was reared on a farm, and at the age of eighteen years enlisted in Company D, Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteers. He received an honorable discharge at Atlanta at the expiration of his term of enlistment. He married Mrs. Nellie (Chambers) Cochran, who has born him one child, named Wilson. He was elected Township Trustee, in 1886. He is a member of the Masonic order, and also of the Grand Army of the Republic.

